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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

*THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.*

—*(21.)*—

POOR (ENGLAND AND WALES);
POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

Session
19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

## 1867-8.

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## *THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

## TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

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# POOR LAW (MR. CATCH).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 March 1868;—*for*,

COPIES " of LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Board by the Guardians of the *Strand* Union, on the 17th day of December 1857, and 6th day of January 1858, relative to Mr. *George Catch* :"

" Of the CORRESPONDENCE which led the Poor Law Board in May 1866 to require Mr. *Catch*'s Resignation of the Office of Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of *St. Mary, Newington*; together with the DEPOSITIONS taken by Mr. *Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, in the case :"

" Of the CORRESPONDENCE relative to his Appointment as Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of *St. Mary, Lambeth* :"

" And, of the REPORT of Dr. *Markham*, Poor Law Inspector, as to the Management of the LAMBETH WORKHOUSE since the Appointment of Mr. *Catch*."

Poor Law Board,
4 May 1868.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *May* 1868.

# — I. —

COPIES of LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Board by the Guardians of the Strand Union, on the 17th day of December 1857 and 6th day of January 1858, relative to Mr. *George Catch.*

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LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, 17 December 1857.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street,
17 December 1857.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to report, pursuant to the directions in Article 105 of the General Consolidated Order, that Mr. George Catch and Mrs. Emily Catch, placed before the Guardians, at their meeting held on Tuesday the 15th instant, their resignation of the offices of master and matron of the Union Workhouse in Cleveland-street; having obtained the appointment to similar offices, under the Guardians of the Poor of St. Mary, Newington, and that such resignations were accepted.

I beg further to report that the Guardians gave directions for the issue of advertisments for candidates desirous to be appointed to the vacant offices, to send in their applications by Tuesday the 29th instant.

I shall therefore feel much obliged by your causing two copies of the usual printed form, in which the appointments are to be reported to your Board, to be forwarded to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Poor Law Board,
London.

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LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 6 January 1858.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street,
6 January 1858.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you request to be informed of their opinion, of the general character and conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Catch, the master and matron of the Strand Union Workhouse, and also as to the manner in which they discharged their duties.

In reply, I am to state that the general conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Catch has been characterized by honesty, integrity and sobriety, and that they have discharged the duties of master and matron with firmness and efficiency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Poor Law Board,
London.

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## — II. —

CORRESPONDENCE which led the Poor Law Board, in May 1866, to require Mr. *Catch*'s resignation of the office of Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of *St. Mary, Newington*; together with the DEPOSITIONS taken by Mr. *Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, in the case.

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LETTER from the Governors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector, dated 19 January 1866.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Poor Law Offices,
Sir, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S., 19 January 1866.

I AM instructed by the Governors and Guardians to acquaint you that the differences between the master, and medical and other officers of the workhouse of this parish, have not only continued, but increased since you attended at the board-room on the 12th October last.

The Governors and Guardians, finding that the existence of these differences are becoming a serious hindrance to the proper working of the establishment, and being continually perplexed as to the mode they should deal with the complaints made by the officers one against the other, are at length, most reluctantly, compelled to call your attention to the matter, with the view of your arranging for the institution of a searching official inquiry into the cause of this discord, as well as for the adoption of such measures as may appear needful to be made to secure harmony of action amongst the workhouse officials.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Burgess*,
for the Clerk.

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.,
Poor Law Inspector.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 23 January 1866.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt on the 20th instant of a letter which has been addressed to you by the Clerk to the Governors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, respecting certain disagreements existing between the medical officer, the master and other officers of the workhouse.

I am directed to request that as soon as your official engagements will permit, you will be good enough to hold an inquiry into the cause of the disagreements referred to, and report to the Board the result of your investigations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*,
Secretary.

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.,
Poor Law Inspector.

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LETTER from *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., to the Poor Law Board, dated 28 March 1866, forwarding Depositions taken by him at the Official Inquiry into the various Charges which the Parish Officers have individually preferred against each other.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
My Lords and Gentlemen, 28 March 1866.

IN accordance with your instructions I have instituted an official inquiry into the various charges which the medical officer of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, the master of that workhouse, the matron, the paid nurse, and the superintendent of the imbecile wards of that workhouse, have individually preferred against each other.

I held

I held this inquiry in the board-room of the workhouse named, on the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, and on each occasion many of the Guardians, were present attended by their clerk.

I annex the affidavits of George Catch, the master of the workhouse; of Henry Morris Simmonds, the medical officer of the workhouse; of John Badcock; of Emily Medhurst, paid nurse at the workhouse; of Matilda Beeton, a former paid nurse at this workhouse; of Emily Catch, matron of the workhouse; of Ellen Stratton, assistant matron; of Archibald White Maconochie, superintendent of the imbecile wards in this workhouse; of William Porter, one of the relieving officers of the parish of St. Mary, Newington; of Catherine Reynolds, Maria Cooper, Jane Weller, Margaret Dillon, Isabella Clarke, Dick Smith, William Lamb, Charles Cannon, and Jane Brown, now, or at a former period, inmates of this workhouse.

I also annex a letter addressed to me by the clerk to the Board of Guardians by their order, and also a memorandum placed in my hands and signed by three of the Guardians; to all of which I beg to direct your attention. [For letter and memorandum, *see* page 20.]

With reference to the charges brought by the master against the medical officer of the workhouse, I feel justified in stating that they are not of a character requiring attention on the part of the Board, for they are, in point of fact, frivolous; but as regards the charges brought by the medical officer against the master of the workhouse (which are repeated by Mr. Maconochie, the superintendent of the imbecile wards, and by Miss Medhurst, the paid nurse at the workhouse), I am of opinion that Mr. Catch's conduct to the officers named is haughty and overbearing, although in Miss Medhurst's case it will be seen that her conduct to the master was found, on one occasion, to be impertinent. (*See* memorandum above adverted to.)

There are, however, distinct charges preferred against the master by the medical officer, independently of the master's mode of conducting himself towards the officers of the house; such, for instance, as neglecting to supply Lucy Puncher with crutches for nearly three months; in refusing to appoint special watchers for insane patients, and particularly as regards the cases of John Day, Thomas Poulson, William Rogers, and Andrew Loughnana; in transferring sick people from the body of the house to the infirmaries without instructions from the medical officer, and in opposition to his wishes; in warding sick persons on their arrival at the workhouse without the instructions of the medical officer; in sending pregnant women to the lying-in wards without the orders of the medical officer, and in opposition to his wishes; in refusing to admit Margaret Dillon into the workhouse at night, although she had an order of admission from the relieving officer, on the plea that she was intoxicated, but without seeing her, in consequence of which she remained all night at the workhouse gate; in having incarcerated a person of weak mind, named Isabella Clarke, in a small strong room all night, without light or bedding.

*Memorandum.*—[This occurred four years ago.]

In my opinion the evidence annexed proves the whole of the above charges.

Independently of the above charges, it is my duty now to direct the attention of the Board to the annexed note, addressed to myself, from Mr. Burgess, the Clerk to the Guardians, in which they express their opinion of the master's conduct, not only towards the officers of the house, but towards themselves.

I have to inform the Board that, a few months prior to this inquiry, I attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians of St. Mary, Newington, at their request, upon which occasion the officers of the workhouse were present, and I took the greatest pains to explain their respective duties to them, and to assure them that the only means by which they could render the performance of those duties beneficial to the Guardians and to the inmates of the workhouse was by acting cordially with one another, and by mutually assisting one another; but, nevertheless, I had to hold this inquiry at the request of the Guardians.

It appears to me, under all the circumstances, that the Poor Law Board will be under the necessity of requiring the resignation of Mr. Catch, of his office as master of the workhouse of St. Mary, Newington; but if they are enabled to take a more lenient view of the case it will be a matter of satisfaction to me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*
Poor Law Inspector.

THE DEPOSITION of *George Catch*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of Saint Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866; who says:—

I AM the master of this workhouse. On the 11th of January last I made the following report to the Board of Guardians: "On my going round the house this morning "I found a strange gentleman with nurse Medhurst, in the mothers' room, taking "lymph from the infants: and, upon inquiry, I find he was here yesterday and vaccinated "a child (although not a medical man). I also ascertained that, on January the 3rd, the "same gentleman vaccinated several children here. What I wish to draw the special "attention of the Board to is to know if they approve of Mr. Simmonds sending to the nurse "strangers, and then conducting them to different parts of the workhouse without my know-"ledge, for if such irregularities as these are permitted it is impossible for me to know what "is taking place, or to be held responsible. By the rules of the Poor Law Board it is the "duty of the gate porter to prevent any person from entering the workhouse without the "leave of the master or matron, but in this case that officer believed the gentleman to be a "personal friend of the nurse, he having upon those occasions asked for her." Witnesses, Mr. Pease, Mr. Catch, and Miss Medhurst.

On the occasion of the circumstances related taking place, I told the nurse that her duties did not call her to that part of the house, and that for the future she must not come there; but, on the following morning, I found her there again in company with the doctor. Upon inquiry Mr. Simmonds stated she was there by his request, and she (the nurse) did not leave at my desire, nor until directed by the doctor. The doctor has also, on former occasions, interfered in directing the nurse not to go to the receiving wards, although such had been one of the duties of the nurse ever since my being at the head of the establishment; he has also interfered by telling her that it was not her duty first to see visitors before they were admitted to see their friends in the sick wards. I have to complain that the doctor has taken upon himself not only to countermand directions given by the matron (which were afterwards confirmed by the Board), but has done so through the nurse, instead of direct to the matron.

I have also to complain, that instead of making a report under Article 173, No. 6, of the Orders of the Poor Law Board, the doctor has given directions to the lunatic attendant with reference to the laundry arrangements of the ward, and the same have been carried out without any reference having been made to me in the matter; such proceedings, it is obvious, must be subversive of all discipline. My witnesses are Miss Medhurst and A. W. Maconochie.

On the night of the 8th January last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the bell of the front door was rung by a pauper nurse. The master and matron had gone up stairs to their bedroom, and the matron, upon going to the front door, asked what was wanted, when the nurse replied that she wanted hot water for a patient, and had been sent for it by nurse Medhurst. The matron directed the nurse to go back to nurse Medhurst, and then followed to the infirmary. When, upon being asked why she had sent the pauper nurse to her apartments for hot water, nurse Medhurst said that she doubted whether she had anything to do with the receiving ward (where the patient was), and, upon the matron complaining of being unnecessarily called up, as there was plenty of hot water at the service of the head nurse, nurse Medhurst remarked that she did not see why one person should not be rung up as well as another. The doctor, who was in the room, then said that he had sent for the water. The matron, having her doubts as to the nurse's intention to perform her duty, returned to me; I had gone to bed, and I dressed myself and accompanied her to the infirmary, and, upon being questioned by me as to why hot water had been sent for, nurse Medhurst again repeated that she doubted whether she had anything to do with the case. Upon me and the matron leaving, nurse Medhurst rose from her seat and slammed the door after us. The matron then superintended the treatment of the patient. The next day the matron was informed (in the presence of the porter) by the pauper nurse, that upon the hot water being first required she inquired where it was to be had from, nurse Medhurst replied that she would supply it; the doctor remarked that she need not trouble herself, but send to the master's kitchen. Nurse Medhurst and the doctor then left the room, the nurse taking the hot-water bottle with her, but afterwards came back and directed the pauper nurse to go to the master's kitchen; and, on being told that the doors were locked, nurse Medhurst directed her to go and ring the front door bell.

I have also to complain of the interference of the doctor and nurse in directing the nurses of the sick wards to sleep in other rooms than those assigned to them by me.

It has come to my knowledge that the doctor has been in the habit of paying the pauper pantryman a small sum weekly to feed his dog, and the supplies appear to have been obtained from the workhouse stores.

(signed) *G. Catch.*

THE DEPOSITION of *Henry Morris Simmonds*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Saint Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866; who says:—

I AM the medical officer of this workhouse. I have brought a gentleman into this workhouse, namely, Mr. Badcock, who wanted a supply of lymph. Mr. Badcock was appointed by the Cattle Plague Commission to superintend the vaccination of cows, and he supplies Mr. Mason's place with lymph; he has been three times here by my permission. On one occasion he vaccinated four children here in my presence and my surgery. The circumstances of this matter have been reported to the guardians of the poor of this parish, and they did not censure me for this proceeding. Mr. Badcock was in this workhouse once or twice without me, but I believe it was once. I am sure it was only once. I did not inform the master that Mr. Badcock would attend, nor did I inform the Guardians. I did not think this was my duty. Mr. Badcock is not a member of the medical profession. With regard to giving directions as to laundry work, I have to say that the Guardians said that washing and drying the linen in the airing court of the female side ward was to be discontinued, and when I found Maconochie, the paid officer of the male lunatics, drying the linen in the airing yard, I directed him to try and dry them in the laundry yard where the other clothes are dried. I know that the master obeyed the instructions of the Guardians as regards the females' linen. I did not ask the master to carry out the same regulations as regarded the males' linen, because I know the master was opposed to the linen being brought over to the laundry yard until dried in the sick wards. I made a written report to the Guardians of the drying of this linen in yards of the sick wards, and the Guardians resolved that such drying should be done away with. I did not communicate with the matron on this matter. I remember attending a case of epilepsy in the foul ward on the 8th of January last, at about 10.30. I was sent for to attend the case. I was summoned by the porter, for the master and matron were out at the time. I found, when I saw the case, that hot water was wanted; the head paid nurse and a pauper assistant were present with me. I desired them to get some hot water, and they wanted to know where they were to get it, and I said "Go to the kitchen for it, the master is out;" I considered this the quickest way to get it. I knew that if I sent them to the infirmary for this hot water it must be got from boiling in kettles, whereas there is a supply in the master's kitchen; at this time of night the supply to the infirmary from the workhouse would be cut off. This case of epilepsy was in the foul ward and not in the infirmary, and therefore I consider that it was a case the paid nurse was not called on to attend; but the paid nurse does attend to cases in the foul ward; but I have told the paid nurse that I did not consider that, strictly speaking, she need attend cases in the foul ward; for I thought that such cases would come under the assistant matron, Mrs. Stratton; there was no fire in the lying-in ward on this night. I do not remember having sent to the master's kitchen for hot water before this. On other occasions when I have wanted hot water in the infirmaries, if it was got, it was got from the fires lighted in the infirmaries. (Here the master explained that he and the matron came home while Mr. Simmonds was attending this case, and they went direct to their bed-rooms.) I admit that when the infirmary has been very full, and I have wanted a bed for a patient, I have directed the pauper attendant to vacate a bed for that patient; in such a case the attendant would have to sleep in the body of the house, and when I have done this I have not communicated my action in the matter to the master or matron. I have not made such changes at night; whenever I have made such a change I have known that the workhouse was not full. I have paid the pantryman a penny a day to feed my dog when the dog came to this workhouse with me, and this I have done for some time.

(signed) *H. M. Simmonds.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *John Badcock*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of the Saint Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866; who says:—

I AM not a medical man; when I came to this workhouse I asked first for Mr. Simmonds, and he told me that if he was not there, I was to ask for the nurse. On the first occasion, Mr. Simmonds was here. When I first came, I asked the porter for Mr. Simmonds, or if he was not there, for the nurse. Mr. Simmonds did not tell me to ask for the master of the workhouse. I have been a Guardian of the poor myself. Mr. Simmonds did not tell me anything about the regulations for entering the workhouse. On the second occasion, I met Mr. Simmonds at the workhouse. I did not inquire for the master. On the third occasion, I asked for the nurse, but I did not ask for the master.

(signed) *John Badcock.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Henry Morris Simmonds*, taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of Saint Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866; who says:—

I AM the medical officer of this workhouse, and I complain against the master of the workhouse, as follows:—

1st. A woman was admitted to the workhouse, supposed to be insane, on the 14th of November 1865, when I said I had not seen enough of her case to enable me to certify to her insanity; and the master said (before some of the inmates) in a violent tone, "I am not going to be your gaoler." Miss Medhurst, the nurse, was present, and heard this.

2nd. About the 5th of January last, I and Miss Medhurst were visiting the sick in the nursing mothers' room, when the master, in a bullying manner, accused me of breaking the discipline of the house by having the nurse with me, and in a most imperious style ordered the nurse to leave the doctor; and I call as my witness, Emily Medhurst.

3rd. On 20th May 1865, the master rebuked me in a very rude manner for giving the sick what he (the master) considered too much good food, and for giving food to those who required it in the body of the house, saying, he would show the doctor that he could not do it, and that he would take the doctor before the Board, and take him down a peg or two. (Witness, Mrs. Beeton, at present head nurse at the Strand workhouse.)

4th. A few days after the appointment of Mr. Stratton, task-master, Mr. Catch told me (I had complained to the Board) that my conduct was "ungentlemanlike;" and, again, in 1865, that he would see who was going to be "ganger."

5th. I complain that the master gives improper instructions to the nurses, which causes them not to apply for comforts and necessaries for the sick. When Mrs. Beeton was appointed nurse at this workhouse, she received instructions that stimulants were only served at certain times in the day; that no matter how ill a patient might be, the master never gave them till six o'clock or after in the evening. On the 19th or 20th of May, 1865, Dennis Skinner was admitted to the workhouse early in the morning, and was seen by me half an hour after admission; I ordered stimulants for the man, but Mrs. Beeton did not apply for nor receive them until late in the day; Mrs. Beeton thinks the man died that day about 6 o'clock, P.M., from lock-jaw. I shall call as my witness, to prove that the master gave these improper orders to the nurses, Mrs. Matilda Beeton, now nurse at the Strand, and Emily Medhurst, nurse at this workhouse.

6th. I complain that the master disobeyed my orders, which are made in the Medical Relief Book, in the following cases:—

16th July 1865.—Ordered crutches for Lucy Puncher, a paralytic patient; not supplied until Mr. Farnall's visit in October.

23rd November 1865.—Ordered a special watch for John Day, a man in fits. The nurse did not ask for a watcher, because when she applied for one for Eliza Norris, on the 17th of that same month, the master told her the woman did not want watching, that Mr. Simmonds might come and watch his patients himself, and that he (the master) would make his own arrangements. The head nurse watched John Day for three hours.

1st December 1865.—Ordered Caroline Carter, insane, to be specially watched.

8th December 1865.—Ordered Elizabeth Poynter to be specially watched.

12th December 1865.—Ordered Charlotte Adams, insane, to be specially watched.

13th December 1865.—Ordered Thomas Poulson, insane, to be specially watched.

26th December 1865.—Ordered William Rogers to be specially watched.

27th December 1865.—Ordered Andrew Loughnana to be specially watched.

19th January 1866.—Ordered a separate attendant to Sarah Norris, a delirious (fever) case; the attendant was not supplied until the 20th, therefore the head nurse sat up all night with the patient. I shall call as my witness, Emily Medhurst.

7th. I complain that the master has not obeyed my verbal requests. Mrs. Beeton can prove that she has several times known me to ask for milk to be served at night, so that patients should not be so many hours without nourishment, when the master has said the milk would be given and drank when he thought proper, as he was master there.

8th. I complain that Mr. Catch, as a rule, has gone through the female sick wards instead of the matron. I name as witnesses, Miss Medhurst and Mrs. Beeton.

9th. I complain that the sick have been kept without a properly sufficient quantity of clean linen, and the women without clothes, in the following cases:—

27th October 1865.—M. A. Wright, M. A. Jarvis, and Sarah Ward, all lying-in women, were kept without clean linen changes for about a fortnight.

11th November 1865.—If a labour had come in there was not a clean napkin or linen for use.

19th January 1866.—No clean shirt for Stephen Pinfold when I ordered it.

28th January 1866.—Hannah Sharpe, Sarah Smith and others, unable to get out of bed for me to examine for itch, as they had no napkins on, and were ashamed. Witnesses, Miss Medhurst and Mrs. Beeton.

10th. Men's

10th. Men's and women's receiving wards; the beds are served with one clean sheet only a week.

27th January 1866.—Hannah Otick; 29th, Harriet Wells; 30th, Nelly Pinder; all were placed in the same sheets.

One towel only is supplied to the bath-room, which serves all who are bathed.

One towel only is supplied for the use of the syphilitic and itch patients conjoined.

27th January 1866.—Thomas Walker; 30th, William Kelly, were placed in the same sheets. I name, as my witness, Miss Medhurst.

11th. I complain that the master tells and causes the nurses to disregard my directions. Miss Medhurst was told by Mr. Catch that she was to obey him, as he was master of the workhouse, and that Mr. Simmonds had no weight with the Board of Guardians, as he (Simmonds) was no more than a door post in the house, striking the key he was carrying against the article compared to.

17th November 1865.—Mr. Catch inquired of Miss Medhurst why she had done certain things, when she replied she had done so by the doctor's orders; Mr. Catch then said, "the doctor be hanged."

25th December 1866.—Having given some instructions to Machonochie, respecting the linen of the imbecile patients, Mr. Catch asked Machonochie if he obeyed the medical officer's orders, and, on his replying that he believed he was bound to do so, Mr. Catch said, "I countermand his orders; you go and do your duty, and tell Mr. Simmonds to do his;" and I name Miss Medhurst, Mrs. Catch, and A. Maconochie as my witnesses.

12th. I complain that the master of the workhouse sent the following patients, and other persons, into the sick ward without my consent, and in opposition to my wish: 17th December 1865, Patrick Riley sent into sick ward from body of the house. 29th December, Thomas Butler sent direct into the sick ward, although I had not seen him in the receiving ward first. During part of the months of December and January last, pregnant women were sent to sleep in the convalescent ward of the lying-in department, contrary to my orders given to the master and to the nurse. Miss Medhurst can prove this.

13th. I complain that Mr. Catch countermands my instructions, and interferes.

22nd September 1865.—The master placed Andrew Loughnana, who was this day admitted to the workhouse, in the lunatic ward; the medical officer finding that the man was suffering from delirium tremens, placed him in the sick ward. Catch fetched two of the guardians to witness what he called the doctor's bad conduct, and said the man was being treated amongst the dying (nobody died for some time afterwards). I, finding that there were 12 empty beds, directed the nurse so to arrange the patients as to give Loughnana a room to himself, and further directed that he should have watchers day and night. After Miss Medhurst had placed the man by himself, Catch ordered the patients to be placed back again in the room along with the delirium tremens case, and told the patients they could watch him.

During the time Mrs. Beeton was nurse, Catch placed Henrietta Brown, a female of weak mind, in solitary confinement in the refractory ward, without consulting me.

4th October.—James Rocket was admitted, and placed by Catch in the lunatic ward. I decided it to be a case of delirium tremens, and wrote to the attendant (Machonochie) who placed Rocket in a separate room; he had not been there long before Catch ordered him back to sleep, and be treated amongst the lunatics, and the next day I found the patient depressed and in a dangerous condition.

A lunatic named James Giles, was sent from the lunatic ward to the body of the house, to have his meals and to sleep, by Mr. Catch.

1865.—The master, visiting the sick wards, gave his opinion that Henry Warne was suffering from fever, and caused the ward nurse (Richard Smith), to remove the patients, even those in bed, viz. Cannon and Baker.

19th January 1866.—John Rous, sent out of workhouse whilst under my care, to visit a hospital. Elizabeth Benn and Frances Robertson, two females in the sick ward, of unsound mind, according to my wish, had flock beds. The master caused Benn, who had a large swollen inflamed leg, to be placed on a coir bed. Robertson had a bed-sore, and was placed on a coir bed by Mr. Catch's orders.

19th December 1865.—The master shifted O'Connel, Mennel, and White, from ward to ward, to please his fancy. 23rd December. Charles Davis being shifted from his bed by the master's orders, left the workhouse in consequence. On many other occasions since Miss Medhurst has been nurse here, the master has shifted patients, and this she can prove.

14th. I further complain that the master neglects to make the evening visit to the sick; that he does not keep a light in the foul ward or the upper sleeping-room of the imbeciles; that many people are bathed in the same water; for instance, on the 18th of December last, the following persons were so bathed, viz., Treehorme, Norton, Henry Michalat, Catherine Michalat, and Louisa Michalat, and Norton was suffering from syphilis at the time. A pauper inmate, named Fanny Williams, who was suffering from syphilitic rupia was bathed with two others.

15th. I further complain that Mr. Catch is quarrelsome, from the fact that he has quarrelled with every officer up to the present, even the relieving officers who are outside the

workhouse; the chairman and the old members of the Board of Guardians can prove this. Mr. Gabb and Mr. Catch have appeared at the police court; Mr. Herring also esteems him quarrelsome. On the 6th of October last Mr. Porter, one of the relieving officers, gave an order for the admission to the workhouse of Margaret Dillon, but that, instead of Margaret Dillon being admitted to the workhouse, she was kept out all night at the gate. Mr. Kimber, a former porter here, quarrelled with Mr. Catch on the occasion of his admitting tramps; and Mr. Kimber also asserts that a girl, named Isabella Clarke, was shut up for a night in an iron closet made for books, without light or bed; also that Hester Seal, a case of fractured thigh, was placed in a room and in bed by my direction, and that nurse, by the master's directions, shifted Hester Seal to the bed which the master directed.

(signed) *H. M. Simmonds.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Emily Medhurst* taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM paid nurse at this workhouse. I complain that since I have held my office here I have been made constantly uncomfortable, deterred and interfered with by the disposition of the master and matron. I have been degraded by the violent language and manner of the master, in the presence of the paupers, and not respected in my position. That the master makes me diffident in doing my duty by countermanding instructions I may have received from the medical officer and telling me not to be guided by him. That an extra tax has been imposed on me on many occasions to do special watching of patients who have not been supplied with a requisite attendant. That the supervision of receiving wards and linen are, I think, not contemplated in my duties. That I have difficulty in obtaining things for my patients, and that I am treated by the paupers as by the master and matron, with disrespect. That I have even been reproved for wanting clean linen. On the morning of the 17th November 1865, the medical officer requested Elizabeth Norris should be especially watched; after remaining with her three hours myself and knowing I was wanted for other duties, I wrote to the matron asking her to supply a watcher; no notice was taken, till about 7 p.m., when I was summoned to the office and rebuked by the master for having made such a request, as he did not consider it necessary, and said the pauper nurse must do it; I replied, she has other patients to attend upon, moreover, it is an order from the doctor, that the patient should be watched. Mr. Catch said "he did not care, the doctor be hanged, he may come and mind his own patients; I will bring you to a proper level, and in quick time too, remember I am master here." Mr. Catch then entered the infirmary, and in the presence of paupers continued his remarks, told me I had nothing to do with it, he was the master and should make his own arrangements, desired I would not accompany him to the ward for he he did not want me there. During the evening I visited this patient several times and enquired of the pauper nurse how the woman had been in my absence, who answered in a very rude manner, saying, "Go and mind your business, the master said you had nothing to do with it, so you can go from whence you came," consequently I did not visit this patient again until 7 a.m. (next morning), when I was again spoken to in a most insolent manner by the pauper nurse, who remarked "I knew the master would listen to me in preference to you, for he, Mr. Catch, came to me late last night to know how she was, and then Mr. Catch said, I will now send Rebecca Pope (which he did about midnight) and you may go to bed." The name of the nurse is Harriet Scott, and the conversation, in part, was heard by Jane Weller and Jemima Stanbridge. At about 10.30 a.m. on the 30th December 1865, I was requested to attend the master's office immediately, when Mr. Catch said, "I wanted to see you yesterday, but finding you were engaged upstairs, and being in a hurry to go out, I left a message with the porter that you would be required to see the visitors for the sick and thus prevent any prohibited article from being brought into the house; in answer to this request I am told you replied, 'Yes, when I get an order from the Board,' did you say so, and do you still adhere to that statement"? I responded "Yes," Mr. Catch replied it is an order from the Board and you must do it. I asked Mr. Catch why the Board of Guardians had not named it to me, as the Poor Law Board does not signify I shall be required to perform such a duty. Mr. Catch then said "I shall report you for negligence of duty and insolence"; I said, "Very well, I am quite prepared when called upon and shall inform the gentlemen I cannot accomplish it without neglecting other duties." Mr. Catch then followed me out of the office and said, "I will get you sacked, and Mr. Simmonds too before long." I wish to state it was impossible for me to attend to the visitors as ordered by the master (29th of December 1865), in consequence of not being supplied with a watcher for a violent lunatic; Elizabeth Coppin was compelled to remain in No. 5 ward with this case, also call the other pauper nurses (Ann Richardson and Jane Weller from their respective wards to assist me and the ward nurse (Caroline Reynolds) in preventing the patient from doing harm to herself and those around her. Although the doctor had ordered this patient to be especially watched at 11 a.m., no one was sent till about 7. 30 p.m., when the matron sent two women, Elizabeth Love and Rebecca Pope. On or about the 13th of January 1866, at 11. 30 a.m., I was requested to go to the master's office immediately, "The master wanted me." Mr. and Mrs. Catch, and also Mrs. Stratton, superintendent of the laundry, were there. Mr. Catch complained of some slight error in the washing bill of that day, I looked at it and said "Mrs. Stratton, that bill (pointing to it)

it) is correct, I intend it for 13 but will make it more legible." I then spoke to the matron in the following manner "I believe you have been inquiring of the pauper nurses this morning, whether I count and enter all the dirty clothes myself. Allow me to state I always do so, and should much prefer your speaking to me when you have any remark to make concerning my duties": whereupon Mrs. Catch became exceedingly angry and the master ordered me out of the office, saying I was impudent to the matron, and he, Mr. Catch, would not allow me to speak to his wife in that manner. Mr. Catch then turned round and with outstretched arm pointing to the door, repeated twice in a very loud tone of voice "Get out of my office"; "get out of my office." Mrs. Stratton was present when this took place and can affirm it. On the 8th of February, at about 10. 30 p. m., the doctor was fetched to see a patient in the receiving ward, Catherine Edwards, and requested hot water should be applied to her feet immediately; having no supply of hot water in the receiving wards and nothing to heat any in, and none in the infirmary sufficiently warm, where the supply is limited to that which is heated in a kettle, the doctor suggested it would be had more quickly from the master's kitchen; acting upon this suggestion I went to the porter and inquired of him did he think I could procure some boiling water from the master's kitchen. The porter answered "Yes, the master is not gone to bed; if you send to the front door you will get it." I sent the pauper nurse (Ann Davis), who returned with a rude message from the matron, saying "the matron told me to tell you its your duty to get the hot water for the patient's and not her's." I immediately gave instructions to make the kettle boil as quickly as possible. A few minutes elapsed when the matron, who was very much out of temper, came, and was angry with me for sending to her kitchen, saying it was no duty of hers to see after hot water for my patients, when I replied, "I doubt very much whether it is my duty to attend the receiving wards at all." Mrs. Catch continued grumbling but I did not answer. The doctor was present when this occurred. The master came over again together with the matron about midnight. Mr. Catch was annoyed with me for sending to his kitchen, as he and Mrs. Catch were going to bed, and asked why I had refused to attend this case. I remonstrated, and wished to explain the matter. The master would not allow me to do so, but became violent and accused me of neglecting my duty, enquired whether that (a splint I was padding in the surgery when he entered) was absolutely necessary. I said, "No, sir, but I have more time to do it now than in the morning." Mr. Catch then said, "Take it into your own room and do it," turning the gas out whilst speaking and leaving me in darkness; also said, "You never meet me anywhere but what you set up a hyena grin, but I can afford to treat both you and the doctor with contempt," again repeating, "You don't do your duty, because you do not serve the diets yourself." I answered, "No, but I go through every ward to ascertain if my patients have received their proper diet." Mr. Catch replied in a loud and boisterous manner, "You lie, you lie." Although Mr. Catch was outside the infirmary when this conversation took place, the paupers lying in bed at the time heard all that passed, and remarked upon it when I came in. In the month of October I was reproved by the matron for having complained of the insufficiency of clean linen, and named to her the fact of patients being obliged to wear their night dresses, 12, 13, and 14 days; that I had sent repeatedly to the stores by Ann Haggerden and Jane Weller for clean ones, and was told none were dry. Mrs. Catch then complained of my not sending all the clothes to the wash myself, and not entering the same; I told her, Mrs. Catch, I had not done so, neither did I consider it was my duty. The medical officer was present and heard all that passed. About the beginning of November, being distressed for clean linen for my patients, I informed the medical officer, who reported the same to the Guardians, who requested an inventory should be at once taken, and that the deficiency should be made up according to the list furnished by the matron. I here wish to explain, this stock, perhaps scarcely adequate in summer, is insufficient during the winter months, when greater difficulty is experienced in drying. I have in several instances sent Mrs. Stratton written messages that my patients were without proper clothing from not having any clean to issue. The reply in all instances has been, Mrs. Stratton will send some as soon as she can, but at present none are ready, hence the patients have been without. Mr. Catch has frequenly been the cause of much unpleasantness between the doctor and me by his interference, and thus countermanding the medical officer's orders. On or about the 17th of September 1865, the doctor gave me instructions to remove all the patients from No. 14 ward, as he wished a patient there (Andrew Loughhana) to be kept quiet, and had ordered him to be especially watched (no watcher was supplied). I removed the patients as requested by the doctor, after which Mr. Catch came up into the ward and ordered them back again, saying he was master here, and the doctor had no business to have removed them, for this was no place for a drunken vagabond like him, pointing to the patient. I remember the insane woman coming on the 14th of November, and on that occasion Mr. Catch said in a loud and boisterous manner, "I am no gaoler to you," or, "I am not your gaoler." I have repeated to Mr. Simmonds that these were the very words used; but Mr. Simmonds has not prompted or instructed me as to the words used. I have conversed once only on this matter with Mr. Simmonds. I made a memorandum of this case a few days after it happened; I made it on a piece of paper; I saw this paper 14 days since or thereabouts. I think the memorandum was, the master spoke rudely to the doctor. The words alluded to were made in the presence of paupers. Ever since I have been here, now six months, the master's manner to the doctor has been rude and bullying. I remember being with the doctor in the nursing mothers' room, and I remember being ordered out in a rude manner by Mr. Catch, and this before the paupers. Mr. Catch said, "You have no right to come here; go to your own apartments." Mrs. Catch told me, that although it was no part of my duty to go round the body of the

house with the doctor, that I might do so if I pleased. I had seen the master in the same ward the day before, and he ordered me out, but nevertheless I went the second time by order of the doctor. The doctor's medical book is made at various hours, but not later than 4 p.m., and then it is taken to the master. Sometimes the doctor's book is made up by 11 a.m. Stimulants are often ordered; but before October last, it did not matter at what hour the doctor's book was made up, for a supply of stimulants, they could not be got till 6 p.m. When I came to the house as nurse, I was instructed by the matron that the proper hour for giving out the stimulants was at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; but this rule is now altered, and now I can get these stimulants at any hour. To make out any supply of a stimulant that might be suddenly required, I borrowed some from other patients, and the deficiency made through this borrowing was made up by the 6 o'clock supply. But the master has said that he objected to this plain. Now I can get stimulants when I apply for them, but they are not now supplied immediately; sometimes they are, and sometimes I have to wait for an hour or so. There is usually only one towel in the bath-room of the men's receiving ward. I have never seen more. I am often there. I have asked the pauper attendant there if he had more than one, and he said no, only one at one time. I considered one insufficient, and I reported this to the medical officer. I did not report it to the master, for I declined doing so, on account of his usual manner to me, and having been complained of, and reproved by the master for the large amount of washing which I had caused. I will swear that I never said that this way, "I am not going to run about after you and the matron." The master has told me that I was to obey him as master, and not to be guided by the doctor. The master told me in the infirmary that Mr. Simmonds had no weight with the Guardians, and was no more than the doorpost, which he struck with his key. The matron was present at the time. I have told the master that I have obeyed the doctor, and I remember the master on one occasion saying, "the doctor be hanged." I remember that the doctor objected to pregnant women being sent over from the house to the infirmary, and a letter was sent to the master to that effect, but still they were sent. I have known pregnant women sent to the infirmary six or seven weeks before they were confined. I remember Loughnana's case; he was warded in a room in the infirmary by himself, and afterwards other patients were put into that room by Mr. Catch's orders, for I was in the ward when he told the patients who had before occupied Loughnana's ward to go back to it, although the doctor had warded them out of it. Mr. Catch said, he was master, and the doctor had no right to remove them. This was in the infirmary. (Mr. Catch declined to question the witness.) Three of the men ordered back are still in the infirmary, Charles Manuel, Thomas O'Connel, and James Langerwood. I put Henrietta Brown in the refractory ward, as a refractory inmate, without cruelty; the doctor and I put this in the pauper offence book. She was classified as of imperfect mind. I acted to the best of my judgment. She is about 18 or 20. I ordered Rochet into the lunatic ward; the doctor warded him in a separate room in the infirmary, and I sent him back to the lunatic ward. (Mem., Mr. Simmonds sworn, says, Rochet was much depressed after this, and I considered that this depression arose from his being in the lunatic ward. We have no padded room here.) I sent James Giles to the lunatic ward, and not Mr. Simmonds, and, therefore, I considered that I had a right to ward him for his meals in the body of the house. I visited the sick wards, and gave an opinion, that Henry Warne's was a fever case, and that it would be prudent to remove the patients from Warne's room, but I did not order them to be removed. I remember Henry Warne's case, it was not one of fever. Mr. Catch visited the infirmary and saw this case, I was not present; but when I visited the ward that Warne was in, I found all the patients, even those who had been in bed, removed from that ward, and I asked why, of Richard Smith, the wardsman, and he told me that the master had ordered that all the patients should be removed, for that the master thought Warne's was a fever case. I remember Charles Davis in the infirmary; he left the workhouse, and he told me that he left it because the master shifted his bed. I remember Hester Seal in the infirmary; she had a fractured thigh; the doctor desired her to be put into a certain bed, but she was shifted from that bed to another, and I saw this done; it was done by the master's order. Caroline Reynolds, a pauper nurse, told me that the master desired that Hester Seal should be shifted from the bed she occupied to another; but as the doctor had ordered Hester Seal to be put in the bed she was then occupying I doubted it, and I sent Reynolds to the master to know if it was a fact, and she returned to me and said, "I knew I was right, and its a wonder I've got my head on." After this Mr. Catch visited the infirmary, and saw Hester Seal in the bed to which she had been shifted. In some instances I have, as nurse, obeyed the doctor's orders, and then these orders have been countermanded by the master and matron, this is in shifting the patients from bed to bed, and from ward to ward in the infirmary. The master has told me to obey him and not the doctor. When I go to the master on business, he is out of temper with me. In Benn's case, the master and matron were together, and both sanctioned the proceeding. Benn's bed was dirty in consequence of our having at that time no mackintoshes. We had some, but not enough. What I mean by the supervision of the receiving ward is, that I am obliged to attend to the foul wards, and to the sick in the receiving wards until they get into the infirmary. I thought my duty was limited to the infirmary. The matron reproved me for wanting clean linen. I believe the doctor ordered a watcher for Norris before one o'clock. (The porter's book was produced, and showed that Norris was admitted at 2.50, November 17.) I myself never spoke to the matron personally about a want of clean linen before, I spoke to her in the presence of the doctor (probably November 1st).

(signed) *Emily Medhurst.*

THE DEPOSITION of *George Catch* taken on oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board Room of Saint Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 9th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM the master of this workhouse; as regards the case of the insane woman, I admit that I said "I am no gaoler"; but I did not say so in a violent way. I did not say "I am not going to be your gaoler." I admit ordering the nurse Medhurst to leave the doctor, but not when they were together in the mothers' room, this was the nursing mothers' room, for the order of the Guardians was that the nurse was to confine herself to the infirmary and syphilitic ward. Mr. Sylvester told me that the former nurse, Mrs. Beeton, was not to visit the body of the house. It is the duty of the doctor to visit the nursing mothers' room daily. I understood that no nurse was to accompany the doctor in visiting this room; as regards the case of the 20th of May, I did not make use of any expression, such as "I will take you down a peg or two"; but I recollect the doctor putting 17 or 18 aged people on meat diet on one day. I reported this to the Guardians, but I made no objection. I remember telling Mr. Simmonds that his conduct was ungentlemanly, for he made a complaint to the Guardians against me while I was at Margate. I say that stimulants ordered by the doctor would be given out by me or the matron at any hour when applied for, and I deny having stated that I would give out stimulants only at 6 p.m., or afterwards. I should not in any case give out stimulants unless ordered by the medical officer. I do not believe that I am authorised to do so; but I do not recollect anything about Forsyth's case. I do not recollect talking about "who was going to be ganger." I admit that crutches were not supplied to Lucy Puncher, for, to the best of my belief, I never saw that order until October last. I recollect John Day's case, and seeing in the medical book that a watcher was wanted; when I saw the entry in this case, I visited Day's ward, and I found him sleeping comfortably with a pauper nurse and pauper helper, and I thought that sufficient, and therefore did not order a special watcher; but I knew that the doctor had ordered a special watcher. I never said that Mr. Simmonds might come and watch his own patients, but I did say that I would make my own arrangements, but I don't remember what that remark applied to. I knew that Mr. Simmonds made an order for a watcher for Norris, but that matter is in the hands of the matron. I should leave Norris's case, and Carter's and Poynter's and Adams's case to the matron; it is my practice to call the matron's attention to females requiring watching. I remember Poulson's case, and that Mr. Simmonds ordered a special watcher for him. I did not order this special watch, for there is a paid attendant for this purpose; I mean Archibald White Maconochie, the attendant on the imbeciles, and he has two ablebodied pauper assistants; there are usually about 24 male imbeciles, and this I considered sufficient, and therefore did not obey the doctor's order in Poulson's case. The same remarks will hold good with Poulson and Rogers: but Loughnana was transferred to the infirmary, and there there is a sufficient staff for watching. I sent a separate attendant for Sarah Norris as soon as I saw the doctor's order, namely, on the 20th of January. I do not recollect the hour this attendant was sent, but I think it was in the morning of the 20th. I frequently visit the female sick wards; the matron does not often visit these wards with me. I consider it my duty to visit any part of the workhouse. I do not visit these wards instead of the matron, her visits are always made independently of mine. I do not visit the female sleeping wards of the workhouse at night. I never send the porter to visit these wards. As a rule the beds in the receiving wards are furnished with one sheet only during the week excepting in special cases, it may therefore be the case that William Kelly and Thomas Walker used the same sheets. There are always two towels in the bath-room of the men's receiving ward. As to the complaints about milk for the patients at night, I deny having made use of the language attributed to me. I have told Miss Medhurst that she was to obey me as master of the workhouse; but I have not told her that she was not to obey Mr. Simmonds, and deny having said to Miss Medhurst that Mr. Simmonds had no weight with the Guardians, and was no more than a doorpost. I deny having said "the the doctor be hanged." I remember Maconochie bringing dirty linen from the imbecile wards to be washed in the laundry, and I told him that so far, I countermanded the doctor's orders, and I said "You attend to your duties, and let Mr. Simmonds attend to his, the laundry arrangements belong to me and the matron." I have sent people from the body of the house, when very sick, to the infirmaries without the doctor's orders, and this I consider I am justified in doing; but I would not do this if the cases were in the receiving wards, and this not because the doctor cannot be got to attend, but because I think it my duty. There have been circumstances which have induced me to send a sick person direct to the sick wards, on arriving at the workhouse, without the doctor's orders. Thomas Butler was a case of that sort. I sent Patrick Riley in this way to the infirmary, for he looked very ill; I thought he was dying; he was not in his bed. (Here Mr. Simmonds stated that he had discharged Riley from the infirmary the day previously.) I do not deny having sent Thomas Butler from the receiving ward to the infirmary without the doctor's order; I thought he was dying. (Here Mr. Simmonds said the bowels were disordered.) I have, in accordance with a custom here, sent pregnant women from the house to the lying-in department without indicating what room they were to occupy. I believe the nurse wrote to the matron on this point, but still the matron and I sent them. Loughnana was brought to this workhouse, and I put him into the lunatic ward, or, if I was absent, the porter put him there. Furious cases are always sent to the lunatic wards. The doctor ordered Loughnana from the lunatic ward to the infirmary, and there I found him; and I complained to the

Guardians that I did not consider the doctor right in doing this, but the Guardians did not countermand this. There was no meeting of the Guardians, but I sent for Dr. Cortis and Mr. Gourtlete, and showed them the case; for I thought Loughnana should be under the Superintendent of Lunatics, but I did first confer with the doctor. I did not send Loughnana back to the lunatic wards; I believe Loughnana was warded in the infirmary, in a room by himself, nor did I order any patients into that room. In the case of John Rous, I admit that I sent him to a hospital, but this was recommended by Mr. Simmonds, and was sanctioned by the Board; he was re-admitted on an understanding that he would be taken back into the hospital when there was room; he then became an out-patient, but this was stopped by me because Mr. Simmonds made an entry in his medical book that Rous was absent from the infirmary. I admit that Benn was put on a coir bed, but I did not know that the doctor had ordered a flock bed. (Here Mr. Simmonds stated that he did not order, in writing, a flock bed for Benn nor for Robertson). I cannot remember O'Connel, Mennell, or White's cases. I may have made such a change, for Mennell is a diminutive man, and the bed he occupied might have better suited O'Connell or White, who are, I believe, larger men; if I shifted these men it was for this cause. I cannot remember Charles Davis's case, but if it happened it was on the same ground as Mennel's. I do not consider it to be my duty to visit the sick wards at night; there is a paid nurse there, and she is resident there. I do not keep a light in them, nor in the upper sleeping room of the imbeciles; this point has been twice before the Board through Mr. Simmonds' reports, and the Board do not consider it necessary. I say, that if any persons admitted to this workhouse are bathed in the same water in the receiving wards it is in strict opposition to the matron's and my orders, but both receiving wards are looked after by paupers. I admit that Mr. Porter gave Margaret Dillon an order for admission to this workhouse, but the man at the gate said Dillon was drunk, and therefore she did not get admitted, but I did not see the case myself; she is an habitual drunkard. I know nothing about Isabella Clarke's case; she has not been here for five years. I know nothing about Hester Seal's case. I deny that I ordered Hester Seal to be shifted from the bed she was in in order that a patient named Henry should be put into it, and I say that I did know Seal was in that bed. I deny the case of Isabella Clarke. I assert that the conversation as regards Ellis did occur.

(signed) *G. Catch.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Matilda Beeton*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 12th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM at present head nurse at the Strand Union Workhouse. I was nurse at this establishment. I remember hearing the master tell Mr. Simmonds that he, the master, considered that he, Mr. Simmonds, was giving the people too good food, and I heard the master tell Mr. Simmonds that he, the master, would have to "take him down a peg or two." I have seen Mr. Simmonds about these charges. Mr. Simmonds did not ask me whether I remember the phrase of taking him down a peg or two, but I heard it said; it was the first day I came here. I told Mr. Simmonds that I remembered this phrase; he did not in the least prompt me. I made no memorandum about this at time. Mr. Catch complained of me when I was here as nurse, and this about three weeks after I had been here. When I was nurse here I had to apply for stimulants for the sick by order of the doctor. Neither the master nor the matron ever told me that I was not to apply for stimulants until after 6 p.m., but I believed this to be the rule, having heard it from the nurses. On one occasion I went to the master's office for a stimulant, and I saw him between three and four, and I asked him for it, and he said, "It will be given when the other stimulants are given," and I understood this to be at six, for that was the time I always got them. Stimulants were also given out at 11 a.m. I remember that on one occasion, when I thought a patient was dying, between 9 and 10 a.m., I went to the master for a stimulant, and I saw him; the name was Frederick Forsyth. I asked for a little brandy for him, but the master said that without the doctor's order he would not give it. It was a pauper nurse who told me about the service of stimulants at 6 p.m. I remember the doctor asking for milk at night for the patients; he asked Mr. Catch more than once about this, but it was not given; he refused to serve it. He said something to the effect that he was master, and would serve it in the morning. The milk was served in the morning about 8 a.m. The doctor wanted the milk at night, because it was summer, and the milk turned sour in the day. I remember complaining to the master that I was taken round the house by the doctor, for it was too much for me to go round the body of the house, and attend to the 92 sick beds in the infirmary. I think the Guardians were told of this, and I was told by the master that the Guardians relieved me of this duty. The other object in wishing to have milk served at night in the infirmary, was that the patients might not be so long without sustenance. When I used to take the written requests of the doctor to Mr. Catch, he treated me unkindly. What the master meant and said was that it was the doctor's duty to ask for things, and not me.

(signed) *Matilda Beeton.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Emily Catch*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says :—

I AM matron of this workhouse. I do not remember the case of Eliza Coppice, nor do I know whether or not I was called on to send a watcher to her. All I can say is that if at any time I am called on for a watcher, I send one. I deny having asked the pauper nurse whether Miss Medhurst counted and entered all the dirty linen. I remember the circumstance of the master telling Miss Medhurst to leave his office, and the words he used were "Go out of my office," for she did not go out at first when told to do so. No intimation was given to me by the nurse that some of the patients slept in the same dresses for some time until, I think, November the 1st, then the dresses were supplied; but I made a search through the infirmary, and I found some of the patients dressed and wearing their night dresses under. Neither Haggerden nor Weller came to me about this. I have heard Weller's evidence as to the term of "You lie, you lie." I was with the master when it is alleged that these words were used. We left the infirmary together, and the door was immediately slammed upon us, and if the master had used any such expression I must have heard it, and I say he never did make use of the expression. I never told Miss Medhurst that she could only have stimulants on any occasion excepting at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; but, on the contrary, Miss Medhurst has often sent for stimulants at other hours, and has had them in urgent cases. In all other cases they would be given out at certain hours, viz., 11 and 6. As a rule I visit the female sick wards daily, and sometimes oftener.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Catch.*—I never heard you in Miss Medhurst's room make use of the expression that the doctor had no more weight with the Guardians than the door-post, striking a key on it. I told nurse Medhurst that she might confine herself to the infirmary and to the foul ward, and that Mrs. Stratton would visit the body of the workhouse. The nurse, Miss Medhurst, has made use of the expression to me, "I am not going to run about after you," and this was on the day before the doctor reported to the Board about the clean linen.

(signed) *Emily Catch.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Henry Morris Simmonds*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says :—

I AM medical officer of this workhouse. I say that Mary Ann Wright, Mary Ann Jervis, and Sarah Ward, were kept without clean linen changes about a fortnight; and this was about the 27th of October 1865. My medical book shows that Ward was put to bed on the 10th of November, that Jervis was put to bed on the 6th of November, and Mary Ann Wright on the 4th of November. The day before I made my report to the Board, on the 1st November, I do not recollect you (the matron) telling the nurse that she could have what supplies of linen she wanted, but I do remember your making use of such an expression to the nurse, Medhurst.

(signed) *H. M. Simmonds.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Henry Morris Simmonds* taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Boardr-oom of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 12th day of March 1866, who says :—

I AM medical officer of this workhouse. I have heard Dick Smith's evidence as regards the removal of Cannon and Baker from No. 10 ward in the infirmary where Warne was, and I swear that Smith told me that Cannon and Baker were removed by the master's orders, and Miss Medhurst was present at the time.

(signed) *H. M. Simmonds.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *George Catch*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says :—

I AM master of this workhouse. In Benn's case I took the matron to see the state of the flock bed she was on, and the coir bed was substituted by me. I found the flock bed matted from the discharge of Benn's leg. I distinctly deny having told the nurse that I would bring her to her proper level. The duty of taking care that visitors to the

sick (being females) do not bring in improper things to the infirmary has always been done by the nurse of the infirmary, and therefore it was that Miss Medhurst was instructed to do it. I did not say that I would get Miss Medhurst and the doctor sacked before long. I admit that I told Miss Medhurst to leave my office, because she was impudent to the matron. I did not say, "Get out of my office;" I said, "Go out."

(signed) *George Catch.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Ellen Stratton*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM assistant matron at this workhouse. I remember being in the master's office when the matron was there and Miss Medhurst. I remember something about the linen which came from the infirmary to wash. Some words took place, and I remember the master said that Miss Medhurst was saucy to the matron. I was in the office then, and nurse said to the matron, "Instead of asking the paupers about this, I wish you would ask me," and that was all I heard. I went outside the door of the office then, and I could hear what went on in the office. I heard no more. I heard the master tell Miss Medhurst to walk out of the office. I don't remember the words now. The master talked loud, and he usually does so. The master said twice to Miss Medhurst, "Get out of my office, get out of my office; you are insolent to the matron." I am sure the words were precisely what I have said. When the facts of this case were now brought to my memory I am sure the words were "Get out of my office." I heard no remark by the nurse, excepting that which I have stated. I did accuse the nurse of grinning at me, for she usually does; but as to the word "hyena" I don't remember. I deny using the expression to the nurse of "You lie, you lie."

(signed) *Ellen Stratton*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Archibald White Maconochie*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM paid attendant for the imbecile inmates of this workhouse. On Sunday the 7th of May 1865, the master of the workhouse spoke to me in an improper manner in the presence of pauper helpers named Followes and Lamb; the master came into the insane ward-room about 11.30 a.m., and after looking round said, "What is this man doing here?" pointing to the man Lamb (who had been in the habit of coming over to the insane ward to assist on Sunday in place of a helper of the name of John Richmond, who went on leave each Sunday at 9 a.m.); "I tell you what it is, Mister, I tell you before these paupers, and I won't mince the matter, the man Barnes who was here never done his duty, but left it to those men to do." I replied, "I know nothing of how the man Barnes done his duty." I then sent the man Lamb to the body of the house; the master's manner of address to me was very unpleasant. I had only been a very few days in my present office of attendant on the insane. On Sunday the 17th of September last I found fault with dinner being cold. On my speaking to the master on the subject the matron flew into a passion, and told me it showed my bad behaviour. I told the master I had nothing but the cold meat as he had stopped my flour and suet since the 29th of May, after which date I have not received any. The master sent for one of the Guardians, when Messrs. Pool and Snelgrove heard the case, and in whose presence the master called me a liar. On Thursday the 21st of September the master made a false report against me to the rota, Dr. Cortis and two other Guardians. The master stated that a lad named Thomas Ellis, on the lunatic list, had been complained of by me on my taking office, as being in a dirty state, and that he was found in the body of the house some short time before the above report, but I deny that I had made any statement to the master about Ellis, as I knew nothing of him until I had been nearly seven weeks in my situation, namely, on the 14th of June, when his name and seven others in the body of the house were given to me, and I was instructed to see that they were bathed once a week, which order I have attended to. On Friday the 6th of October last the master spoke improperly to me, in the presence of two female paupers, named Juniper and Bassett, when I applied to him for leave to go out after 7 p.m. The master said, "I can't understand giving you leave every night. I won't, you must apply to a higher authority." I explained I had only been out a few minutes the two previous nights. On last Christmas-day I was sent for to the master's office. The master and matron were present. The master asked by whose authority I had sent the dirty sheets from the insane ward to the laundry. I told him by the order of the medical officer; he then asked if I obeyed the medical officer's orders. I said, "Yes, I believe I am bound to obey his orders." The master then said, "I countermand his orders; you go and do your duty and tell Mr. Simmonds to do his." I must here explain that

that the wet and dirty sheets are washed by one of the helpers in the insane ward, and then hung in the airing court or over the coir room next the baker's oven, to be dried. The medical officer, Mr. Simmonds, gave me an order on the 22nd of December last, to send the wet and dirty sheets of the insane patients to the laundry, there to be dried and aired in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Guardians. I acted upon Mr. Simmonds' order on the 23rd and 24th, also on the 25th of December, on which day they returned the same as sent. On Sunday the 31st of December the master visited the insane ward, and, after walking up and down the room, he turned to one of the pauper helpers, named Owen Sullivan, and gave him an order in my presence to see James Amos, a patient, was shaved next time the barber came. I considered this a studied insult to me as the officer in charge; it also lowers my authority over the helpers.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Catch.*—I do not consider that I have any right to send for male paupers from the body of the house to come and assist me in my duties without first consulting you. I have done so. If a male pauper came from the body of the house to my department without the order of the master I should send him back again; but I did not send Lamb away, because at this time I had only been in my office three days; and when Lamb came, one of the pauper helpers given to me told me that Lamb always took Richards' place on a Sunday, and that I believed, and I did not ask the master, therefore, anything about Lamb. I complain that the manner of the master is imperious, and not that which I should expect from a superior officer. He never uses bad language; it is manner and tone of voice that is offensive. I have held a superior appointment to that which I now hold; the appointment I now hold was sanctioned by the Poor Law Board. The business of the cold dinner was brought by the master before the Guardians, and they settled that.

(signed) *A. W. Maconochie.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *William Porter*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM one of the relieving officers of this parish. I remember Margaret Dillon coming to me for an order of admission; it was about five minutes to 12 o'clock at night when she came. I saw her, and gave her an order; she was very talkative, and appeared much exhausted from fatigue. I certainly did not consider her to be drunk; this was the first time I had seen her; she had her workhouse clothes on; she appeared to me to be sensible.

(signed) *W. Porter.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Caroline Reynolds*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an assistant pauper nurse in the infirmary here. I remember Hester Seal; she had a fractured thigh; she was put into a bed in the infirmary, by direction of the nurse, who said she was not to be removed for six weeks; but she did not do so, for the master told me that a patient named Henry was to occupy the bed Seal was in. I told the master that Seal was in the bed that he wished Henry to be put into, but he said, "I am master, and will be obeyed;" so I took the message back to the head nurse, and Seal was shifted accordingly. I told the master that the patient with the broken thigh was in the bed that he wanted for Henry.

(signed) *Caroline* (her × mark) *Reynolds.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Maria Cooper*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse, and I remember Mr. Simmonds and the head nurse, Miss Medhurst, came into the nursing mother's room, and then the master came in also.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Catch.*—You ordered Miss Medhurst out of the room. You said she would not do her duty in the infirmary if she came to the master's room, and you requested her to go; and Mr. Simmonds turned round and said, "you had better leave," and she left. I don't know whether you spoke to Mr. Simmonds, or he to you. I did not

notice what you said; but I did not notice any bullying on anyone's part; as far as I saw, your conduct was proper and respectful.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Simmonds.*—I do not recollect what the master's tone was. The master generally speaks loudly, and on this occasion, certainly, the master spoke to Mr. Simmonds in a way I should not like to be spoken to.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Catch.*—I know you spoke to Mr. Simmonds, but I did not take particular notice.

(signed) *M. Cooper.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Jane Weller*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 14th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse. I am employed in the infirmary. I remember the master coming into a ward in the infirmary, but I was not there, but I was in the next ward, and could see the master, and could hear him speak to Miss Medhurst, and I know he was displeased with her; it was when she was padding a splint. I remember the master said to the nurse "you lie, you lie;" I recollect this distinctly. I have not conversed with Medhurst about this. Miss Medhurst asked me if I remembered this circumstance, and I told her I did. I was in bed at the time the expression took place; the master was at the time outside the entrance door to the yard. The room I was in is on the ground-floor. I could not see the master when he used the expression named, but I saw him put out the gas in the surgery.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Catch.*—I know your voice, and I am sure you used the expression. When you left the door it was closed with force, or slammed, and this was after the expression had been used. I remember the porter was present when the matron spoke about the hot water supply in the infirmary. I remember stating that I had some hot water, but not boiling water, then in two kettles in the infirmary, and the fire was not quite out; that was in the infirmary ward. There was a fire also in the convalescent ward; the large kettle would have boiled in about 20 minutes if I had put it on the fire in the convalescent ward; the water was wanted for a foot warmer. I distinctly remember you saying that the doctor was of no more weight with the Guardians than the door-post, and striking his key against it; and the matron was present when you said it.

(signed) *Jane Weller.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Margaret Dillon*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I CAME to this workhouse with an order of admission from Mr. Porter, the relieving officer; he gave me that order at 11.30 p.m., and I came direct to the house with it, arriving at about 12. The watchman answered my knock at the door, and took the order of admission, but he did not let me in. He took the order to the master, and when he came back he said that the master said I was to remain where I was all night, and I did remain; and about 5.30 I left the door; and that day at 12 I again saw Mr. Porter, and he gave me another order for the workhouse; and I came back to the house, and got in about 9. I was not drunk, but I had had something to drink during the day. I was quite sensible of what I was about.

*Cross-examined by the Master.*—I can't say that I was quite sober.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Simmonds.*—I did not see the porter.

(signed) *Margaret* (her × mark) *Dillon.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Isabella Clarke*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of Camberwell Workhouse now; once I was in this house, and I say that the master locked me up all night in a cupboard with an iron door,—you go to it through the office. I was let out when they were at breakfast in the hall. (Mr. Simmonds came

came to Camberwell Workhouse to see me.) The next morning the master gave me a shilling. I stopped there all night. I think it was in the summer.

(signed) *Isabella* (her × mark) *Clarke.*

*Memorandum.*—The girl Clarke took me and others direct to this closet. Mr. Catch denied the whole matter.

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THE DEPOSITION of *Dick Smith*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 12th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse. I knew Henry Warne; he is dead. He was in the infirmary here. I thought he had a fever. I saw Mr. Catch in Warne's ward, and I was there at the same time. Mr. Catch said he thought Warne had a fever. Mr. Catch said, "You men who are sitting up, I should persuade to go into another room." Mr. Catch did not give me any orders about moving the men; they went of their own accord. Miss Medhurst never spoke to me about this; I am sure of this. I told her it was a bad case, I thought. She made no remarks about the other patients. I told Miss Medhurst that I had removed the patients out of Warne's room into another; and I told her that the master said that it would be wise to move the men. When I told Miss Medhurst, she said, "There's no danger."

*Cross-examined by Miss Medhurst.*—I did not tell you that the men were removed by Mr. Catch's order.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Simmonds.*—I did not tell you that Cannon and Baker were removed by the master's order.

(signed) *Dick* (his × mark) *Smith.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *William Lambe*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 13th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse, and I have on one occasion assisted in the lunacy wards. I recollect one Sunday when the master came there and asked what I was doing there; he spoke to me, and said he wished me not to remain there without his orders. He did not speak to Mr. Maconochie. He spoke to me quietly; there was nothing rude about his manner.

(signed) *William Lambe.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Jane Brown*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of St. Mary, Newington, this 14th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM married, and in no situation. Once I was nurse in this workhouse; it is now three years since. I was here for nearly three years and a quarter. When I was here, I had no difficulty in getting sufficient clean linen for my patients, and I could always at all times get stimulants for my patients, in urgent cases. While I was here, we certainly had a few little disagreements, but they were of a trifling character.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Simmonds.*—We used to have stimulants; under ordinary circumstances the stimulants were served at eleven and six o'clock.

(signed) *Jane Brown.*

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THE DEPOSITION of *Charles Cannon*, taken on Oath before me, *Harry Burrard Farnall*, Poor Law Inspector, at the Board-room of the St. Mary, Newington, Workhouse, this 12th day of March 1866, who says:—

I AM an inmate of this workhouse. I remember Warne, and I remember the master coming into the infirmary where Warne was, and he said, "I think this is a fever, and I

should advise you men to go into another room," and we went; he did not order us to go.

(signed) *Charles* (his × mark) *Cannon.*

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LETTER from the Clerk to the Governors and Directors of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., referred to in page 5.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Poor Law Offices, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.,
16 March 1866.

Dear Sir,

AT the close of the weekly meeting of the Governors and Guardians yesterday, Dr. Cortes, who was in the chair on the last day of your visits, informed the Board of the observations he made to you in reference to the inquiry as to Mr. Catch, &c.

The Board unanimously approved of what Dr. Cortes had said to you, and all expressed their opinion that the conduct of Catch to the officers under him, as well as to the Guardians themselves, was such as to make it impossible for matters to go on smoothly. The matter relating to the girl shut up in the cupboard was brought before the Board, and created universal surprise.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Burgess.*

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.

I was requested to send this by Dr. Cortes.

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MEMORANDUM placed in the hands of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., referred to in page 5.

Sir,

280, Walworth-road, 16 March 1866.

WE, the undersigned Governors and Guardians of the poor of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, have to state (upon oath if necessary) that when on the rota for Thursday, 1st February 1866 (as we believe, although it might have been the following Thursday), and passing, with Mr. Catch the master, through the sick wards, nurse Medhurst, who was a little behind him, made a most offensive grimace, and then turned with a peculiar grin to the paupers who were near, and that Mr. Catch gave no provocation, as far as we could see, for this foolish impertinence.

(signed) *Wm. Fred. Smith.*
*Thomas Holder.*
*William Pearl.*

To H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.

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LETTER from the Clerk to the Governors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C.B., Poor Law Inspector, dated 6th April 1866.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Poor Law Offices, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.,
6 April 1866.

Dear Sir,

I AM directed by the Governors and Guardians to forward to you the enclosed statement made by the master of the workhouse. The Governors and Guardians much regret that you should be troubled with any further correspondence in reference to the officers whose charges and countercharges you have recently taken so much pains to investigate. After much deliberation yesterday at their meeting, and bearing in mind that the conduct of these officers is now under the consideration of the Poor Law Board, the Governors and Guardians thought they had no alternative but to bring the matter under your notice. You will perceive that the misconduct alluded to by the master is alleged by him to have taken place on the evening of the same day that you closed your official investigation.

I am also directed to inform you that the statement of Jane Weller was made at the express and earnest request of the master, who called upon the gentlemen named therein (who are Governors and Guardians), and who went to the workhouse upon such request. Neither the Chairman nor myself had any knowledge of the matter, and you will not, therefore, take it as an investigation by the Governors and Guardians in their official capacity.

I remain, &c.,
(signed) *Joseph Burgess*, Clerk.

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C.B.

*P.S.*—Copies of the master's charges, and of the evidence of Jane Weller, have, by direction of the Governors and Guardians, been forwarded to the medical officer and the nurse. It is the intention of the Board on Thursday next, after the business relating to the relief of the poor has been disposed of, to proceed to investigate the charges.

## Statement made by the Master of the Workhouse referred to in the above Letter, dated 6th April 1866.

Extract from Master's Journal, 5th April 1866.

I think it my duty to bring the following circumstances under the notice of the Board as the conduct of the officers to whom it relates has been the subject of general remark.

On my going round the airing court of the female sick wards about 10 o'clock on the evening of 14th March, I heard a scuffling in the lying-in ward, No. 1, and looking in at the window I saw Mr. Simmonds and nurse Medhurst pulling each other about; I heard the nurse in a loud voice say, "I have said you shall, and I won't let you go until you do;" this remark I thought applied to the nurse wishing to get Mr. Simmonds into her private room, as he was resisting the nurse pulling him in that direction. After this struggle, nurse Medhurst placed herself against the door, No. 1, which was closed, and Mr. Simmonds three or four times attempted to pull the nurse away from the door, which attempt she successfully resisted. These struggles continued for about 10 minutes, when the nurse seated herself on the floor by the door, and Mr. Simmonds laid on the table, saying "good night;" he remained in this attitude about one minute when he rose himself up and sat upon the table. A very long conversation ensued, lasting up to about 11 o'clock; about this time a pauper came downstairs in her nightgown. Jane Weller, pauper nurse, was present the whole of this time, and can testify to these facts. As the clock was striking 11, Mr. Simmonds and nurse Medhurst left this room. I lost sight of them for about five minutes; they then returned and remained in conversation upon the doormat outside door No. 1, before mentioned, until past twelve o'clock, during the whole of which period they were embracing and kissing each other. Previous to their separating, they stepped into the surgeon's room for several minutes; there was no light in this room.

I have also to draw the attention of the Board to the fact, which can be proved by reference to the porter's book, that, since the present nurse has been in office, the doctor's visits have extended to a much longer time each than previous; and I am informed and can substantiate it, that he passes a large part of the time in the nurse's private apartments. The gate porter is prepared to testify to the conduct on the part of the doctor and nurse, and which he spoke to me about at the time of its occurrence as being highly improper. I have also been informed of other circumstances relating to the conduct of the nurse, which I am sure require the serious consideration of the Board.

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Statement made by *Jane Weller*, an Inmate about to Discharge herself, to Messrs. *Faulconer, Smith, Williams, Poole, Morgan*, and *Jolland*, at the Workhouse.

3 April 1866.

*Jane Weller* then said.—The master sent for me this morning, and asked me if I had seen any familiarities between Mr. Simmonds and Medhurst, I told him I had not seen anything particular; he then asked me if I remembered a certain day, meaning the 14th March, that anything occurred. I did not answer for a minute or two as I did not recollect anything. He then said I will remind you; and then I remembered one evening Mr. S. being sent for; when Mr. S. was about to leave the lying-in ward the nurse put her back against the door, and would not let him go, saying he should not go until she had told him what she wanted to tell him; she then sat down on the floor just inside the room, with her back to the door, and would not let him out. They struggled and romped together for about half an hour; I was present all the time. Reynolds, a pauper, then came down in her nightdress and knocked at the door. The nurse opened the door, and sent her upstairs to dress herself; she afterwards came down, and Mr. S. and the nurse took her over to the receiving ward. Mr. S. and the nurse afterwards returned to the lying-in ward, the nurse still persisting in not allowing Mr. S. to leave, and stood there some time till I said I wanted to go to bed; Mr. S. then closed the door; but they continued outside the door for I should think about half an hour or more. Mr. S. then left, and the nurse came in; I said I thought it must be 12 o'clock; she said it was not. I did not hear any kissing, and never have seen anything of the kind, or any impropriety between them beyond this.

*Jane Weller.*

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LETTER from the Governors and Directors of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to the Poor Law Board.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Poor Law Offices, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.,
13 April 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Governors and Guardians to inform you that they have carefully investigated the charges brought by the master against the medical officer and the nurse, a copy of which I forwarded to Mr. Farnall last week, and they have passed the following resolution thereon :—

"Resolved unanimously,—That this Board having carefully considered the statements made by Mr. Catch in his report-book of the 5th inst., and having examined the witnesses brought forward by Mr. Catch, are of opinion that the charges are unfounded."

I have written to Mr. Farnall by this post informing him of an additional charge brought by the master against the doctor and the nurse, at the close of the above inquiry; and I am also directed to inform you that the Governors and Guardians have unanimously agreed to the following resolution :—

"That the manner in which the charge has been brought forward by the master exhibits such an improper animus that he can no longer continue to hold his office with advantage to the Board, and that he, therefore, be suspended."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Burgess*, Clerk.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

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LETTER from the Clerk to the Governors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., C. B., Poor Law Inspector, dated 13th April 1866.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Poor Law Offices, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.,
13 April 1866.

Dear Sir,

HEREWITH I send to the Poor Law Board the result of the investigation into the further charges brought by the master against the doctor and nurse.

You will see that the Governors and Guardians have unanimously resolved to suspend the master. It is right I should inform you that they came to this resolution from the fact that not only were the charges I sent you proved to be unfounded, but that the master stated to the Board that he was in a position to prove by witnesses that the doctor and nurse had had criminal intercourse with each other, which had resulted in a miscarriage. The nurse it appears having heard of this additional charge, has submitted herself to the examination of two eminent accoucheurs, and I enclose you copy of their certificate.

After a most careful consideration of all the circumstances, and the examination of Catch's own witnesses, there was nothing to prove even impropriety of conduct on the part of either the doctor or nurse. The unanimous feeling of the Board was therefore expressed in the resolutions I have forwarded.

I have not received the report of the Poor Law Board as to your official inquiry.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Burgess.*

H. B. Farnall, Esq., C. B.

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CERTIFICATE referred to in the above Letter.

9, St. Thomas-street, 9 April 1866.

THIS is to certify that I have this day examined the head nurse at the Newington Workhouse, and that I find no proof of her having had connection with man.

In this my colleague, Dr. Oldham, agrees.

*J. Braxton Hicks*, M. D., F. R. S.,
Physician Accoucheur at Guy's Hospital, &c.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Governors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall (S. W.),
19 April 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you report that, in consequence of the manner in which Mr. George Catch, master of the workhouse of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, has brought forward certain charges against the medical officer and the nurse at the workhouse, the Governors and Guardians have suspended him from the discharge of the duties of his office.

I am directed to state that the Board have no doubt that the graver charge made by Mr. Catch against the medical officer and the nurse is unfounded, but it will be satisfactory to them to see the evidence which rebuts the statement of Jane Weller, as to an amount of familiarity between the medical officer and the nurse incompatible with their relative positions as officers of the Governors and Guardians.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

Joseph Burgess, Esq.,
Clerk to the Governors and Guardians of the Poor
of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington,
Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.

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LETTER from Mr *George Catch*, Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to the Poor Law Board.

St. Mary, Newington Workhouse,
Walworth Villa, Walworth Common.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I TAKE the liberty to inform your Board that by a resolution of the Governors and Guardians of this parish I have been suspended from my duties as the master of their workhouse, and I am informed that such proceeding has been caused by my having made unfounded charges against the nurse and medical officer.

I take this opportunity of stating that I had made complaints against both of the officers mentioned which, it appears, were investigated by the Governors and Guardians, who gave notice of their intention to do so to the nurse and medical officer, but not to myself. I shall therefore, as the investigation has been one-sided, feel obliged by your Board causing an impartial inquiry to be instituted, when I shall be prepared to substantiate the charges I have made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Catch*.

To the Honourable the Poor Law Board.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *George Catch*, Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
19 April 1866.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th instant, of your letter without date, in reference to the charges which have been preferred by you against the medical officer and the nurse at the workhouse of the parish of St. Mary, Newington

I am directed to inform you that the Board have received a communication from the Governors and Guardians upon the subject of their inquiry into the charges made by you against the officers in question. The Board are informed that, in the course of that inquiry, you stated to the Governors and Guardians that you were in a position to prove by witnesses that the medical officer and the nurse had had criminal intercourse, resulting in a miscarriage. The Board have been furnished with a copy of a medical certificate, which proves conclusively that this charge is entirely without foundation.

I am directed to inform you that, under these circumstances, the Board do not think it necessary to institute a further inquiry into the charges made by you.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*, Secretary.

Mr. George Catch,
Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of
St. Mary, Newington, Walworth Common, S.

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LETTER from the Governors and Directors of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to the Poor Law Board.

Parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey,
Poor Law Offices, Vestry Hall, Walworth, S.,
My Lords and Gentlemen, 20 April 1866.

I AM directed by the Governors and Guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and in reply thereto to inform you that upon the examination of Jane Weller by the Board on Thursday, the 12th inst., she confirmed the statements made by her as to the nurse having sat on the floor to prevent Mr. Simmonds leaving the room, and also as to Mr. Simmonds being jocular in his manner, and she added he was always so, both to former paid nurses and to the pauper nurses, but she never saw anything she considered improper in Mr. Simmonds' conduct.

The Governors and Guardians at their meeting last night, passed a resolution in reference to the matter, a copy of which I am directed to forward, and which is on the other side.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Burgess*, Clerk.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.

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RESOLUTION referred to in the above Letter.

"THAT the evidence brought before the Board on the 12th instant by the master and his witnesses, Jane Weller and the porter, did *not prove* any improper familiarity between the medical officer and the nurse; the most objectional proceeding being that of the nurse on one occasion late in the evening sitting against the door to prevent the surgeon leaving, she wishing to speak to him on some matter; this took place in a room where Jane Weller was at the time.

"The Board, however, feeling that the manner of Mr. Simmonds, described as 'jocular' by the witness Weller, was objectionable, and liable to misinterpretation, requested the chairman to express the feeling of the Board to Mr. Simmonds that such conduct on his part was unprofessional, and to some degree censurable, and this has been done.

"The Board think it right also to state that the master for three succeeding weeks had in vain tried to discover any repetition of the familiarity charged."

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LETTER from Mr. *George Catch*, Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, to the Poor Law Board, dated 20th April 1866.

The Workhouse, St. Mary, Newington,
My Lords and Gentlemen, 20 April 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., in which you inform me that, under the circumstances, your Board does not think it necessary to institute a further inquiry into the charges made by me against the doctor and nurse of this workhouse. As the circumstances under which I have been suspended by the Board of St. Mary, Newington, do not appear to have been correctly placed before your Board, I most respectfully take leave to state them.

I never either before, during the course of, or after the inquiry by the Governors and Guardians, made any such charge as that the doctor and nurse had had criminal intercourse resulting in a miscarriage. I enclose a copy of the charge I did make. Referring to paragraph 3, in such charges, I only reported

to

to the Board what I had been told, and which certainly related to such a matter as that above mentioned, but into such matter the Governors and Guardians in their inquiry did not enter. Under these circumstances, I most respectfully request that an inquiry may be instituted, and a decision arrived at on the charges I really made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Catch.*

To the Poor Law Board.

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Enclosure referred to in the above Letter from Mr. *George Catch* to the Poor Law Board.

St. Mary Newington, Surrey.

Copy of Entry in Master's Journal, 5th April 1866.

1. On my going round the airing court of the female sick ward, about 10 o'clock on the evening of 14th March, I heard a scuffling in the lying-in ward, No. 1; and looking in at the window, I saw Mr. Simmonds and nurse Medhurst pulling each other about. I heard the nurse in a loud voice say, "I have said you shall, and I won't let you go until you do." This remark I thought applied to the nurse wishing to get Mr. Simmonds into her private room, as he was resisting the nurse pulling him in that direction.

2. After this struggle, nurse Medhurst placed herself against the door No, 1, which was closed, and Mr. Simmonds three or four times attempted to pull the nurse away from the door, which attempts she successfully resisted; these struggles continued for about 10 minutes, when the nurse seated herself on the floor by the door, and Mr. Simmonds laid on the table, saying, "Good night." He remained in this attitude about one minute, when he rose himself up and sat upon the table. A very long conversation ensued, lasting up to about 11 o'clock. About this time a pauper came downstairs in her nightgown. Jane Weller, pauper nurse, was present the whole of this time and can testify to these facts. As the clock was striking 11, Mr. Simmonds and nurse Medhurst left this room, and I lost sight of them for about five minutes; they then returned and remained in conversation upon the doormat outside the door No. 1, before mentioned, until past 12 o'clock, during the whole of which period they were embracing and kissing each other. Previous to their separating, they stepped into the surgeon's room for several minutes; there was no light in this room. I have also to draw the attention of the Board to the fact, which can be proved by reference to the porter's book, that since the present nurse has been in office, the doctor's visits have extended to a much longer time each than previous; and I am informed, and can substantiate it, that he passes a large part of the time in the nurse's private apartments. The gate porter is prepared to testify to conduct on the part of the doctor and nurse, and which he spoke to me about at the time of its occurrence being highly improper.

3. I have also been informed of other circumstances relating to the conduct of the nurse, which, I am sure, require the serious consideration of the Board.

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Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Governors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
3 May 1866.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have had under their consideration the report of the inquiry held by their inspector, Mr. Farnall, into the several charges which the master and matron and the medical officer, and the nurse of the workhouse, of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, have mutually brought against each other, together with the evidence taken at the inquiry.

The Board having carefully perused the report and evidence, are of opinion that the charges which Mr. Catch, the master of the workhouse, preferred against Mr. Simmonds, the medical officer, are not of so serious a character as to call for their censure. At the same time the Board consider that it was irregular on the part of Mr. Simmonds to admit Mr. Badcock, not being a medical practitioner, into the workhouse, to take lymph from a child, and to vaccinate some of the children. Mr. Simmonds had also no authority to give directions as to the details of the management of the workhouse. If the management was not satisfactory, he should have reported to the Governors and Guardians, pursuant to the provisions of Article 173, Nos. 6 and 7 of the Order of the Board, of 26th

January 1856, any defects which he observed in the arrangements, or in the performance of the duties of the officers of the workhouse. They request that he will in future carefully abstain from interfering in matters not properly pertaining to his own duties.

As regards the charges preferred against Mr. Catch, the master, the Board observe that they are chiefly connected with the classification and care of the sick poor. Upon this subject the Board direct me to state that the general management of the workhouse rests with the master; but the medical officer is required by the regulations contained in the order above referred to, to give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind. Those directions should be given, as far as possible, through the master of the workhouse, and not, as it appears to have been done by Mr. Simmonds in some cases, to the subordinate officers. The Board are, nevertheless, clearly of opinion that the master has not satisfactorily explained his entire neglect of, or interference with, the directions of the medical officer in several of the cases referred to in the report. The Board may instance his neglect to supply Lucy Puncher with crutches for nearly three months; his refusal to appoint special watchers for insane patients, and particularly as regards the cases of John Day, Thomas Poulson, William Rogers, and Andrew Loughnana; his conduct in transferring sick persons from the body of the house to the infirmaries without instructions from the medical officer, and in opposition to his wishes; in warding sick persons on their arrival at the workhouse without the instructions of the medical officer; and in sending pregnant women to the lying-in wards without the orders of the medical officer, and in opposition to his wishes. The Board also think that the master is very seriously to blame for refusing to admit Margaret Dillon into the workhouse, and allowing her to remain all night at the workhouse gate, although she had an order of admission from the relieving officer. The plea that the woman was intoxicated would not have justified this proceeding, but the master did not even see her to ascertain in what state she was. As regards the charge against the master of placing a girl of weak mind, named Isabella Clarke, in a strong room all night without light or bedding, the Board observe that the occurrence is alleged to have taken place four years ago, and the master distinctly denies the charge.

The Board cannot omit from their consideration the complaint of overbearing conduct on the part of the master towards the other officers of the workhouse, and the constant disputes between him and the medical officer and the nurse, as disclosed at the inquiry; nor can they avoid the conclusion that the management of the workhouse cannot be satisfactorily conducted so long as all these officers remain in office. The Board also observe that the Governors and Guardians are dissatisfied with the conduct of the master towards themselves, and that in consequence of his proceedings in reference to some further charges made by him against the medical officer and nurse, they have passed a resolution for his suspension.

Under all the circumstances the Board concur in the opinion of the Governors and Guardians that Mr. Catch cannot with advantage be allowed to retain his office. They must, therefore, require him at once to place his resignation of the office of master in the hands of the Governors and Guardians.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield*,
Secretary.

J. Burgess, Esq.,
Clerk to the Governors and Guardians of the Poor
of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington,
1, Keen's Row, Walworth, S.

## — III. —

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Appointment of Mr. *George Catch* as Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 7 January 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which you report to them the resignation of Mr. Bartley as Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and to request that, when the Guardians have appointed a master and matron for the establishment, the particulars of the appointments may be communicated to the Board in the enclosed forms.

I am, &c.
(signed *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

W. B. Wilmot, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary,
Lambeth, Lambeth Workhouse, S.

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LETTER from the Guardians of the Parish of Lambeth to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 22 January 1868.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 7th instant, I beg to inform you that the Guardians have this day elected Mr. George Catch and his wife, Mrs. Emily Catch, as master and matron of Lambeth Workhouse. I enclose herewith a report of the particulars of the appointment of Mr. Catch, and the Guardians will feel obliged if you will decide upon it as speedily as possible. They would very much like to know, before the 1st proximo, whether his appointment will be sanctioned, as it is proposed that he shall enter on his duties on that day.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Wilmot*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Poor Law Board.

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REPORT of the Particulars of the Appointment of Mr. *Catch*, referred to in the above Letter.

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PARISH OF LAMBETH.—APPOINTMENT OF MASTER.

1. STATE the Christian name and surname of the person appointed as master of the workhouse, in full.
George Catch.

2. His place of residence immediately previous to his appointment.
4, Camden-road, Camden Town, London.

3. His age.
Forty years.

4. Whether he is married or single.
Married.

5. Whether he has any children; and, if so, whether they are dependent on him, and where it is proposed that they shall reside.
Yes; one (a girl) aged seven, who will not reside in the workhouse, but will be kept at school.

6. His religious persuasion.
That of the Established Church of England.

7. His previous occupations or callings.
Workhouse master.

8. Whether he has been in the Army, Navy, Excise, Police, or other public service; and if so, which service; the cause of his leaving the same; and the date when he left.

Yes, in the Police; he left that service in 1854 to take the situation of porter at the Strand Union Workhouse.

If he has been in the Police service, whether he produced to the Guardians a certificate of good conduct from the police authorities.

He did not, but the Guardians did not think the omission of importance, as the Poor Law Board have sanctioned his being appointed to several Poor Law offices since he left the police. He has, however, produced the certificate to the undersigned.

9. Whether he has before held any paid office in any union or parish; and if so, what office, and in what union or parish; the cause of his leaving the same; and the date when he left.

Porter, and afterwards master at the Strand Union Workhouse; he left there in December 1857, to take the office of Master of St. Mary, Newington Workhouse. He continued in the last-named office from January 1858 until June 1866, when he left, in consequence of having brought a charge against the medical officer, which he was unable to substantiate, but which he nevertheless avers was strictly true.

10. Whether he has ever been bankrupt or insolvent, or executed an assignment for the benefit of, or entered into a composition with, his creditors; and, if so, when.

Never bankrupt, never insolvent, but made a composition with his creditors in November 1867.

11. Whether he has a competent knowledge of accounts.
Yes.

12. Whether his whole time is given up to the service of the union.
Yes.

13. The day on which he was elected by the Guardians.
22nd January 1868.

14. The date from which his duties commence.
1st February 1868.

15. Whether he is to reside in the workhouse.
Yes.

16. The amount of salary proposed.
£. 150 per year.

17. Whether any rations or other emoluments are allowed; and if so, what.
Rations and washing in the workhouse.

18. Whether he agrees to give the Guardians one month's notice previous to resigning his office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted from the amount of salary due at the time of resignation, pursuant to Article 167 of the General Consolidated Order.

Yes.

19. The nature and amount of the security, and the names and addresses of the sureties, and their occupations.

A joint and several bond for 300 *l.*, to be entered into by himself and Mr. William Lywood, of the Retreat, Albany-road, Camberwell, rag and manure merchant, and Mr. George Wood, of 536, Kingsland-road, N.E., clothier, as his sureties.

20. What testimonials the Guardians have received; and whether they are satisfied thereby, or otherwise, that the person appointed is competent to perform efficiently all the duties of the office of master.

Testimonials from the Boards of Guardians of the Strand Union and of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and from others; the Guardians are thereby satisfied of his competency.

21. The cause of the vacancy on account of which the appointment is made; if a resignation, the cause thereof, the date on which it took effect, and the name of the former officer.

The resignation of Mr. Edward Bartley, which will take effect on the 1st February 1868. The ground assigned by Mr. Bartley for his resignation is, "that he is so prostrated with grief since the death of his wife that he finds he cannot perform the duties of this large establishment."

*W. B. Wilmot*, Signature of the Clerk.
*George Catch*, Signature of the Officer appointed.

Reported to the Poor Law Board for their approval, 22nd day of January 1868.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
Sir, 28 January 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you inform them of the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Catch, as master and matron at the workhouse of the Parish of Lambeth.

With reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Catch ceased to hold the office of master at the workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, the Board direct me to enclose, for the information of the Guardians, a copy of the letter which the Board addressed to the Guardians of St. Mary, Newington, on the 3rd May 1866, requiring Mr. Catch's resignation of that office.

The Board direct me at the same time to state that, in December last, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Catch whether, in the event of his obtaining another appointment, the Board would permit him to hold the office, they informed him that they did not see in the circumstances which occurred two years since, in connection with the mastership of the workhouse of St. Mary, Newington, any insuperable objection to his employment in a similar capacity elsewhere, should any Board of Guardians, with a full knowledge of these circumstances, think fit to appoint him.

If the Guardians, under these circumstances, are willing to retain him in the office to which he was elected, the Board will offer no objection to his appointment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley*,
Assistant Secretary.

W. B. Wilmot, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of Lambeth, Lambeth Workhouse.

(Poor Law Board's letter, dated 3rd of May 1866, referred to in the above letter, *see* page 25.)

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LETTER from the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 14 February 1868.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the Guardians, having considered the circumstances under which Mr. Catch was required to resign at St. Mary, Newington, are still willing to retain him in the office of master of Lambeth Workhouse, to which he has been elected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Wilmot*,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Poor Law Board.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 21 February 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you inform them that the Guardians of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, having considered the circumstances under which Mr. George Catch was required to resign his appointment at the workhouse of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, are willing to retain him in the office of master of the Lambeth Workhouse, to which he has been elected.

I am directed to state that the Board will not withhold their sanction to the appointment of Mr. Catch as master, and of Mrs. Catch as matron, of the workhouse; but, after the circumstances which have taken place in relation to Mr.

Catch, they must request a report from the Guardians, at the expiration of six months from this time, as to the manner in which he has conducted himself and performed his duties.

The Board approve of the payment of a salary of 150 *l.* per annum to Mr. Catch, and of a salary of 50 *l.* per annum to Mrs. Catch, for the performance of the duties of their respective offices; and, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Art. 171 of the General Order of the 8th December 1847, the Board now direct that the said annual salaries of 150 *l.* and 50 *l.* shall be paid to them respectively by the Guardians, according to the terms of the orders applicable to the payment of salaries in force in the parish.

The Board also assent to Mr. and Mrs. Catch being provided with rations and the other allowances assigned to them by the Guardians.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater-Booth*,
Secretary.

W. B. Wilmot, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish
of St. Mary, Lambeth,
Lambeth Workhouse, S.

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## — IV. —

REPORT of Dr. *Markham*, Poor Law Inspector, as to the Management of the Lambeth Workhouse, since the Appointment of Mr. *Catch*; after a Visit on the 8th day of March 1868.

The present master seems to me to manage the workhouse well, considering its crowded state, and the impossibility of any proper classification of the inmates.

There is now, and has been for some time past, a resident medical officer of the workhouse in addition to Dr. Bullen, the non-resident medical officer.

I consider the presence of the resident medical officer as a very strong guarantee of the proper treatment of the sick and old and infirm.

The Guardians have resolved upon building a new infirmary, to contain about 600 beds; and they have lately taken a large warehouse near Vauxhall Bridge, and have fitted it up to receive about 200 inmates, in order to relieve the crowded state of the workhouse.

(signed) *W. O. Markham*,
Poor Law Inspector, &c.

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# POOR LAW (MR. CATCH).

COPIES of LETTERS addressed to the Poor Law Board by the Guardians of the *Strand* Union, on 7 December 1857 and 6 January 1858, relative to Mr. *George Catch*; of the CORRESPONDENCE which led the Poor Law Board, in May 1866, to require Mr. *Catch's* Resignation of the Office of Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of *St. Mary, Newington*, together with the DEPOSITIONS taken in the case; of the CORRESPONDENCE relative to his Appointment as Master of the Workhouse of the Parish of *St. Mary, Lambeth*; &c.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
*5 May* 1868.



*Under* 4 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 July 1867;—*for*,

COPY "of a LETTER addressed by the POOR LAW BOARD to every UNION and PARISH in *England* and *Wales*, dated the 12th day of April 1865, and headed "SUPPLY of COD LIVER OIL and EXPENSIVE MEDICINES:"

"And Return of the UNIONS and PARISHES, excluding the METROPOLIS, in which the RECOMMENDATION contained in the said LETTER has been carried out; of those who have declined to attend to it; and, of those from which no answer has been received."

Poor Law Board, 26 November 1867.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, Secretary.

## I.—SUPPLY OF COD LIVER OIL AND EXPENSIVE MEDICINES.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 12 April 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they are desirous of drawing the attention of the Guardians to the question of the supply of medicines for the sick poor.

The Board transmitted to the Guardians a Copy of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Relief shortly after it was printed, with the view of informing them of the opinions and recommendations of the Committee on the several points to which their inquiries had been directed.

The Board think it right, however, now to bring more particularly under the notice of the Guardians the following Resolution of the Committee relating to medical relief, viz.—

> "That there are no sufficient grounds for materially interfering with the "present system of medical relief, which was made the subject of "special and lengthened inquiries by Select Committees of this House "in the years 1844 and 1854."
>
> "That the recommendations of those Committees were for the most part "carried out by the Orders of the Poor Law Board, and the system of "medical relief appears to be administered with general advantage. "Your Committee, however, recommend that in future, Cod Liver Oil, "Quinine, and other expensive medicines, shall be provided at the ex- "pense of the Guardians, subject to the Orders and Regulations of the "Poor Law Board."

The Board have repeatedly considered the recommendation of the Committee relative to the supply of Cod Liver Oil, Quinine, and other expensive medicines, with the view of determining what measures should be taken by them to carry it into effect.

It does not appear to the Board that they can, with advantage, issue any general and positive Regulation on the subject; and they are of opinion that much difficulty and embarrassment might arise from a compulsory interference

with the arrangements for medical relief, which are in force under the existing contracts. They request the Guardians, however, to be good enough to consider whether an alteration in those arrangements as regards the supply of the medicines referred to, cannot be made whenever a new appointment of a Medical Officer may become necessary; or, with the consent of the present Medical Officers, during the continuance of their existing contracts.

With regard to the mode in which the proposed object can most conveniently be effected, the Board are of opinion,—

1. That it may be advisable to provide a store of Cod Liver Oil at the Workhouse, or at some other convenient places of deposit in the Union, and to supply it to the sick poor on the prescription of the Medical Officers, through the Relieving Officers, in the same way as Wine, or other extras recommended by the Medical Officers in the way of nourishment, are now supplied.

2. That Quinine and other expensive medicines may be supplied,—

Either by an order of the Medical Officer on a Chemist, the cost of the medicines so ordered being paid for by the Guardians to such Chemist as goods or provisions supplied in relief;

Or, by the Medical Officers themselves, who may send in an account quarterly to the Guardians of the cost of the medicines in question which they may have supplied to their Pauper Patients.

The former plan may probably be convenient in the Town Unions; the latter in the Country Unions.

Cod Liver Oil and any other medicines intended to be so supplied should be specified and excepted from the provisions of the medical contract, which require generally that Medical Officers should themselves provide the requisite medicines and medical appliances for their Pauper Patients.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Enfield,*
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

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II.—Replies have been received by the Poor Law Board from the Boards of Guardians of all the Unions and Parishes (not including the Metropolis) in England and Wales to the above letter, and from those replies it appears that in—

401 Unions the Guardians have acted wholly or partially on the recommendation contained in the said letter, and that in 225 unions they have not acted upon the recommendation in question.

# POOR LAW.

COPY of a LETTER addressed by the POOR LAW BOARD to every UNION and PARISH in *England* and *Wales*, dated 12 April 1865, and headed "SUPPLY of COD LIVER OIL and EXPENSIVE MEDICINES; and, of the UNIONS and PARISHES, excluding the METROPOLIS, in which the RECOMMENDATION contained in the said LETTER has been carried out; of those who have declined to attend to it, &c.

(*Sir John Simeon.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *February* 1868.

# FARNHAM UNION.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 March 1868;—*for*,

COPY "of the REPORT of Mr. *Lambert*, Poor Law Inspector, and Dr. *Edward Smith*, Poor Law Inspector and Medical Officer of the Poor Law Board, after their Inquiry into the Charges contained in the 'Lancet' Journal of the 19th of October 1867, with respect to the State and Management of the WORKHOUSE of the FARNHAM UNION:"

"And, the DEPOSITIONS of the WITNESSES examined at the Inquiry, and the LETTER addressed by the Poor Law Board to the Guardians containing the Decision of the Board with reference to the Charges in question."

Poor Law Board,
10 March 1868.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Sclater-Booth.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *March* 1868.

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# — I. —

REPORT of Mr. *Lambert*, Poor Law Inspector, and Dr. *Edward Smith*, Poor Law Inspector and Medical Officer of the Poor Law Board, after their Inquiry into the Charges contained in the "Lancet" Journal of the 19th of October 1867, with respect to the State and Management of the WORKHOUSE of the FARNHAM UNION.

My Lords and Gentlemen, London, 31 January 1868.

WE beg to report that, pursuant to your instructions, we have held an official inquiry into the statements published in the "Lancet" journal of the 19th of October 1867, with respect to the state and management of the workhouse of the Farnham Union.

Place of inquiry.

The inquiry, which was held in the Board-room of the Guardians at the Workhouse, commenced on the 13th of November, and was continued by successive adjournments until the 6th of December, when it was brought to a close, after having occupied thirteen days.

Parties represented.

Mr. A. L. Smith, instructed by Mr. Samuel Potter, solicitor, of 36, King-street, Cheapside, appeared as counsel in support of the statements in the "Lancet," and Mr. Barrow, instructed by Mr. Eve, solicitor, of Aldershot, appeared as counsel for the Guardians.

The late master of the workhouse, Mr. James Sargent, applied at an early stage of the inquiry to be allowed to question the witnesses on points affecting his conduct or character; and as he appeared to be seriously implicated in some of the charges, we considered it reasonable that he should be allowed to put, through us, such questions as might be considered necessary for his own exculpation or defence.

Instructions as to mode of proceeding.

The following are the instructions conveyed to us by the Board in their letter of the 9th of November last, with reference to the mode of conducting the inquiry:—

"You will inquire *seriatim* into each of such statements" (viz., the statements contained in the "Lancet" of the 19th of October), "and if any person appears "in support of them, you will hear and examine such person.

"If no one appears in support of the statements, you will read them separately "to the Guardians, and require them or their officers to make such explanation "in respect of each as they may think fit to offer.

"You will also examine such witnesses as you may think necessary, to place "the Board in the fullest possession of the whole of the facts of the case, con-"fining your inquiries, of course, to the statements contained in the 'Lancet' "newspaper.

"Having investigated each statement, you will proceed to make a careful "inspection of the workhouse, and report to the Board its actual condition at "the time of your inspection."

Actual procedure.

We have already stated that both the proprietors of the "Lancet" and the Guardians were represented by counsel; and it appeared to us, therefore, that, so far as regarded the matters at issue between those parties, the most convenient mode of proceeding would be to follow the course of an ordinary trial at law, by allowing Mr. Smith, in the first instance, to call and examine witnesses in support of the charges, and then leaving Mr. Barrow to produce evidence on the part of the Guardians; at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of examining afterwards any persons whose evidence we might consider necessary or desirable; and we found that this mode of procedure had been anticipated by both parties.

Inspection of workhouse.

With regard to the inspection of the workhouse we think it right to mention that, on the 12th of November, the day preceding the inquiry, we made a preliminary inspection of the whole building, and we again went over it with the professional gentlemen, several of the Guardians and others on the day preceding the close of the inquiry. We did this at the request of the counsel who were desirous that there should be no misunderstanding as to the structural arrangement of the establishment when they came to address us on behalf of their respective clients. Our detailed inspection of the workhouse, however, was not completed until the 30th of December last, when we again visited Farnham for that purpose.

Heads of report.

The duty imposed upon us of describing to the Board the actual condition of the workhouse at the time of our inspection, renders it necessary that we should distribute our Report under two heads: the one regarding the evidence taken at the inquiry, and the other relating to the structural and other arrangements of the workhouse itself.

## I. AS TO THE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUIRY.

Division of charges.

In order to enable us to inquire *seriatim* into each of the statements in question, it was arranged, at the commencement of the investigation, that the article in the "Lancet" should be divided into 15 separate sections; and we now proceed to set forth those sections separately, and to direct the attention of the Board to such portions of the evidence as appear to us to have an important bearing on the statements contained in each section. It will be observed that in the extracts from the "Lancet," the words which in the original appear in italics, are printed in roman letters.

A copy of the whole of the evidence taken by us will be found appended to this Report.

It will be convenient to state here, that it was admitted on the part of the "Lancet" that the Commissioners who visited the workhouse on the 12th of October, by their directions, were Francis Edmund Anstie, M.D., and Joshua Harrison Stallard, M.B.

The Report was written by Dr. Anstie, but the proof was shown to Dr. Stallard before its publication.

### Section 1.—General Description of the Workhouse.

"Farnham (near Aldershot).

"*This report will, we fear, be 'a sensational' one. We regret that it should be "so, for the task of writing such a paper is unpleasant to a degree that no one can "appreciate who has not, like ourselves, had to experience the pain of condemning "the conduct of officials who are probably only half conscious, if conscious at all, "of the mischief their own negligence has caused. We can only say, in deprecation of the annoyance which our statement is likely to cause to the Guardians of "the Farnham Union, that the exposure of the simple facts is all that we intend; "and that this, in some shape or other, was as inevitable as, in the public interest, "it is certainly desirable.*

"*The Farnham Union Workhouse is a perfect marvel of bad construction for "any purpose, whether of simple dwelling, or still more of the housing of sick persons. It consists, firstly, of a main building (an old fashioned pile, which has "apparently been a residence of the better class, and is now occupied by the "master's apartments and certain offices, and by dormitories for the 'able-"'bodied'; secondly, of an infirmary (two-storied), at the other extreme of the "buildings; thirdly, of a two-storied block, devoted to so-called 'fever-wards;' "fourthly, of a range of miserable one-storied buildings (running parallel to the "fever wards, and forming with them, the third and fourth sides of an incomplete "quadrangle), which contain a nursery, a ward for infirm women, a laundry, and "other offices; fifthly, of a block of buildings in the centre of the quadrangle, "containing the dining-hall, and, beneath it, the kitchen. Outside the buildings "there is a considerable space of garden-ground, which is very properly applied "to the production of vegetables for the consumption of the inmates.*"

It is unnecessary for us to offer any remark upon the first paragraph of this section, as we were not instructed to inquire into motives, but merely to ascertain whether

whether the report of the "Lancet" commissioners is, as stated by them, "an "exposure of the simple facts."

With respect to so much of the second paragraph as relates to the structural arrangements of the workhouse, we beg to refer the Board to our inspectional Report, in which will be found a description of the several parts of the building in detail, and of the purpose to which each part is appropriated.

Date of workhouse.

It will be seen from the evidence of Mr. W. G. Hollest, the clerk to the Guardians, that the main building was erected about the year 1790, as a workhouse for the parish of Farnham, under the provisions of the 22nd Geo. III. c. 83, known as "Gilbert's Act."

Formation of union.

In 1846, the present union was formed by uniting the parishes of Aldershott, Dockenfield, Frensham, Frimley, and Waverley, with the parish of Farnham. The workhouse was then purchased by the Guardians of the union from the parish; and shortly afterwards, considerable additions were made to it with the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, from designs by Mr. Witherden Young, an architect in King William-street, Strand. These additions consisted of the central block of buildings (comprising the dining hall and kitchen) and the two-storied building now appropriated to fever and syphilitic cases, but then intended as wards for the aged men. The infirmary was built at the same time; but it must be borne in mind that at that period the accommodation for the indoor sick in workhouses generally was estimated at one-sixth only of that required for the other classes of inmates; whereas the actual number of sick cases in this workhouse for some years past, has been rarely less than one-third, and sometimes more than one-half, of the total number of inmates.

Alterations in consequence.

Origin of syphilitic wards.

In 1856, shortly after the arrival of the troops at the newly-formed camp at Aldershott, the syphilitic patients admitted into the workhouse had increased from *two* in the preceding year to *twenty-one* in that year. These cases continued to increase; and in 1860 the admissions amounted to no less than 76, being the highest number except in 1866, when there were as many as 87. When only one or two cases came in at a time, they were placed in the small end room known as the bath-room on the same floor as the female infirmary.

Afterwards the end building, now used as the laundry, was temporarily used for them; but as the numbers continued to increase, arrangements were made by which the patients were at first placed in the present fever wards, and subsequently transferred to the present syphilitic wards, the old men being removed to the wards now known as the fever wards.

In 1864 the old men were transferred to their present day-room in the front building, which had been previously used as a tailor's shop, and the present fever wards, were set apart for fever and infectious cases. At the same time a covered passage was built from the upper floor of the infirmary to the upper fever ward intended for females, and a new room on the same floor was added as a bedroom for the nurse.

General construction of workhouse.

Regarding the statement that the workhouse is "a perfect marvel of bad con- "struction for any purpose, whether of simple dwelling, or still more of the "housing of sick persons," it will be seen by the evidence that the examples given by Dr. Stallard in support of this statement, relate chiefly to the arrangements connected with the syphilitic and the fever wards, to which we shall have occasion to refer in detail hereafter.

Dr. Stallard's words are—"I think it is a perfect marvel of bad construction. "I will give you one example: the female ward, on the supposition that it was "occupied by fever cases. I can scarcely conceive a worse arrangement than "the necessity of either descending the staircase to the privy in the yard, by "passing the door of the male ward at the bottom of the staircase; or, on the "supposition that the door at the top of the staircase was locked, of the patients "having to go to the water-closet in the female infirmary, there being no other "alternative that I am aware of. I conceive that the venereal wards are altogether "a marvel of bad construction. I should doubt if they were intended for patients "of any kind, because I understand they were originally occupied for another "purpose, old men's sleeping rooms, or something of that kind. The floor of "the lower one, which is tile paved, and I believe partially covered with matting, "is exceedingly damp; the matting was put down on account of the damp. "The water-closets and lavatories were not adapted for sick people."

The Board will observe from the short history which we have given of the alterations in the workhouse at the formation of the union, that Dr. Stallard is quite right in supposing that the syphilitic wards were not intended for sick wards, but for wards for the old men.

Our inspectional Report will show that, whilst the water-closet and some other arrangements connected with the fever and syphilitic wards are objectionable, the wards themselves, both with respect to size and height are not unsuitable for purposes of sick wards, certainly not for the purpose of "simple "dwelling." As regards their construction, it should be borne in mind, in justice to the Guardians, that the necessity of providing special wards for venereal cases did not arise until the establishment of the camp at Aldershott, several years after the formation of the Union, and that the Guardians have been looking forward to the erection of a Lock Hospital at Aldershott, such as the one recently completed, to relieve them from this class of patients.

We have shown that the supposition that the main building has apparently been "a residence of the better class," is equally unfounded with the belief expressed by Dr. Stallard, that it had been "a school or a college;" but at the same time we may remark that the impression made upon the reporters of the "Lancet," sufficiently indicates that the front building is of a character superior to that which workhouses generally might be supposed to present; a view in which we quite concur; and we may add that, with some alterations in the internal arrangements, it would, in our opinion, be well adapted for any class of inmates.

## Section 2.—The Syphilitic Wards.

"(*A.*) *To commence our description with the infirmary—the more immediate "object of our inspection,—we may first speak of the female syphilitic wards. "These are in a two-storied building, of which the upper room only was occupied "at the time of our visit. We ascended to this by an open wooden staircase, "which leads straight up from the lower ward, so that the air of the two rooms is "mixed. There are seven syphilitic patients here, of whom three or four were the "subjects of most severe affections. The room was extremely bare and gloomy; "it was a 'roof-ward,' the dimensions being* 36 *ft.* × 18 × 10 (*plus the roof-"space*); *so that the allowance of cubic space to the present number of inmates is "as much as* 1,100 *feet per head; but there have been many occasions in which "the surgeon has been obliged to place twice as many patients in the ward. The "lighting is by a very insufficient number of windows, but these are fortunately "opposite each other, and the medical officer has fitted them with glass Venetian "ventilating panes, fixed open. It happens not unfrequently, however, in cold "or windy weather, that the patients complain, and then the panes are simply "boarded up.*

"(*B.*) *It was in this apartment that our attention was called to many features which "are common to all the infirmary wards, and may be described once for all. The "walls were bare and dirty, the bedsteads were narrow, the beds (except one water-"bed, on which an almost moribund patient lay) were single mattresses, filled with "chopped straw.*

"(*C.*) *There are only two round towels per week allowed for all purposes of "ablution to this whole ward, and a proportionately niggardly allowance reigns "through the house.*

"(*D.*) *The only water-closet is a dark and filthy place outside the lower storey. "And the only lavatory is a miserable room adjoining the water-closet, with a kind "of cellulated slate manger (looking more like a urinal than a washing-place) at one "side of it.*

"(*E.*) *There are no lockers or cupboards of any kind in this or any other ward; "and the natural consequence is that all manner of miscellaneous articles of food, "dress, and convenience are hidden under sheets or mattresses.*

"(*F.*) *The only drinking vessels are some coarse slop-basins of yellow crockery, "which hold by turns the beef-tea, the tea, the porter, and any other drink that "may be ordered for the sick.*

"(*G.*) *What struck us with most disgust, however, was the fact that in this ward, "where two, if not three, patients lay mortally sick, there was no attendant nurse, "not even a pauper; so that the patients, in any emergency, must rely on the bell*

"*to*

" *to fetch them assistance. But what assistance? There is but one paid female* " *nurse (a good and skilful woman, but not capable of ubiquity), aided by one* " *broken-down male pauper, who has been five times tapped for dropsy, for all nursing* " *purposes in the house whatever. There are no night nurses at all. Beyond a* " *few pauper 'helps' (for merely menial purposes), and a pauper keeper of the* " *nursery, there is no supplement to the above-named staff.*"

For the sake of greater distinctness we have subdivided this section into six parts, to each of which we proceed to refer separately.

Internal arrangements.

(A.) It is quite correct to describe the syphilitic wards as being in a two-storied building; but the staircase leading from the lower to the upper ward is *not* an *open* staircase, as alleged in the Report. This was admitted by Dr. Stallard. " It is true," he said, " that the staircase is boarded up on the side, " and there is a door at the bottom and a wall at the other side; when the door is " shut *it is closed.*" But he added, " That I call an open staircase, because the " door is practically left open. It stood open at the period of our visit, and if it " were not kept open there would be no efficient ventilation of the upper ward. " It is so far a closed staircase that it is necessary to open the door to admit the " air up."

Number of patients.

There is no doubt that at the time " the 'Lancet' commissioners visited the workhouse, viz., on the 12th of October, there were " seven syphilitic patients in " this ward, of whom three or four were the subjects of most severe affections," two having died shortly afterwards; but, with respect to the statement, that " there have been many occasions in which the surgeon has been obliged to place " twice as many patients in the ward," Dr. Powell, the medical officer of the workhouse only says, " I think I have had 12 patients in the upper ward;" and in his cross-examination he afterwards said, " I think I have had 12 cases in the " upper venereal ward, not 14; that was before the fever wards were opened. I " think I have had 13 more than once, but not several times."

Jane White, the present nurse, however, stated that she has known 13 in the upper ward for several weeks, in the dead of the last winter.

So far as the allegation affects the Guardians, it must be borne in mind, that at that time the new Lock Hospital at Aldershott, to which it was understood that the venereal cases would be sent, was approaching its completion, and the medical officer does not appear to have made any report to the Guardians that the number was detrimental to the health of the patients themselves.

State of the walls.

The terms "extremely bare and gloomy," applied to this ward, as explained by Dr. Stallard, were intended to convey the impression that the walls " were " not cleanly-looking painted walls, decorated with a few simple prints, such as " are to be found in several workhouse infirmaries in the country," and it is undoubtedly true that the walls are not painted, nor are they decorated with any prints. Indeed Mr. Robert Tyler Barrett, the Vice Chairman of the Guardians, admitted that " the bareness of the walls is patent."

With respect to the question whether the walls were cleanly or not, it must be borne in mind that the walls are not plastered but merely whitewashed. In his evidence Dr. Stallard states: " On all the inequalities of the plaster on the walls " dust had attached, and was there then. Since the present inquiry I have been " into that ward again; there is no dust on the inequalities of the plaster now; it " has been swept; there were cobwebs on the corners. I observed there was one " cobweb on the top of the ceiling, but none on the walls at all yesterday."

The present master, Mr. Henry Tomkins, said " the walls of the upper ward " have since been swept by order of the nurse, not by mine. The Guardians had " ordered that no extra cleansing was to be done," that is to say, until our inquiry had taken place, so that they might be inspected in their usual condition. It is evident, therefore, that the walls had been swept since the 12th of October, but Dr. Powell distinctly stated that they had not been whitewashed.

At the time of our inspection the walls were fairly white and clean.

Lighting and ventilation.

It is stated that " the lighting is by a very insufficient *number* of windows," but Dr. Stallard, in his evidence, says: " There are five windows; I don't think " that an insufficient number; two of them are very small, more like ventilators. " I don't say the windows are insufficient in number, but only in size." Dr.

Powell says: "I don't say that the lighting of the upper syphilitic ward is "bad."

The article proceeds: "but these," viz., the windows, "are fortunately "opposite each other, and the medical officer has fitted them with glass venetian "ventilating panes fixed open. It happens, not unfrequently, however, in cold or "windy weather, that the patients complain, and then the panes are simply boarded "up." Our inspectional Report shows that the ventilating panes referred to are not placed in all the five windows, but only in the two smaller ones on the west side of the ward; the three larger windows on the east side are all, however, made to open. We can readily understand that in cold or windy weather the patients would complain of the amount of ventilation, as we ourselves found such a current of air admitted through the open panes, when we were in the ward on the 30th of December, that we directed some of them to be closed.

Respecting the expression "and then the panes are simply boarded up," it must be mentioned, that they are not "boarded up" in the ordinary sense of that term; but one or more of the squares of the window frame are covered with small separate shutters, expressly made to fit into them, which can be easily put up and taken down again by the patients, in whose custody they usually appear to remain.

It should be remarked that this system of ventilation was adopted by the Guardians on the express suggestion of the medical officer, who stated at the inquiry that he could not recommend anything better.

We shall hereafter refer to the state of the infirmary wards and the house generally, as regards cleanliness on the 12th of October.

Bedsteads and Beds.

(B.) The next part of the statement alleges that "The bedsteads were narrow. "The beds, except one water bed, on which an almost moribund patient lay, "were single mattresses filled with chopped straw."

Referring to the width of the bedsteads, Dr. Powell says, "The bedsteads "were two feet six. I prefer three feet, particularly for a water bed." He afterwards stated that two feet six would be narrow for a water bed, "but not for any "other bed." He added, "I consider two feet six inches wide enough for an "ordinary patient; never found any inconvenience from them. I think it would "be very foolish and quite unnecessary to get rid of the present bedsteads, and get "larger ones;" and Dr. Stallard says, "as to bedsteads, I think they should be "three feet, but I will not go so far as to say that the present ones should be "sent away."

As to the material with which the beds were filled, Dr. Powell stated, "I do "not consider a straw bed any hardship to the patient, but I should prefer "chaff."

Dr. Stallard, however, entertains a contrary opinion. "I strongly object to "chopped straw for sick people. I differ from Dr. Powell in this respect."

The nurse, Jane White, who is described by the "Lancet" commissioners as "a "good and skilful woman," speaking from her practical experience, differs in her turn from Dr. Stallard. "I think," she says, "the straw better than the flock, "as the flock smelt so at times."

In relation to the allusion to "one water bed," the evidence of Dr. Powell shows that there were two water beds for the use of the sick, but that "only one "was required then."

The Board will observe, by reference to the cross-examination of Dr. Powell, that there was an irregular proceeding on his part connected with the purchase of these beds. He admitted that he had received from the person supplying them, a commission on the amount paid by the Guardians; and also a similar commission on waterproof sheeting for the workhouse.

Supply of towels.

(C.) The statement goes on to say, "There are only two round towels per "week allowed for the purpose of ablution to this whole ward, and a proportionately niggardly allowance reigns throughout the house."

It will be seen that this paragraph refers to the supply of towels at the time of the visit. Speaking of the supply for the venereal wards, the nurse says, "In each venereal ward, I was allowed two roller towels a week, both given "out together, and both in use at the same time. One or two of the patients had "small towels of their own. The towels were very dirty at the end of the week. "I have asked the matron for clean ones, but she said there were only two allowed. "I have

"I have also asked for small towels, and been refused." In her cross-examination, she says, "I was restricted to two round towels a week. I have never tried to get "more. Miss Stedman, the late matron, told me when I came I could only have "two. There were 19 or 20 patients in the venereal ward when I came" (12 months ago.) "There are two towels allowed for each ward. I have applied "for *short* towels, not *long* ones. I have never complained of that to the "Guardians or the Poor Law Inspector. I have complained to the doctor as to "the short towels, not as to the long ones. It was some time ago."

Dr. Powell says, "I think that the question of the scanty supply of towels "and linen was investigated by Mr. Hawley" (March and April 1866); "after the "investigation it was remedied. I don't think there has been any stint of bedding, "linen, and other necessary articles since that time. I have never heard the "nurse complain of want of sheets or towelling until recently, when she applied "to Miss Stedman for short towels."

Miss Stedman, who was appointed matron on the 17th of August 1865, and who resigned in October last, said that when she came two roller towels were supplied for each ward weekly, and this rule applied to the venereal wards. Some of the women there had small towels. At first there were not sufficient towels for their supply, but she had some made up immediately.

As to the general supply of towels for the whole establishment, Jane Clear, who has been an inmate of the workhouse during portions of each year for the last 15 years, and has had the mangling and folding of the towels for the infirmary, said that she has sometimes sent as many as 16 or 17 towels to the infirmary on a Saturday.

William Murphy, the pauper nurse in the male infirmary, says, "Up to about "three years ago, there was only one towel for all three wards. Then a towel "was given for each ward. We can now get more than one towel a week for the "large ward, if we wish. I have made application within the last year for another "towel, and have got it."

The late matron further deposed, that sometimes more than two towels a week were asked for a ward, and she never denied them.

And Mr. Tomkins, the present master, put in a statement showing that on the 12th of October, when the number of inmates was 95, the stock of towels consisted of 78.

Watercloseta.

(D.) It is true that there is only one watercloset for the venereal wards. As to its state on the 12th of October last, Dr. Powell said that it was very dirty, and the nurse stated that "the drain is often stopped, and the water from the "soil pipe forces up into the lavatory, and smells offensive over the whole place;" but she added, "the closet is nice and clean now, and nothing has been done to "the drain since the 12th of October. It is not stopped now, and was not stopped "on that day." Elizabeth Young, who was the nurse from October 1865 to March 1866, stated that during that time the closet was kept thoroughly clean, and the drain was never stopped up. There was plenty of water, and the closet was never disagreeable. The late master admitted that it had been stopped up, but not frequently, owing to things put there by the inmates. The stoppage, however, had always been remedied at once.

It seems quite clear, therefore, that whatever may have been the state of this watercloset on the 12th of October, it can be kept clean by proper care and attention.

With respect to the statement that the closet is "*outside the lower story*," these words being in italics in the "Lancet" report, the evidence of Dr. Stallard himself shows that it is not correct. "I admit," he said, "that the watercloset of the "female syphilitic ward is *not outside* the lower story. I think it was originally "outside, but a door of communication has since been opened into it."

He also stated that the closet had the appearance of not being trapped, but he did not examine it. He knew from the minute book that there were several entries relative to putting the closet in a proper state, and he added; "no doubt "the people who come into workhouses have not been in the habit of using "waterclosets."

The lavatory is described as "a miserable room adjoining the watercloset, "with a kind of cellulated slate manger, looking more like a urinal than a washing "place, at one side of it."

Referring to this lavatory, which is in the passage leading to the watercloset,

Dr. Powell says, " It is generally always dirty; if it were clean and whitewashed, " I should say it would be very well. I can't call it ' miserable ;' it has a cellulated " slate manger; it is like a urinal, but rather too high for one."

Although we have stated in our inspectional report that we do not consider this lavatory a proper one for sick persons, we do not concur in the statement that it is " miserable," or that the slate troughs which are of the ordinary size and height look " more like a urinal than a washing place."

The Board will bear in mind that this lavatory was constructed not for the sick but for the old men, who formerly occupied the adjoining wards.

Absence of lockers, or cupboards.

(E.) It will be seen by the evidence, and also by our inspectional report, that there are no lockers or cupboards, or indeed any shelves in this or any other ward occupied by the sick; and we may here remark, that we found articles of various kinds, but not food, under the pillows of several of the beds.

The present master was examined upon this point, and he stated that in his opinion lockers and cupboards were objectionable, as they would be used as receptacles for articles of food which the inmates would collect together and place there. He admitted, however, that in the infirmary it would be desirable that there should be a cupboard to place the food in, which the patients do not eat; that it was the duty of the master to see that no collections of food were made by the inmates, and that if there were lockers open at the front with shelves, he should be able when going through the ward to see whether there was an improper accumulation.

Drinking basins.

(F.) With respect to the drinking basins, described as " coarse slop basins of " yellow crockery, which hold by turns the beef tea, the tea, the porter, and any " other drink that may be ordered for the sick," it is not denied that at the time of the visit of " the Lancet Commissioners " the only utensils used in the venereal ward for drinking purposes were yellow basins of the ordinary ware. The basins were glazed, and such as are seen in use in the cottages of the neighbourhood. The nurse stated that there were as many basins as persons, and each had an extra basin for milk. When emptied the basins went back to the kitchen to be washed, and the crockery the patients have had for use has always been clean. The nurse also said that since the Commissioners came the patients have had pint mugs for the tea, the porter and the ale.

The absence of any other vessels than basins, for drinking purposes, in the venereal wards, is accounted for by the late master, in the following manner; he said, " I served out the porter for the inmates of the infirmary in mugs, those in " the venereal wards had it in basins at first. After a time mugs were provided, " they were earthenware mugs; that must have been about 1857; prior to that " they had only basins, and afterwards I found that there was such a wholesale, " but not wilful destruction, that I left them to use the basins. They were regu- " larly washed out after each meal, and I have seen that they were always clean. " Neither the doctor nor the patients have ever made any objection."

Mr. Knowles, the late medical officer, said, that during his time the inmates of the infirmary had mugs and basins to drink from, but he thought that the venereal patients broke so many mugs that they only had basins.

Miss Stedman's evidence shows that these patients had mugs until they broke them, and that the broken mugs were replaced from time to time, but not immediately.

Mrs. Young said that when she came the women drank out of yellow basins, but afterwards they got " some very nice pink mugs."

It clearly was not by the direction of the Guardians that the patients had only basins for drinking out of. Mr. Barrett says, " Ever since I have been a Guar- " dian there have been mugs and jugs for drinking purposes, and orders have from " time to time been given to supply deficiencies."

The statement that the basins in question were the only drinking vessels, not only applies to the venereal wards, but the use of these basins in the manner described is included amongst the " many features which are common to all the " infirmary wards." It appears, however, that the inmates of the infirmary were provided with mugs as well as basins.

Nursing.

(G.) The arrangements for nursing are thus described in the Report:

" What struck us with most disgust, however, was the fact that in this ward, " where two, if not three, patients lay mortally sick, there was no attendant

" nurse,

" nurse, not even a pauper; so that the patients, in any emergency, must rely " on the bell to fetch them assistance. But what assistance? There is but one " paid female nurse (a good and skilful woman, but not capable of ubiquity), " aided by one broken-down male pauper, who has been five times tapped for " dropsy, for all nursing purposes in the house whatever. There are no night " nurses at all. Beyond a few pauper 'helps' (for merely menial purposes), " and a pauper keeper of the nursery, there is no supplement to the above- " named staff."

In the first place, we may state that it is quite true that there is only one paid female nurse, who has the charge of the infirmary and of the fever and syphilitic wards. Her bed-room is in the female part of the infirmary, and she has access to the fever wards by means of a passage extending from the infirmary to the upper fever ward, but she cannot reach the syphilitic wards without going through one of the yards out of doors. There is, however, a bell by which the patients in the syphilitic wards, as well as in the fever wards, can communicate with her in case they should require her attendance at night.

With respect to the nursing in the syphilitic wards, it appears that the nurse has had no assistance except that which she receives from the patients themselves. On the 12th of October there were, as stated, seven patients in that ward, of whom, according to the evidence of the nurse, " there were four in bed, two were up, but too ill to do but very little, and the other one was well enough to clean about."

The nurse explained that if a person were dying in the venereal ward she would appoint another person in the ward to sit up, if there was any one fit; if not, a pauper would be obtained from another part of the house; but she added, " I have never had occasion to have any other person to sit up in the venereal " ward than one of the inmates of the ward."

Mrs. Young, the late nurse, said, " Those that were getting better used to " help the others. I found no difficulty in getting them to help. They were " quite willing to do anything; some were in bed in a dreadful state, quite " shocking, and some were able to be up all day. At times they were able to " render a good deal of assistance. Those that were better washed the room and " made the beds. These wards, when I was here, were kept cleaner than any " others."

Miss Stedman stated that the girls in the venereal wards have generally helped each other. There have always been two and sometimes three able to get about and assist the others, and do the cleaning. She also said, " We have " had very many deaths in that ward. Two of the girls were appointed to sit up " with any one who was dying. They would, I believe, sit up with them, because " they were very kind to each other."

Mrs. Young, in the course of her evidence, said that she applied to Miss Stedman for assistance, but that she said she could not let her have any, adding, " Let the girls do for themselves."

Miss Stedman admitted that Mrs. Young had asked for more help, but she went on to say, " I told her that I was unable to give it, and *that* she knew * * *. I have had many complaints that they could not get the nurse in the venereal wards when they wanted her. That was in the time of Mrs. Young; she has often been out in the day. I have had no complaints that she did not go to them at night."

As a reason why the inmates of the venereal wards were required to nurse each other, Dr. Powell stated that the ordinary inmates have a great objection to help in the venereal wards, and they were obliged to get assistance from the patients themselves.

It should be remarked that the linen used in these wards is regularly washed by the patients, so that always some of them must have been so far convalescent as to do a certain amount of work.

It is evident, however, from the case of Rose Cumber, to which we are about to refer, that women of this class are not proper persons to be left in charge of patients in a dangerous or dying state, especially at night.

Case of Rose Cumber.

Dr. Powell, when asked whether he had known ill effects from the paid nurse not being in attendance in the syphilitic wards, said that, about a year-and-a-half ago, there was a girl in a dying state, and one or more of the inmates were to wait upon her, and they put in a hot brick to warm her feet, but it was so hot that it set fire to the bed, and when the nurse got there she was dead. The

soles of her feet were scorched. He continued, "The woman Cumber, to whose "feet the hot brick was applied, was a dying case, and would in my opinion "have died in about a week; it was, I think, consumption; she had been long "ill, and confined to her bed; there were two dying at the time, and I thought "Cumber would have lived longest; I think her death was accelerated by the "shock. I saw the feet after death, they were darkened, not blistered; the "soles of the feet were discoloured only. I think she must have drawn her feet "away from the fire; I don't think she suffered pain; it must have been the "fright. * * * When Cumber's bed caught fire she had been confined to "her bed some months."

Mrs. Young said—"I remember the death of Rose Cumber; she was in the "venereal ward; I saw her about a quarter before 10 o'clock on the night before "her death; she was very ill indeed, in a dying state; I read and prayed to her. "She might have lasted out two or three days; you can never tell. I could not "get any one else, so I left one of the patients with her, telling her that I would "give her something the next day, either money or some food about, or a petticoat, "or some little thing of my own. The girl who was to stay up with her was very "much better. She must have fallen asleep. I told her that if there was the "least change in Cumber, she was to come to me. The next thing was that the "girl came to my room to tell me that Cumber was dead. I think it was about "three o'clock in the morning. I said, 'How very wrong that you did not come "before.' When I went down I smelt fire. I stripped the things off the bed, and "I saw a brick in the bed; the sheet, about a third of it, was burnt, also the bed; "the flock appeared to have been smouldering; there was no flame, some water "had been thrown over the bedding. Her feet were moved on one side, as if to "avoid the fire. Just at the side of the bottom of both feet they were burned; "you could scarcely say that they were scorched, they were just a little black. "I knew nothing previously about the brick. The girls told me that they had "got this brick unknown to me to warm their feet. I had put a flannel petticoat "for the girl, but they had taken it away, and put a brick; they did it out of "kindness. When I left her she was very happy, and thanked me for my kindness "to her. I think the girls did it of their own accord, out of kindness to her, not "to do her any mischief."

Pauper Assistants.

It will be seen by the evidence, that in the infirmary the nurse has always had the assistance of some of the paupers, although the women sent from time to time to assist in the female ward do not appear to have been required to take any part in the nursing at night.

Jane White says—"I have often had men from the men's side to help me in "nursing at night. I have never had any females, because I have never applied "before the Commissioners came. I have since asked for a woman, but could not "get one. They said they could not give me one until the house was thoroughly "cleaned."

Mrs. Young said that, on the men's side, all the assistance she could get was Murphy. She had repeatedly asked Miss Stedman for men, but not the Guardians. Sometimes on the women's side she had a young girl, sometimes no one; but she admitted that she was only once refused assistance for night nursing, and then she thought the master was in London with a lunatic.

Miss Stedman distinctly stated, however, that the nurse always had a helper for the women, and sometimes two, from among the inmates.

On the 12th of October there were two pauper nurses in the infirmary, viz., William Murphy and Catherine Stevens; Murphy being the person described in the Report as the "broken-down male pauper, who has been five "times tapped for dropsy."

Murphy himself deposed that he had been tapped for dropsy six times, the last occasion being about two years ago. He said that he was not so very weak; and in the spring of 1867 he asked Mr. Barrett, one of the Guardians, to get him a situation as groom, as he thought he was fit for an easy place; but he was still on the doctor's books, and had been so ever since he had been an inmate.

Murphy also stated that he had been recommended as nurse by the medical officer; and Dr. Powell admitted that he had always found Murphy a good nurse, adding—"I could not find so good a one as he in the house; he was "always very willing, and I never heard a complaint against him."

The

The nurse stated that Murphy sometimes sits up with a dying patient, but the present female nurse does not, she being old, viz., 72 years of age.

It is proper to remark that Murphy's duties were exclusively confined to the male wards of the infirmary.

Mr. Nicholson, the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, stated that he had always considered the nursing staff sufficient, and that the Guardians never had any complaints from any nurse that it was not so; and Mr Barrett, the vice-chairman, said that the Guardians had never considered that the number of sick was sufficient to render the appointment of another paid nurse necessary. He considered that all the women in the house were available for the purpose of nursing, and he believed that it was in accordance with the General Consolidated Order that they should be so employed.

Board's Letters as to nursing.

We directed the attention of Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Barrett to the circular Letter of the Board of the 5th of May 1866, in which the Board pointed out that it was of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurse should be paid officers, "and recommended that the Guardians would, as far as possible, "discontinue the practice of appointing pauper inmates of the workhouse to act "as assistant nurses in the infirmary or sick wards." They both stated that they did not remember that letter, although they admitted that the subject to which it referred, had been brought under their consideration.

The Board will see, by reference to the evidence of Dr. Powell, that he has never complained to the Guardians of the insufficient staff of nursing, and that he never recommended a paid night nurse; although in reply to a written question put to him by Mr. Hawley on the 16th November 1866, viz.: "Is the nursing satisfactorily performed, particularly the night nursing"? he answered, "Yes, by day, but badly by night, and then only by paupers in the wards, themselves patients."

It will be in the recollection of the Board, that on the 3rd of February 1867, they, acting on the Report of Mr. Hawley, pointed out to the Guardians that the nursing at night was undertaken by the inmates who were themselves patients, and that, as might be expected, the duty was not performed satisfactorily. The Board requested that this matter might receive the attention of the Guardians, who stated in reply, "that the person employed to assist the nurse, although "an inmate of the house, was not a patient in the infirmary, and that the nurse "was quite satisfied with the assistance she received from her."

From the Table prepared at our instance by Dr. Powell, it appears that the average weekly number of cases actually under medical treatment during the year ended at Lady-day 1867 (exclusive of those requiring extra diet only, and some of whom may have required nursing) was 46. He also stated that the exact number of persons confined to their beds in the male wards of the infirmary has been about 10; and not more than three or four in the female wards.

We think that the foregoing statement, with respect to the nursing, will enable the Board to determine without difficulty how far the allegations contained in this sub-section have been supported by the evidence.

## Section 3.—The Infirmary.

"*In the body of the infirmary the arrangement both of male and female wards is "very bad. The general plan in each case is this:—One larger ward, with from "nine to fifteen patients; outside this is a gloomy, little, so-called 'day-room,' and "then two or three little wards, with three beds each. The long ward is lighted "by windows only on one side; the little wards by one window each. The con-"necting passage is narrow and inconvenient. The plan of out-door waterclosets "is universal, except that there is one tolerably good in-door closet near the female "wards. Nearly all these places are dirty; and, as the Guardians do not con-"descend to supply necessary paper, the drains frequently get choked with rags "and other rubbish which the unlucky patients are forced to use. The drainage "is into cesspools, and stinks abound from time to time.*"

A detailed description of the infirmary will be found in our inspectional report.

The large wards.

It is only necessary here to refer to the "larger wards," in both the male and female parts of the infirmary, described as "with from nine to fifteen patients." At the time of our visit there were 10 beds in each of these wards, and it would appear that 10 is the number of patients usually placed in each ward.

Watercloseta.

Besides the watercloset referred to as "the one tolerably good in-door closet "near the female wards," there is a closet in the yard at the west end of the male division of the infirmary. There is also a privy in the yard at the other end of the infirmary. Neither the closet lastly referred to, nor the privy, is trapped, and consequently both of them are necessarily more or less offensive. Dr. Powell, referring to these places, says, "All the waterclosets on the ground-floor are dirty, "and every one smells. The upstairs one is clean and sweet;" but he afterwards states, "besides the water-closet upstairs in the infirmary there are two outside "privies, one in each yard, at end, I have not seen for years. I know nothing about "their having been choked." In his cross-examination he said, "I have never "made any complaint to the Guardians in writing, or to Mr. Hawley, that the "privies at the infirmary were offensive. I have never known the privies to have "been in such a state as to do any harm."

In a report to Mr. Hawley, dated 16th November 1866, are the following queries, with the replies returned by Dr. Powell.

"What is the state of the ventilation and drainage?"—"Very good."

"Supply of water?"—"Very good."

"General sanitary state of the workhouse?"—"Very good."

These queries were intended to refer to the entire workhouse; but after all the other witnesses at the inquiry had been examined, Dr. Powell requested to be allowed to make the following statement, viz.: "At the time I signed my return "to Mr. Hawley, as to the ventilation and drainage, I considered that I had nothing "to do with any but the infirmary and venereal wards. My return applies to "them, and I adhere to it."

The attention of the Guardians has been more than once directed to the state and construction of the privies near the infirmary wards. In 1866 the following entry appears in the Visitors' Book:—

"Visited the house. I think it desirable that the principle of closet-pans "should be applied to the men's closets and also to the infirmary wards." This entry is signed by Mr. Barrett and the name of Mr. Charles Roumieu, another Guardian, is appended to it.

On the 17th of October 1867, Mr. Barrett also recommended, that "water "should be laid on to a privy in the yard to the north of the male infirmary." This was after the date of the visit of the Lancet Commissioners, but Mr. Barrett was not aware at the time that they had been to the workhouse, and he stated that his recommendation had not been carried out, as the Guardians had determined to try Moule's patent earth-closets.

Dr. Stallard stated that when he went into the old women's watercloset it was stopped up by a considerable piece of linen; he should call it a dish cloth or part of the inner lining of a dress. He also stated that he asked Dr. Powell whether the waterclosets were not frequently stopped up, and he told him that such circumstances were not at all uncommon.

Dr. Powell confirmed Dr. Stallard's statement as to the stoppage, and said that a piece of rag appeared to have been used instead of paper. He also stated that he had generally experienced an offensive smell on the female side, and it proceeded either from the watercloset or the lavatory. The old women have a habit of passing urine on the floor of the lavatory, and he should rather say that the smell proceeded from the old women sitting down there than from the privies.

On the 11th of May 1865 there is the following entry in the Visitors' Book, by Mr. Roumieu: "Found lavatory watercloset in intensely disgusting state."

Drains.

The evidence of other witnesses shows that the drains have been stopped from time to time, but the stoppage appears to have been remedied immediately.

Jane White, referring to the drain in the closet and lavatory of the venereal ward, says, "The drain in the lavatory has been out of order five or six times. "I have complained to the master and it has always been put right."

Miss Stedman said that she had known the drain of the old women's lavatory to be stopped, but it had been set right within the day. The late master, referring to the watercloset for the syphilitic wards, said "it has been stopped "up, but not frequently, owing to the things that have been put there by the "inmates; stoppages have been remedied at once." With respect to the cause of the obstructions, he admitted that paper had not been supplied for the use of the inmates, but he added that anything the inmates wished to secrete was put down the closets.

The

The statement that "the drainage is into cesspools" is only so far accurate that all the drains discharge themselves into a large cesspool in the garden at the back, about 30 yards distant from the infirmary. Cesspool.

There can be no doubt that this cesspool must smell very offensively when it is cleaned out, but Dr. Powell says that he never found it offensive. He never heard any complaint from any inmate that it was offensive, except when it was emptied. He had no reason to suppose that it was injurious to the health of the inmates of the infirmary, and he had never complained of it.

Mr. Eager, who was examined on the part of the Lancet, said that he saw the cesspool on the 1st of January 1867; he continued, "It was not covered, nor "did I see any cover. About two feet of the contents had been taken out. I smelt "the tank abominable. The contents of the tank were a thick dark-coloured "sludge. If a person were constantly exposed to such exhalations as existed at "that time, it would be prejudicial to health. It appeared as if people had been "emptying it, I cannot tell whether that day or not. It could be smelt at a great "distance, if borne in the direction of the wind. I smelt it several yards, but I did "not smell it in the workhouse. I think it could be smelt in the workhouse if the "wind were favourable." He afterwards stated that he thought the cesspool is so far distant that the gases would have become so much diluted as not to be perceptible.

Mr. Simmons, one of the Guardians, said, "I have found that the closets smell. The invariable answer of the master was, that he could not get the paupers to pull the wire." And Captain Newcome, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Hants and Surrey, and an ex-officio Guardian, who went round the house on the 12th of November last, and "highly approved of many of the "places condemned by the 'Lancet,'" said, "I have occasionally smelt very un-"pleasant smells in the privies, but I did not inquire into it. I have observed "on these smells to the master, but they were no worse than every one was "accustomed to many years ago."

It should be observed that, although Captain Newcome has ceased to attend the meetings of the Guardians, in consequence of his magisterial duties on the days when they meet, he is frequently in the habit of visiting the workhouse, and usually records the result in the Visitors' Book.

Mrs. Young stated that she had no difficulty in keeping the watercloset, attached to the venereal wards, clean.

We may add that, with a proper daily supervision on the part of the officers, the offensive smells which have from time to time been experienced in the water-closets might have been prevented; but this observation does not apply to the privies which, from not being trapped, and not having a proper water supply, could not fail, at times, to smell offensively.

## Section 4.—The Fever Wards.

"*Of the 'fever wards' we shall not say much, because there were no fever cases "in the house, although typhoid is at any time a possibility, owing to the state of "the drainage of Farnham. The male and female wards are above each other, and "communicate by an inside staircase. The only watercloset is one which must "be reached through the open air, and by passing through the lower ward. The "ventilation of the wards is most insufficient.*"

The statement that the male and female wards are above each other, is correct; but it is incorrect to say that they communicate by an inside staircase, the staircase being, in fact, in the lavatory on the outside of the lower ward. Position of wards.

The next statement that the only watercloset is one "which must be "reached through the open air, and by passing through the lower ward," is also incorrect. Watercloset.

The watercloset referred to is not a watercloset, but a privy communicating with one of the main drains; and it is not reached from the ward above by passing through the lower ward, but by coming down the staircase already described, which communicates immediately with the outside door leading into the yard.

If, however, it was intended originally that this privy should be used by the fever patients in both wards, this arrangement was very objectionable.

It appears that there have been but very few cases of fever in the workhouse, and the two fever wards are often appropriated to paupers suffering from other

diseases. The nurse stated that there had only been one fever case during the the year she has been there; and that when there are men downstairs and women upstairs, the women use the watercloset in the infirmary to which there is access by an indoor passage on the same floor. It is, however, obviously improper that patients suffering either from infectious or contagious diseases, should use the same watercloset as the female patients in the infirmary.

Two of Moule's patent earth-closets had been ordered by the Guardians before the inquiry; and on the occasion of our last visit, we observed that one had then been provided for each of these wards.

Ventilation.

The ventilation is of the same kind as that in the syphilitic wards, and for the reasons already stated, it would be more correct to describe it as excessive rather than insufficient. We ought to add that in each of the fever wards there is an end window which renders them lighter than the fever wards.

Detached Infectious Wards.

The Board, in their letter to the Guardians of the 13th February 1867, already referred to, stated that they had received from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, a report on the workhouse, in which he drew attention to the want of detached wards for the inmates suffering from fever and infectious disease, and to the want of separate sick wards for the children, and stated that they considered it very desirable that such wards should be provided, and also that separate rooms should be set apart exclusively for children who are sick, if such an arrangement were practicable.

In their reply the Guardians informed the Board that fever wards were provided for in the alterations sanctioned by the Board in 1864, and that there was a room which could be appropriated for sick children.

The clerk in his evidence stated that the Guardians advertised for a site for a pest house away from the workhouse, in September or October last. They only had one answer: this subject has frequently been before the Guardians.

It would appear, therefore, that the Guardians themselves consider that further accommodation is needed for diseases of an infectious character.

## Section 5.—Children's Day-room.

"(A.) *Passing across to the opposite side, we came to the nursery, and the "ward for infirm women. Two more melancholy apartments we never saw. The "former is a gloomy, damp, brick-floored room, with absolutely no furniture, "except one low wooden bench, on which seven or eight little children were sitting "in front of the fire.*

"(B.) *Most of these looked healthy enough; but we encountered three of their "companions in one of the female infirmary wards (cowering together over a plate "of nasty-looking, lukewarm mutton and potatoes), all of whom had itch, and "one of them porrigo.*

"(C.) *The nursery-woman, an untidy but kind-hearted woman, complained "bitterly that the children had no furniture in their room. They, visibly, had "no toys, no amusement, and no education. It is true that some twelve months "since the Guardians subscribed for a sovereign's worth of toys; but only about "two shillings' worth ever made their appearance in the nursery, and since these "were broken no more are forthcoming.*"

(A.) The ward described in this paragraph as "the nursery," is in fact the children's day-room. The room known as the nursery, is the room set apart for women with infants.

Windows.

With respect to the children's day-room and the infirm women's ward, of which the "Lancet" Commissioners say, "two more melancholy apartments we "never saw," our inspectional Report will show that we consider both of them insufficiently lighted. Neither of these rooms is, however, in our opinion, "melancholy."

Brick floor.

The floor of the children's day-room is of brick, as the Board are well aware.

In a letter addressed to the Guardians on the 2nd of March 1866, the Board, acting upon a Report from Mr. Hawley, suggested the substitution of boarded for brick floors in those rooms of the workhouse which are used or occupied by inmates, and particularly by children.

This

This suggestion, however, was not acted upon, and Mr. Nicholson, the Chairman, stated that, in the cottages in the neighbourhood, all the children are brought up on brick floors, and it was the knowledge of that circumstance that induced the Guardians to come to the decision at which they arrived.

Mr. Barrett, the Vice-chairman said, "I don't think the brick floor in the "children's day-room an improper floor for children of that class. The cottages "and smaller class of farm-houses in the neighbourhood have almost invariably "brick floors." * * "The room was not boarded, because the majority of "ratepayers live in rooms that are not boarded."

Mr. Barrett's evidence also shows, that the bricks of the neighbourhood make a good floor, which readily dries, and he stated that his kitchen had a similar floor; and Captain Newcome, in reply to a question upon this point said, "I do "consider the objection to the room perfectly ridiculous and frivolous, consider-"ing where the children came from, and where they go to."

We ought, however, to remark that the Guardians, upon the recommendation of the Inspector, had previously substituted a boarded floor for a brick one in the nursery; and when the women's day and work-rooms were made into a Board-room, a similar alteration was made there.

After the suggestion made by the Board in their letter, that boarded floors ought to be substituted for brick ones, it is scarcely necessary for us to express the opinion, that the suggestion was one which ought to have been adopted by the Guardians in the case of the children's day-room as well as the nursery.

With respect to the allegation that the floor was "damp," the evidence was somewhat conflicting. The nurse said, that a drain from the lavatory and old women's watercloset runs under the floor. This drain sometimes gets out of order and makes the floor damp over the drain, and there is a disagreeable smell. She had never seen the drain opened, but one of the women told her there was one there.

Dr. Stallard described the bricks as damp generally, but he did not recollect one part damper than another; and Mr. Thomas Wightman, a Guardian, stated that when he saw the nursery, the floor was cold and damp. He could not say that it had been recently washed.

On the other hand, Jane Clear, one of the inmates, said that the dampness depends entirely upon those who clean the floor. Some women clean it over night, and then it is perfectly dry in the morning; but others will wash it in the morning. She had never noticed a portion of the floor damp.

Miss Stedman gave evidence to the same effect.

We ascertained from a plan of the workhouse, that the nurse's hearsay statement, that there is a drain under the floor is not true; and as to the alleged dampness, our conclusion, after inspecting the floor on two or three separate occasions, is that the floor itself is fairly dry, and that the dampness when it exists, is occasioned by the washing.

Furniture.

The statement that there was "absolutely no furniture except one low wooden "bench," is virtually true, for although there was a table besides, it could not be used by the children, as it is too high.

Children in infirmary.

(B.) Respecting the three children in one of the female infirmary wards "cowering together over a plate of nasty-looking lukewarm mutton, all of whom "had itch, and one of them porrigo," we find that one of them was suffering from porrigo, but it is not easy to determine from the evidence what form of skin disease afflicted the other two.

Dr. Powell distinctly swore that one had porrigo and two had psoriasis, but there was no case of itch; whilst Dr. Stallard on the other hand said—"I am "sure two had itch; I can't swear to the third." According to the nurse, one had a bad head, and two skin disease. Dr. Stallard admitted that it was not so objectionable to place children having psoriasis, with others, as it would be if they had itch.

Food.

As to the state of the food described as "nasty-looking lukewarm mutton and "potatoes," which the children were eating, no specific evidence was given; but we shall have occasion hereafter to refer to the manner in which the food for the sick in the infirmary was served to them prior to our inquiry.

Education. (C.) The Guardians admitted that no provision was made for the "education" of the children in the workhouse, as it was the practice to send them at five years of age from the workhouse to the district school.

Amusements. With respect to their "amusement," we were informed that they are allowed to play in the yard in the day time. In fine weather they are taken into the field for an hour and a half or two hours every day, but in wet weather they remain in the day-room all day. Their mothers appear to have free access to them at all times.

Toys. The statement that "some twelve months since the Guardians subscribed for "a sovereign's worth of toys," is substantially true; but the assertion founded upon some information furnished by Dr. Powell, that "only about 2*s.* worth "ever made their appearance in the nursery," is not supported by the evidence. On two occasions, toys were subscribed for by the Guardians. On the first occasion, two of the Guardians, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Roumieu, gave the late master 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* each, to be expended in toys; and in March last, the Guardians made a collection amongst themselves, amounting to about 20*s.*, for the same purpose.

Miss Stedman proved that, about Christmas 1866, she purchased, by direction of the late master, toys to the amount of 17*s.* 6*d.*, which was repaid by him; and the late master himself produced receipts for toys which he purchased at Farnham on two separate occasions in March last, showing a further outlay of 10*s.* 2*d.* He stated that about the same time he had opportunities of going to London, where he purchased other toys, &c., for the children, for which he could not produce receipts, as they were bought in London.

Jane Clear, an inmate, was in the nursery when one lot of toys came down, and they were "very nice expensive toys." She saw a second batch afterwards, but they were soon made away with.

Jane White, the nurse, had heard that the Guardians subscribed a sovereign for toys, and she saw the toys after they had been taken down for the children. She thought it was a small sovereign's worth, and she told the doctor so. She should think 5*s.* would pay for all.

It will be evident to the Board that the nurse refers to one only of the occasions when toys were given to the children; and the value which she assigns to them corresponds with the sum paid by the master on each of the two occasions when the toys were purchased by him in Farnham.

## Section 6.—Infirm Women's Room.

"*The infirm women's day-room presented, if anything, a still more pitiable spec-*
"*tacle. Here were seven aged women, toothless and decrepid, crouching over the*
"*fire, and making believe to dine. The doctor kindly orders them a meat dinner*
"*every day. The actual dinner supplied consisted, on the day of our visit, of thick*
"*lumps of beef or bacon (not mutton, as ordered); and, as if to mock the poor old*
"*creatures in their efforts to dispose of these tough morsels, knives were served out to*
"*them* but no forks. *It may be mentioned that all the meat is cut up in the dining-*
"*hall, and by the time the various rations for the sick and infirm arrive at their re-*
"*spective wards, they are in a condition of tepid greasiness which is well calculated*
"*to repress inordinate appetites.*"

Inmates. The statement as to the number of aged women, who were "making believe "to dine," is inaccurate. There were seven women occupying the room, but there were only five who had their dinners there on the day of the visit of "the "Commissioners." The others were dining in the dining-hall with the other inmates.

Those who were dining in the ward were old and decrepid, and some of them probably were toothless, or nearly so.

Dr. Stallard explained the term "crouching," by saying that they were "sitting uncomfortably on benches with their food on their knees." It would, however, be more correct to state that they were sitting on a bench opposite the fire with the plates on their knees.

The late matron proved that it was the custom for the old women who were not able to go into the dining-hall to have their dinners in their own room. There was a table in the adjoining children's day-room, to which we have previously alluded, where they might have had their meals, but they preferred them in their bedroom.

When

When questioned in relation to the statement, that "the doctor kindly orders "them a meat dinner every day," Dr. Powell could not but admit that it was "out of duty, not out of kindness," that he ordered a meat dinner for them every day. Dinners.

On referring to the evidence relating to that part of the section which alleges that beef or bacon had been given to those old women instead of mutton as ordered, the Board will find that there is a contradiction between the statements of Dr. Powell and the master, as to the directions given by the former with respect to those for whom mutton was specifically ordered.

Mr. Tomkins, the master, stated that on the day in question there was a leg of mutton for the sick, beef for the general inmates, and some bacon at the same time. Several of the inmates preferred bacon, and he had been told by the medical officer, three times before "the Lancet commissioners" came, that if any of the inmates preferred bacon they were to have it. He was positive his direction applied to the substitution of bacon for mutton, as well as for beef.

Dr. Powell admitted that he had told the present master that if the old women preferred bacon to beef they might have it, but not bacon instead of mutton, and he stated that if an old woman had asked for bacon instead of mutton he would not have allowed it.

The kitchen woman, Sarah Williams, however, corroborated the statement of the master, and said that she had heard Dr. Powell say to the master: "If they "prefer bacon in the place of mutton I have no objection."

Without deciding which of these statements is the true one, we have no doubt that the master was under the impression, from what had passed between Dr. Powell and himself, that he might substitute bacon for mutton if the old women desired it, and Dr. Stallard said that he should "not think the Guardians wrong "in giving bacon. The people are accustomed to bacon, and they prefer it to "another kind of meat."

But what actually occurred on the occasion was this: mutton had been ordered for some two or three, and those that were on mutton had asked for bacon, but those on beef had taken the bacon and left the beef for those who were on mutton. Sarah Williams, on discovering the mistake, went to put it right, but she could not do so because the old women had begun eating.

The section proceeds:—"As if to mock the poor old creatures in their efforts "to dispose of these tough morsels, knives were served out to them, but no "forks." Knives and forks.

As to the fact that the old women were eating without forks on the 12th October there is no question; but the nurse, under whose special care the old women are, stated that she never heard, before the 12th October, that they had no forks.

The master said, "There were sufficient knives and forks for the inmates, and "when the commissioners came the old women had forks, but some of them had "them in their pockets."

Sarah Williams, who carried the dinners to the old women and children, stated that she has seen the old women begin to eat their dinners; they have generally had knives and forks; several times when they have not been brought in they have asked for them and she has always fetched them. The knives and forks for the old women are generally left in the ward.

The Vice-chairman, Mr. Barrett, said that, "If the old women had no forks, "he should be very sorry; there were plenty in the house to have supplied them;" and Dr. Stallard admitted that he had no doubt there were plenty of knives and forks in the house, as he saw them in the dining-room.

Mr. Robert Oke Clarke, surgeon of Farnham, speaking of the habits of the poor in the neighbourhood, said, "They won't use forks; they put their meat on "the bread and cut it through;" and the late matron informed us that many of the old women, with a fork by their side, would "shred their meat, using the "knife and the thumb."

The Board will perceive from the foregoing summary of the evidence, that the circumstance that the old women had no forks cannot be attributed to an intention "to mock the poor old creatures in their efforts to dispose of these tough morsels," as would appear to be implied in the Report.

## Section 7.—Infirm Men's Room.

"(A.) *Passing to the day-room for infirm old men, we found another gloomy room, "barer and more cheerless than any prison cell of modern construction, in which "some dozen old men were sitting on hard benches, with no occupation whatever.*

"(B.) *The only happy-looking persons amongst them were two fidgety imbeciles. "One of these had such very dirty hands that we were induced to ask for an expla- "nation of their state. 'Oh,' said our informant, 'he does all the dirty work of the "house.' Among the inmates of the room, we found one man, aged eighty, who was "a hard-working, respectable fellow till late in life; then broke down, and came "to depend upon his wife's exertions; then lost his wife, and was presented by his "merciful Board of Guardians with out-door relief to the extent of 2 s. 6 d. a "week and one loaf. Under this genial treatment he found himself rapidly ap- "proaching the vanishing point; so he wisely came into the house, and avoided "starvation. Another old man, for sixty-two years a ratepayer, and who has a "rich and genteel nephew in Farnham, had come to the end of his working powers, "and was allowed out-relief to the amount of 2 s. a week and one loaf. He, too, "preferred residence in the workhouse to the rôle of Ugolino.*

"(C.) *It is a remarkable feature in the character of the late master of the work- "house (of more anon), that when the poor fellows in this room once obtained some "newspapers to while away their time with, he immediately took them away.*"

Description of ward.

(A.) In describing this ward, which is stated to be "another gloomy room, "barer and more cheerless than any prison cell of modern construction," Dr. Powell said, "There are four windows in the old men's day-room. * * * It is "as light and cheerful as a room can be with bare walls;" and we quite concur in that opinion.

Furniture.

The hard benches referred to were the ordinary wooden benches with backs. "They were very comfortable," said Dr. Powell, "but not so comfortable as a "Windsor chair." They were not, according to Dr. Stallard, comfortable "in "comparison with easy chairs," but they were quite as comfortable, to quote the evidence of Mr. Barrett, the Vice-chairman of the Guardians, "as those in "village public-houses."

Employment.

As to the alleged want of occupation for the old men, there certainly was none for them in the room, but Mr. Barrett deposed that some of them amused themselves by working in the garden, although they were not compelled to do so. Dr. Powell said that "it was not an act of cruelty to let them sit round the fire "without occupation," and he never heard that they were not kindly treated. Dr. Stallard seemed to be of opinion that drafts and dominoes, which are not prohibited by the General Consolidated Order, might have been provided, and he stated that he had "seen drafts and dominoes in workhouses for the amusement "of the inmates, and very properly."

Imbeciles.

Referring to the cases of the "two fidgety imbeciles," alleged to be the only two happy persons in the old men's ward, the Board will observe that the one, who according to the evidence of Dr. Powell was particularly fidgety, has since been sent to the asylum. With respect to the other (Garforth), who did "all "the dirty work of the house," there can be no doubt that he was dirty on the occasion referred to; and, as appears by the evidence of one of the witnesses, he was in the habit of making his clothes dirty whether at work or not; but he had a clean suit of clothes every week, and the day on which he was seen by the "Lancet" commission was a Saturday, the clean clothes being given out on Sunday. His employment was to carry coals to the kitchen, wash-house, and laundry, but not anywhere else. He would carry two and sometimes three scuttles to the kitchen, one to the wash-house, and one to the laundry. He also took the wash to the pigs. It was Dr. Powell who told the commissioners that Garforth did *all* the dirty work of the house; but Dr. Powell admitted that Garforth was very willing and not unable to do the work referred to, and that it did him no harm. We proceed to quote Dr. Powell's own words:—"He (Gar- "forth) was on the medical list. I could have ordered him not to be put to "any dirty work if I had chosen. It did him no harm. * * * I never "considered

" considered him unable; he did so much work that the nurse asked me to " order him extra food."

Dr. Stallard himself admitted that " the man looked well and happy."

(C.) The next division of the statement relates to two old men who, having been in receipt of out-door relief, were afterwards required to come into the workhouse. Out-relief.

The paragraph is as follows :—

" Among the inmates of the room, we found one man, aged 80, who was a " hard-working, respectable fellow till late in life; then broke down, and came " to depend upon his wife's exertions; then lost his wife, and was presented by " his merciful Board of Guardians with out-door relief to the extent of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a " week and one loaf. Under this genial treatment he found himself rapidly " approaching the vanishing point; so he wisely came into the house, and " avoided starvation. Another old man, for 62 years a ratepayer, and who has " a rich and genteel nephew in Farnham, had come to the end of his working " powers, and was allowed out-relief to the amount of 2 *s.* a week and one loaf. " He, too, preferred residence in the workhouse to the rôle of Ugolino."

Dr. Anstie stated that the object of the paragraph was to show that the system of out-door relief is generally insufficient, except in a few particular cases; but this was a matter not within the scope of our instructions, and therefore we did not inquire particularly into it.

With respect to the two men referred to, Dr. Stallard stated that he made inquiries as to the previous condition in life of these persons, and the inmates gave him the facts which appear in the " Lancet." The name of one old man is Robert Mayhew, and of the other Richard Keet.

Dr. Powell corroborated the evidence of Dr. Stallard as to the statements made by these old men, except that he heard Keet say he had a " rich," not a " rich and genteel," relation in Farnham.

As to Richard Keet, Mr. Knowles said that he had been a pauper patient of his off and on for at least 15 years; and Mr. Barrett stated that he never remembered Keet being a ratepayer.

Referring to the scale of out-relief, Mr. Barrett stated that 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and a loaf is the usual weekly allowance; but he explained that if the medical officer thinks a pauper out of the house requires medical extras, they are given, and he added that the Guardians consider out-relief to be in aid of other resources.

There is nothing in the evidence to show that these two paupers had not been properly required to come into the workhouse.

(D.) The charge against the late master, that " when the poor old fellows in " this room once obtained some newspapers to while away their time with, he " immediately took them away," was stated to be founded upon information given by the old men themselves. Newspapers.

Dr. Stallard said, " I asked the old men whether they had anything to read, " or any newspapers supplied; they informed me, that the late master had been " in the habit of taking them away as contrary to the rules; one of the men " stated this, and it was confirmed by two or three standing near."

Dr. Anstie said, " I and Dr. Stallard questioned the old men in the old men's " ward simultaneously; certainly several voices at once stated, that the late " master had taken away newspapers."

Dr. Powell deposed, that three or four of the old men said that the newspapers had been taken away, but he could not say " whether from themselves or others." He could not name either of the old men who said so.

Dr. Stallard said that he could not mention the names of any old men who said the late master had taken away the newspapers, but he thought he could recognize them.

By our direction, eight old men were brought before us from the aged men's room, and Dr. Stallard pointed out two, Richard Elkin and Charles Draper, as having stated that the late master had taken away a newspaper from them.

Richard Elkin upon being examined stated, that he had very often seen one man (Orton) have a newspaper in the ward, reading it there. The witness also said, " I have not seen the late master come in when he (Orton) has been " reading the newspaper; I think he took a paper away from a man once; I " forget who it was; the man told me so; I cannot say how long ago; I do not

"know what the paper was; never heard of Mr. Sargent taking a paper away "from anybody else. * * I did not say anything to the gentlemen about a "newspaper; I did not hear any of the other men do so."

Charles Draper, the other man pointed out by Dr. Stallard, remembered that "one gentleman came in to inquire about newspapers, but the doctor was not "with him." He afterwards said, "I never look at any newspapers here; they "do not take my fancy; some of the other men do; I have seen them reading "them here; they do not read newspapers very often; never saw any newspapers "taken away from the other men; Mr. Sargent, I understood, never allowed "them. I never heard him say anything about it, but when he came in and they "had a newspaper, they used to whip it into their pocket. That is why I think "he did not allow them; I never put one out of sight myself; I never told any "one that papers had been taken away."

Ralph Orton, the inmate referred to by Richard Elkin as frequently having a newspaper in the ward, was also examined by us, and he said, "I have had a "newspaper since I have been here pretty nearly every week; it came direct to "the house at first, afterwards to the post-office. Mr. Sargent told me that "they were not allowed to be sent to the house, that I had better write to my "friends and tell them so, and I did so; I asked them to send it to the post-office, "and I have got it there since; I have fetched it myself, or one of the other "men has done so; I have read it in the ward after my work. The late master "has never seen me reading it in the ward. * * The master has never taken the "newspaper away from me; I have never told any one that he did; I have not "seen any other men in the ward with newspapers; I do not think I was in the "ward when the two gentlemen came with the doctor. I remember the late "master giving me newspapers himself; I do not remember his telling me that, "personally, he had no objection to newspapers; I do not remember his seeing "me reading a newspaper in the hall." The late master, when examined by us, denied that he had ever forbidden the inmates having newspapers. He said, "on two occasions I have taken them away, once from a man named Wells, on "the other from a man whose name I forget. I took it from Wells, who was a "tailor, because I repeatedly found him reading the paper and neglecting his "work. The other man was a tramping-man, who came into the workhouse for "two or three weeks; he sold story books, dying speeches, &c.; I saw him one "day reading a newspaper of that day's date; I asked him where he got it from, "he said, 'I picked it up yesterday.' As he obviously told me a lie, I took the "paper away. I think that it was 'Lloyd's' paper. I have also a distinct recol-"lection of either taking away, or threatening to take away, a 'Surrey and Hants "News' from a man named Mariner, who was in the infirmary; he also had told "me an untruth as to the manner in which he got the paper."

Mr. Barrett deposed that the Guardians have never made any order with regard to newspapers, and he stated that they would have no objection to the old men having them.

After a careful consideration of the evidence relating to this part of the statement, we have no doubt that on the occasion in question, some of the old men told Dr. Anstie and Dr. Stallard that the late master had taken away newspapers.

It is quite clear to us, however, that the Guardians have not given any directions on the subject, and we are disposed to believe that the late master did not take away any newspapers from the inmates except in the three cases referred to, in which the circumstances appear to have fully justified him in adopting the course complained of.

## Section 8.—Able-bodied Men's Dormitories.

Dormitories.

"*The dormitories for the so-called able-bodied* (*of whom about nine-tenths* "*are infirm*) *are really good and spacious rooms, with nearly sufficient ventila-*"*tion; but the* inmates *are locked in at night, without* watercloset or any bell "to call assistance. *In answer to our expressed desire to see the able-bodied men,* "*we were shown into a* brick-floored *room, in which there were precisely* four "persons, *all of whom were* diseased *or infirm. In all the house we saw no* "*really healthy people, except a few young women, mostly with babies, and a* "*few young children.*"

The dormitories referred to as "really good and spacious rooms, with nearly "sufficient ventilation," are those in the main building, two being on the men's

and

and two on the women's side. The dormitory on the first floor on the men's side is occupied by the old men, and that on the second floor above is occupied by the men classed as able-bodied. The two dormitories on the women's side are occupied by the able-bodied women, but in the upper one there was only one bed occupied at the date of our visit.

It would be impossible to describe these dormitories, otherwise than as "really "good and spacious rooms."

Ventilation.

Of the ventilation, which Dr. Stallard and Dr. Anstie admit to be "nearly sufficient," Dr. Powell said, "I think the ventilation is insufficient. I have a "reason for it. I have visited both the male and female dormitories on the "first floor at 10 o'clock at night, and found them very offensive. This was "nearly two years ago, and I made a report. I don't think I have been to see "a patient there for more than 12 months. If the offensive smell was bad at "10 o'clock at night, it would be much worse at five o'clock in the morning. "I think there are windows made to open now that did not open then." He afterwards said, "I think the stockings and clothes have a good deal to do with "the smell of the rooms, and would be disagreeable without being injurious."

Dr. Stallard, however, said, "I don't think that if the windows of the able-"bodied dormitories were pulled down an inch or so at night, there would be "much the matter with the ventilation."

The article itself, as already stated, describes the ventilation as "nearly suffi-"cient," and with that description we quite agree.

Locking the dormitories at night.

The section proceeds, "but the inmates are locked in at night, without "watercloset, or any bell to call assistance." It is true that these wards are without any bell; but the old men's dormitory has never been locked except during one period, and then only for a very short time; and although it was formerly the practice to lock the dormitory of the able-bodied men, in accordance with the order of the master, the practice seems to have been discontinued for a considerable time, as will be seen by the following evidence given by Thomas Bohan, one of the inmates, who acts as assistant porter.

Bohan said, "I sleep in the old men's room, and have slept there for five or "six years. The porter is the baker, and he bakes for the workhouse and the "north and south districts of the union. The door of the old men's dormitory "is not locked at night. It was once locked, but only for a very short time; "that was more than a year ago. It was locked because the old men got up and "down stairs so much. During that time I had no key; there is no keyhole in "the inside. It might have been locked for something like two or three months. "During that time there was a night-stool in the room which the men could use. "There is one there now. If the men come down stairs they can go out into the "back yard by taking down the bar from the middle door at the foot of the "stairs. The door leading into the yard is not locked now; there has been no "lock on it for the last month. I have never known it to be locked. There is "a bar, but I have never known it to be put up. The men very rarely go into "the yard at night; they can do so if they choose. * * The able-bodied "men's sleeping-room is above the old men's. At present that room is not "locked. It was locked for some time; I should say it has not been locked since "a twelvemonth ago; before that it was locked regularly. There was no night-"stool, and there is not one now. They can now get down into the yard, and "they have been able to do so during the last year. Before, when the door was "locked, they used to rap at the door, but not very often; if they rapped at the "door, either I or the porter used to get up. The porter slept at the bottom of "the staircase. I was sure to hear them. I have no doubt that the young "men sometimes used the chamber utensils. I do not know for certain. I "never went to see."

The late master, Mr. Sargent, stated, "When I was here, the able-bodied "men's sleeping-room was, according to my orders, locked. The men at that "time, if they wished to communicate with any one, had to knock at the door. "The knocking would be heard all over the house. There were many cases of "that kind. The porter would go to them. Since the present porter has been "here the room has not been regularly locked, because really there was no "able-bodied man in the house. I have known the upper room not to be "occupied for nine months together. As to the lower dormitory for the old men, "I believe I have never given directions for the room to be locked. The assistant "porter sleeps there; so far as I know, he has always had a key. There was

"always a night commode in the room. The female dormitory has been locked, "but it will be seen that provision was made for those who required assist- "ance at night."

Sarah Williams said, "I sleep in the bed-room of the able-bodied. The door "is locked at night. I had a key. When persons have wanted to go out they "called to me. I went to Miss Stedman if assistance was required at night. "After getting out of my room, I could go straight to her. There was a night- "stool in our room, but it was taken away when the porter was ill, shortly "before hopping. If they find it necessary some of them come down to the "closet in the yard; sometimes they use the chamber utensil, but it is very "rare. They can go down to the yard if they like; I have never complained to "the matron."

Dr. Powell, in his cross-examination, said, "I always understood that the "inmates are locked in at night without watercloset, or any bell to call assist- "ance. I have not heard that the under-porter sleeps in the room and has the "keys. I have heard since the 12th of October that there is a responsible "woman in the female ward with the keys. Whenever there has been a woman "in labour, some one has been able to leave the ward to communicate it. That "has always been the case."

It does not appear from the evidence that the "Lancet" Commissioners made any inquiry whether the dormitories were locked at night, or not.

Dr. Stallard said, "I presumed that they were locked in at night in conse- "quence of the orders of the Poor Law Board, contained in Article 208, No. 11." That Article directs that the master shall receive from the porter the keys at 9 o'clock at night; but Dr. Stallard did not seem to be aware that the keys referred to are those of the outer doors only. *See* Article 214, No. 7.

Another reason for the conclusion at which Dr. Stallard arrived, appeared to be "that if the doors of the men's dormitories were not locked, the sexes might "have access to each other."

From the preceding statement it will be seen that the aged men in the lower dormitory have never been locked in at night except for a short period on one occasion, but even then there was a night-stool in the room; that the able-bodied men's dormitory has not, in fact, been locked during the last twelve months, and when the door was locked, the inmates, by knocking at the door, could easily make themselves heard by the assistant porter in the room below, or by the porter who sleeps near the bottom of the stairs; and that, although the able-bodied women's dormitory is locked, a responsible woman, with the keys, sleeps in the room, and can open the door in case of necessity.

## Section 9.—Vagrant Wards.

(A.) "*One word more, and we have done with the mere description of what we* "saw *at Farnham Workhouse. In one of the yards we observed what looked like* "*two rabbit-hutches, on a rather large scale certainly, but with the ordinary* "*furniture of frowsy straw, and fastened with* huge *padlocks. These are the male* "*and female tramp wards.*"

(B.) "*The men are allowed no* food at all, *however weary or faint they may be.* "*The women are allowed a piece of bread if they have children with them, not* "*otherwise.*"

(C.) "*One night, not long ago, a female tramp*, known to be on the verge of "confinement, *was looked up all night in the female rabbit-hutch. When they* "*unlocked the door at seven in the morning, the woman* had been already four "hours *in labour.*"

Description.

The Board after perusing the second part of this Report will be better able to determine whether the term "rabbit-hutches," even when qualified with the admission that they are "on rather a large scale," can properly be applied to places of the dimensions of these wards.

We may remark, however, that on one occasion, Mr. Roumieu appears to have termed them "kennels," and the vice-chairman, Mr. Barrett, frankly said, that he "should like to see the tramp wards better." He added, that he and other Guardians had raised the question as to the state of these wards, but no action was taken, because the feeling was that any considerable improvement would tend to encourage vagrancy.

Mr.

Mr. John Hickley, a provision merchant at Aldershot, who was a Guardian in 1865 and 1866, deposed as follows:—"I occasionally attended the Board "meetings; I used to drive over and put up my horse in the stable. The stable "is next to what I now find to be the male tramp ward, which is under the same "roof as the tramp ward. It is between the cowshed and the stable. The "pigsties are on the same frontage as the tramp ward. I only heard that this "was the tramp ward on Wednesday, November 18th. Previously I took the "tramp ward to be a place where straw was kept for the stables and piggeries. "I had not the slightest idea it was a place for locking human beings in. I "have seen it used by several, viz., more than two Guardians, as a common "urinal, two or three times. I should think it was not a proper place to lock up "tramps in at night."

On his cross-examination this witness admitted that he was once on the visiting committee. On the 16th of November 1865, he visited the house and made the following entry in the visiting book:—"Visited the house, and found "everything clean and satisfactory." He also stated that when he visited the house as a member of the visiting committee, he did not visit the vagrant wards.

A different opinion as to the sufficiency of these wards was expressed by Mr. Nicholson, the Chairman of the Guardians; "I knew," he said, "where "the tramp wards were, but I seldom visited them. I know there was no com- "munication between the tramp wards and the house, and no watercloset, and "that the tramps were locked in at night after inspection, both male and female. "I most firmly and decidedly think those tramp wards proper places for that "class of persons, and a better place than they generally inhabit."

Captain Newcome stated, "I have had a good deal to do with tramps and "vagabonds, and they are very difficult fellows to deal with. They often tear "their clothes and coverings, and sleep in summer under the arches of bridges, "and, as to locking up, that is no more than is done to boys at school;" and he subsequently said, "I consider it perfectly right to lock men up at night without "any other convenience than a chamber utensil. I do not consider it would be "right to lock up two men with only one utensil."

Dr. Powell was examined by us at some length, with reference to these wards. He admitted that he had stated that they were not fit to be occupied by human beings, and he afterwards said, "When I said they were not fit for human beings, "I meant that they were too stable like. I have been round several times with the "Guardians, who have often remarked that it was not a fit place for the "tramps. This was when I first came. I never made any representation to "them as a Board. I have not represented to them that the tramps were likely "to suffer in health. I have never represented that the ventilation was insuffi- "cient. I have never seen the shutters shut up. I was never called to attend "a tramp. I have never represented to the Guardians that the warmth was "insufficient. I have never represented to any party that the warmth or venti- "lation was insufficient. I have never been called in to see a sick tramp by "night. I have been called in, perhaps on two occasions in the morning, "to see whether a tramp was able to travel. I have turned no one out to go and "travel. I have always leaned to the merciful side. I am not aware that by "Article 207, No. 6, I am required to report in writing to the Guardians any "defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the "workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which I might "deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates. I am not aware that, in "addition to my being medical officer of the sick, I am also the sanitary officer of "the workhouse. I have no doubt I received the letter of the 2nd of March "1866. I have no recollection of it."

(In this letter the article in question was quoted, and Dr. Powell's attention directed to the duty imposed upon the medical officer to report in writing to the Guardians all such defects as those above referred to.)

Dr. Powell continued, "I am aware that the female tramp ward is about 18 feet "long, about 9 feet high, 6 feet on the sides, and about 10 feet wide, and "that there is a door fitting fairly, also a window without glass, with a shutter "fitting fairly. It has a roof, and on the whole keeps out wind and weather. I "know that there is a raised platform lying on an inclined plane, and extending "the whole length of the room, as in a guard-room of barracks; on this plat- "form are straw beds. I should not call them comfortable. If the tick was

" fairly filled with straw, I should not say they are comfortable or uncomfortable. " The tramps are glad to lie upon them. I prefer these straw beds to flock " beds; they are more cleanly. A new flock bed just turned up is more com- " fortable than straw. I have understood that the tramps have one rug each. " The floor is paved with bricks. With the window closed the ventilation is in- " sufficient. I have never suggested any ventilation, because if it were the " same as in the infirmary it would be too great, unless a person were to have " charge of it. I have never known any ill effects from the arrangements in " these tramp wards. I think there should be a fireplace with ventilation, and " a person in charge. The present wards, with a fireplace and better ventilation, " and a responsible person near to them, in charge, would render the wards " sufficient tramp wards for a proper number."

Bedding.

The statement in the "Lancet" refers to the "ordinary furniture of " frowsy straw," without making allusion to any other kind of bedding; but it was abundantly proved that the men have always had rugs to cover them, and that the women have been supplied with straw beds in ticks, and rugs also.

The section goes on to describe the fastenings as "huge padlocks," whereas the padlocks which we saw were of the size ordinarily used for the doors of buildings of a similar description.

The Board will perceive by reference to our inspectional report, that we have there alluded to the absence of privy accommodation, and to certain other defects in the arrangements connected with these wards. They will also find from the evidence, that the provision for drying the wet clothes of the vagrants is quite inadequate and otherwise objectionable.

Having regard to the character and position of these wards, and to the impossibility of providing them with the requisite conveniences, we are unable to avoid the conclusion that they are unsuitable for the purpose to which they are applied.

Food.

(B.) The section proceeds thus:—"The men are allowed no food at all, " however weary or faint they may be. The women are allowed a piece of " bread if they have children with them, not otherwise."

The Board will observe that the allegation is, that the men are "allowed *no* " *food at all*, however weary or faint." The information, however, given to Dr. Stallard by the assistant porter was, as admitted by Dr. Stallard himself, that the tramps had no food allowed them when *they were admitted*, and that women with children were supplied with a piece of bread, but not otherwise.

Thomas Bohan, the assistant porter, who has conducted the tramps to the wards at night for the last five or six years, stated as follows:—"We did not " give the men anything when they came; lately we have done so, that is, " within a week or so, we give them bread. When the women have children " we have given both the women and children bread; now and then bread and " butter. Those that want it always have water. In the morning, the men " have half a pound of bread each; that has always been the case, except when " they have kicked up a row in the night. They are let out now and in the " summer time at eight o'clock in the morning. The women and children have " always had the same allowance of bread as the men. Sometimes they have " brought their own food with them and left it there in the morning, the women " in particular.

The late master deposed that he had never received any instructions whatever as to the food to be given to tramps until July last; he then understood that "great discretion should be used in withholding food from tramps." His practice, in accordance with the custom when he came, had been to give all tramps, male and female, half a pound of bread on leaving in the morning. He frequently gave bread also at night, invariably in the case of women with children; also in the case of a man, if he found him old or partially disabled. With the usual class of able-bodied male vagrants, his practice had been not to give bread at night, and in 99 out of 100 cases they have not asked for any.

The present master deposed, that since the 3rd of October last, the day when he came, he had given the tramps an allowance of bread night and morning, whether they have asked for it or not; 4 oz. at night and 8 in the morning. He asked the porter what the custom was, and he told him it was in the master's discretion.

We

We ought, however, to mention here, that according to the vagrants' admission book there are no entries showing that bread was given both at night and morning prior to the week beginning with 9th November.

Mr. Knowles, the former medical officer of the workhouse, said that he remembered bread was allowed to tramps when they came in: that was many years ago; he believed it was discontinued owing to the great waste; much of the bread was found thrown away on the dunghill the next morning.

There evidently was no regulation by the Guardians that food should be given or withheld from the tramps at night. Mr Nicholson knew of no such regulation, and Mr. Barrett considered that the matter was within the discretion of the master.

It is remarkable that the admission and discharge book of vagrants seems never to have been laid before the Guardians; and we may mention incidentally that the annual reports of the Board have never been delivered by the clerk to the chairman and vice-chairman, pursuant to the instructions issued with each report.

Case of Frances Hopkins.

(C.) We now come to the case of the female tramp, described as "known "to be on the verge of confinement," who "was locked up all night in the "female rabbit-hutch."

The name of the female was Frances Hopkins, and the following are the facts of the case, as elicited from the witnesses.

The superintendent of police resident in the town of Farnham has been appointed by the Guardians assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and in his absence John Gray, who is a serjeant of police, officiates for him. On the 29th June last, Frances Hopkins' husband and another man applied to Gray, in the absence of the superintendent, for orders of admission. Gray stated that he refused the husband because he was not sober, but he gave the woman an order. This was about eight o'clock in the evening. He did not perceive that she was in the family-way; she walked very well after she got the order, and she did not make any complaint.

Miss Stedman, the then matron, saw Frances Hopkins in the evening, when she came to the workhouse; she was in great trouble about her husband. Miss Stedman said, "I did not notice her enough to observe her appearance. She "said nothing about herself. I think that she was very thinly clad, but it was in "the height of summer; she had a shawl on, and it was put on common way in "front, and quite covered her." Miss Stedman afterwards stated that the woman did not ask for food at night, and she gave her none.

Thomas Bohan took Frances Hopkins down to the ward; it was just as it was dusk; she was locked in immediately; she was in trouble about her husband, because she was afraid that he would do something to get locked up at the station. Bohan further said: "I noticed that she was in the family-way. "I have no recollection whether she asked for any food, but I am certain that she "had none. I did not mention to any one afterwards, on that night, that I had "admitted a woman in the family-way; I think there was no one else in the ward "with her; I saw her the next morning when I went down in the regular way "to open the door. She told me she wanted assistance, as she was in labour. I "told her if she had mentioned to me overnight the state she was in she would "not have been put there. I went and told the master, and he sent the nurse "directly. When she was being taken down to the tramp ward she could have "said anything she liked to me."

The nurse remembered taking Frances Hopkins out of the tramp ward; she was in labour, and it was about seven or eight in the morning. She took her to the lying-in ward, where the was confined between three and four in the afternoon. She was not able to walk to the infirmary without help. The symptoms were such that she appeared to have been in labour some time. She said she had been in labour four hours. She seemed in pain, and was hungry and faint. She also said she had had nothing to eat from seven o'clock the morning before.

Dr. Powell stated that there was an order in the usual form sent to him from the workhouse on the Sunday morning, to attend the case. He attended immediately. It was about 8·30. He ascertained that the woman was in labour, but the pains had discontinued; and as the labour was not sufficiently advanced for him to be of any service, he went away. He stopped with her from half to

three quarters of an hour, and he left directions with the nurse to send for him when he was wanted. Dr. Powell afterwards said that the case was one of lingering labour.

It will be observed that in the letter which Dr. Powell addressed to the Guardians respecting the case, and which was contained in the report of the proceedings of the Guardians published in the local newspapers, he stated that Frances Hopkins had not tasted food after leaving Cobham at seven o'clock on Saturday morning until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the nurse gave her some bread and butter, and that an interval of 27 hours had elapsed without her partaking of food, of which 14 hours were spent in the workhouse.

It should be stated that Cobham is distant about 17 miles from Farnham.

Dr. Stallard when questioned as to the source from which he obtained the information relative to this case, said—"I think Dr. Powell directed my attention "to the journal from which the account was taken of the female tramp."

The Board will find from the evidence, that shortly after this case occurred, the Guardians gave a direction that every tramp admitted afterwards should be seen by one of the responsible officers of the workhouse.

It will, we think, be evident to the Board, that the statement that Frances Hopkins was "known to be on the verge of confinement," when she applied for admission, and was afterwards admitted to the vagrant ward, has not been substantiated.

## Section 10.—The late Master.

(A.) "*We have hurried through the merely descriptive portion of our narrative,* "*because the remainder of our limited space must necessarily be devoted to a his-* "*torical* aperçu *of the management of this remarkable, and, we almost hope, unique* "*workhouse.*

"*For fourteen years the virtual government of the place has been a despotism on* "*the part of the late master, tempered, however, during the last four years by revolu-* "*tion on the part of the doctor. The master was a large man, with an imposing* "*presence, a confident manner, and a faculty for talking down any mildly remon-* "*strant Guardian. Among other notable performances of this official we may cite* "*an outbreak of indignant virtue on his part which led to awkward consequences.* "*He chose to think that an epileptic inmate, who had remained in bed to repose him-* "*self* after a severe fit, *was unduly self-indulgent, and made him get up and go* "*into the garden to ladle out manure from a cesspool. The lazy man perversely* "*went into another fit, fell into the liquid sludge, was pulled out three parts drowned,* "*and a few hours afterwards gave up his fits and his life together.* Fortune, *how-* "*ever, favoured the master, and he escaped the* more serious consequences *which* "*might have been expected.*

(B.) "*On various occasions he* threatened the doctor, *who was always proposing* "*some tiresome reform or other, with personal violence.*

(C.) "*He has finally succumbed to the stroke of fate, and resigned his office,* "*in consequence of a Poor-law inquiry which was held because he* (*a widower* "*with seven children*) *had* seduced one *of the female inmates. The present* "*master and matron would seem to be decent and respectable persons, and they* "*are now actively engaged in cleansing the house from top to bottom.*"

(A.) The only specific instance of alleged despotism on the part of the late master, which was sought to be established before us, was that referred to in the above section; or, in other words, the case of John Tuckey.

Despotism of late master

With respect to the general charge of despotic conduct, Dr. Powell said—"I came into office in 1864. I understand the late master came about fourteen "years ago. The government of this house is properly described as a despotism "under the late master. It has been a scene of despotism ever since I came "into office." Dr. Powell added, "almost everything I did he thwarted me "in." He afterwards said—"The master had the virtual government of the "house. I have known many remonstrances on the part of the Guardians, but "the master generally carried his way."

On the other hand, Mr. Knowles, who preceded Dr. Powell as medical officer of the workhouse, said—"Whilst I was medical officer, the late master never "showed any disposition to dispute my authority. He was master ten years "and

"and three quarters whilst I was medical officer. During that time I never had "occasion to complain to the Guardians of him. On every occasion he showed "a disposition to-co-operate with me in the management of the workhouse. "The inmates were always treated by the late master in a very kind, attentive, "and considerate manner."

Mr. Hollest, the clerk to the Guardians, had never heard any accusation made against the late master of having tyrannised over the paupers. He believed that the Guardians had great confidence in him as their servant, and therefore listened a great deal to his suggestions; but he did not consider from that, that they let the reins out of their own hands.

Mr. Barrett said, that there was no foundation for the statement that the government of the workhouse was a despotism on the part of the late master, although he had a knack of convincing them when he was right; and Mr. Nicholson believed that the Guardians have always conscientiously done what they considered right, irrespective of any representation made to them by the late master, and that the late master treated the inmates in a perfectly humane and proper manner. He never heard any instance to the contrary.

We now proceed to the case of the epileptic inmate, John Tuckey.

The case of John Tuckey.

Tuckey had been an inmate of the workhouse two or three times, and the last occasion of his admission was the 22nd of October 1866, from which day he continued in the workhouse until his death. On the 28th of December, whilst employed with other inmates in cleaning out the large cesspool in the garden, he fell in, and died on the following day. An inquest was held, and the finding of the jury was, that the deceased "accidentally, and by misfortune, fell into, "and was immersed in, the soil of the cesspool, from the effects of which, and "the noxious qualities of the same soil, and from congestion of the lungs con-"sequent thereon, he died."

Mr. Barrett stated that he knew Tuckey, who had worked for him and his father some years before. Tuckey's employment, when out of the workhouse, was that of a plumber's labourer, assisting at well-work. Mr. Barrett remembered seeing Tuckey once in the street, after a fit; he was a drinking man, and the fits came on after drinking. Mr. Barrett added, that if Tuckey had been in his employ, he should not have thought, before the evidence given at the inquest, that it would be improper to set him to work at emptying the cesspool.

There can be no doubt that Tuckey was subject to fits whilst he was in the workhouse.

Thomas Barrett, one of the inmates, had seen him in a fit many times. He had picked him up when he had fits, whilst digging. The fits lasted a very few minutes. Tuckey never holload when he had fits. He would fall down all in a minute, and he would turn a little pale when he had fits.

Mr. Sargent, the late master said, "he" (Tuckey) "came in here last in "October 1866, and was placed with the men who are technically able-bodied, "with those under 60 years of age. I saw him in a fit once, it was in the dining-"hall. It was the only occasion that I saw him in a fit; it lasted a couple of "minutes or so; he seemed to swoon away; there was no struggling and no noise. "He did not fall down; he recovered very soon. There was no necessity for "removing him from the hall. His face was of a rather darker colour than "usual. So far as I know he had his dinner afterwards."

Dr. Powell proved that Tuckey had never been a patient in the infirmary, and that he had never seen him except on admission.

The late master stated, that he did not mention the fact of the fit to the doctor, because the man, in the afternoon, went about his work as usual.

George Morley, an inmate, said, "I have seen him (Tuckey) in one fit, it may "be two. I have had some experience, having been an attendant at Earlswood "Idiot Asylum. The fits I saw Tuckey have, lasted a very short time. The "last fit that I saw Tuckey in might have been one week, it might have been "two before he fell into the cesspool. Mr. Sargent saw him in a fit once in the "dining-hall. The man was, I believe, quite unconscious during the fit; it lasted "about a minute or a minute-and-a-half. In the first fit I saw him in he did "not fall down on the floor. When he had the fit in the dining-hall he did not "fall down, his head fell on the table. He was then in the fit for about a minute "or a minute-and-a-half. He used to come round with a little dribble about

" his mouth, and then picked about his clothes with his hands, and afterwards " picked up things lying about on the floor. The fit from the beginning to the " time that he got up and stood on his feet, did not last more than two minutes. " He seemed to me to be perfectly conscious, and able to answer questions " about seven minutes from the beginning of the fit. Seven minutes was the " outside. In a few minutes he was quite well again, and able to go about his " work. He never made a scream or noise before he went into the fit. He had " no frothing at the mouth. His tongue was not out of his mouth when he was " in a fit. I never knew him to bite his tongue. He did not struggle in his " fit; and did not seem inclined to go to sleep after one. He was 41 years " of age. He had not been in India. He was a single man. He was not " imbecile or idiotic."

Upon being examined as to the symptoms which attend epileptic fits, Dr. Anstie deposed as follows:—" The usual duration of epilepsy is from five " minutes to a quarter of an hour, sometimes longer—for several hours. Almost " always there are convulsions in an ordinary attack of epilepsy. When no con- " vulsions it is technically called mild. When the attack is from a few seconds to " ten minutes, it would render the patient incapable of employment in which he " must take care of himself. It does not unfit him for simple work. There are " cases occuring without any premonitory symptoms. A scream is frequently, but " not necessarily, the first indication of the attack." Dr. Anstie added, " I think " if the man had only one fit of the short duration of two minutes while he was " here, that fact ought to influence the master in the employment he is set to."

With respect to the allegation that the late master chose to think that Tuckey, who " had remained in bed to repose himself after a severe fit, was unduly self- " indulgent, and made him get up and go into the garden to ladle out manure from " a cesspool," the following evidence was adduced:—

Dr. Powell said, " I gave the newspaper containing the report of the inquest " to Dr. Anstie. It was the ' County Chronicle ' of the 4th of July 1867. I never " told Dr. Anstie, ' The late master chose to think that an epileptic inmate, who " ' had remained in bed to repose himself after a severe fit, was unduly self indul- " ' gent, and made him get up and go into the garden to take manure from a " ' cesspool.' I did tell Dr. Anstie that the late matron had told me that " matters were suppressed at the inquest, and that the man had a fit in the " morning. I was present at the inquest. From what I have since heard from " the men in the house, I understand that the man did not have a fit. I have " asked them as carefully as I could. I have made those inquiries within the " last few days. When I made the statement to Dr. Anstie, I knew the account " Mr. Sargent had given. I never heard that the deceased had been employed " at his own request, because he would have beer."

Dr. Anstie, however, said, " Dr. Powell was my authority for the paragraph " about the epileptic patient. Dr. Powell told me, upon the authority of the " matron, that the man had a fit that morning. Dr. Powell told me that this " statement had been made by the matron in the presence of the nurse, while " the circumstances were fresh in her recollection. Dr. Powell told me that the " master made the man get up. It is not likely I should have imagined any " such circumstance. I don't think Dr. Powell gave me the newspaper with the " account of the inquest, but I am not quite sure. Further, it was stated to me, " and I still believe, that the man was in bed until eight o'clock—a fact which " proves in workhouse management, that the man was unwell. Dr. Powell stated " to me, on the same authority as before, that the man was in bed at eight " o'clock. Then it appeared to me that the matron's story, as reported by Dr. " Powell, was very unlikely to be untrue. Its non-appearance at the inquest was " accounted for by another circumstance of which I was aware; that circumstance " was, that the master had a hold over the matron of a peculiar kind, and that " she was in dread of him. If I can't take the word of the medical officer, and " the direct statement of the matron, I don't know what I can do."

Dr. Stallard said, " The statement as to the epileptic patient is founded on a " report given to Dr. Anstie and myself by Dr. Powell, the main facts of which " had appeared in the local journals. I heard from Dr. Powell that the man " had a fit that morning, and had remained in bed until eight o'clock; eight

" o'clock

"o'clock is one or two hours after the usual hour of getting up. Dr. Powell "told me that he had received this information from the late matron in the pre- "sence of the nurse." Dr. Stallard also stated that Dr. Powell told him that he believed that evidence had been suppressed at the inquest.

George Morley, who slept in the same room with Tuckey on the night previous to the accident, said, "I know he went out of the bedroom before me on that "morning, and I was down by seven. I know that, because I heard the bell "ring at a quarter before seven. He invariably used to get up with George "Gates, and go down with him before breakfast to clean the cowpen and feed "the pigs. No person went into the bedroom that morning and requested "Tuckey to get up. He had no fit that morning, nor the day before to my "knowledge. Tuckey on the day of the accident went into breakfast with the "other men about half-past seven. I saw him then."

Mr. Sargent deposed as follows:—"Tuckey was always up at breakfast. I "never remember him lying in bed beyond the usual time. I remember giving "the directions about the cleaning of the cesspool a few days after Christmas. "On the morning of the accident I went into the able-bodied day-room, after "breakfast, and said, 'Now men, I want the cesspool cleared out to day, get "'it done as soon as you can, and I will give you some beer.' Beer was always "given to those who cleared out the cesspool. It was customary when there "was a good hard frost to empty the cesspool every year; there had been a frost "that morning. Tuckey was one of the men sitting in the room, and all the "men who usually worked in the field, of whom Tuckey was one, went to do it. "I gave no special directions to Tuckey; he had been in the dining-hall, and "had had his breakfast. I had not seen him in bed that morning; it was about "10 minutes past 8 o'clock."

Miss Stedman stated that she never told any one that at the inquest facts were suppressed. She never said so to the doctor; no one asked her whether facts had been suppressed at the inquest. She never heard such a remark; she only saw it stated in the paper. She never heard the nurse make such a remark to the doctor. She never said so to nurse White.

The statement continues, "The lazy man perversely went into another fit, "fell into the liquid sludge, was pulled out three parts drowned, and a few hours "afterwards gave up his fits and his life together." Upon this part of the charge, Thomas Barnett, one of the inmates, said, "I knew John Tuckey. I helped to "pull him out of the cesspool. I did not see him fall in. He had just taken my "place at ladling out. I was gone round the side, and Clear called out that "Tuckey had fallen in. I turned round and fell on the cesspool to reach him "and get him out. Tuckey took my place on the bricks with the bucket. He "had to reach a foot and a half, and so had to stoop to get at the sludge. He "seemed very well when he took my bucket. I do not know whether he was "in a fit or not when he fell. I should think he was. He was took very short. "If I had been facing of him I should have known, but I was not. Clear saw "him. Clear is not in the house now. I had not given him the bucket five "minutes before he fell in. Clear laughed when Tuckey fell in, and would not "come and help; Woods came up and helped. At first Tuckey could not speak. "I axed him whether we should lead him up; he said 'Yes,' and the water "would run out of him. We put him by the fireplace. He was not in the "cesspool above 10 minutes; I think he was in quite 10 minutes. I kept his "head above water, but was obliged to bide, as I could not pull him out alone. "He had gone down twice, and was going down again when I caught him."

Mr. Sargent said, "I saw Tuckey again about 20 minutes to nine o'clock "when I went to see how the men were getting on. There were six men at "work; Tuckey was getting out with a pail the more liquid sludge. I stayed "a few minutes, and left them there at work. I saw nothing of Tuckey until "about half-past 10, when I found him being led to the fire by two men in the "men's day-room. I said, 'Tuckey, what is the matter?' He said, 'I am very "'bad, master.' One of the men then told me he had fallen in the sludge-hole. "I first gave him a glass of gin. His face, hands, and clothes were all literally "covered with mud. I then told the deputy porter to get a hot bath ready for "him as quickly as possible. Whilst the bath was being got ready, Tuckey "went to the bedroom at the top of the house, and got into bed with his dirty "clothes on. This was a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes after he was brought "in. I told the deputy porter to get him down at once, and scolded him for

"allowing him to go upstairs. He was placed in the bath in the receiving ward, "and afterwards was taken to his room."

Dr. Powell saw Tuckey at half-past 11 o'clock. He had not been sent for; it was in the hours of his usual visit. The witness afterwards said, "I found "from inquiry that he had fallen into the cesspool about eight o'clock in the "morning. I was informed by either the nurse or the porter that he had first "gone to his bed, that he was afterwards taken to a warm bath, and that he got "a glass of gin. I considered that all that had been done for him since he fell in "was most proper. I found him very cold, and becoming comatose; he was not "insensible, but answered me with difficulty; he was apparently very sleepy; "he was very cold about his body; his face was not discoloured. There was no "evidence of a fit existing then. He had been sick, and I saw the vomit on the "floor. The matter was dark and most offensive, and as if it had been swallowed "from the cesspool; it was all liquid, and I judged that it had been swallowed "from the cesspool from the smell only. I saw him again on that day, and he "died within 24 hours of my seeing him. In my opinion, he certainly died from "the effects of falling into the cesspool."

Mr. Barrett stated that Dr. Powell had told him that, as a medical man, he did not think that Tuckey had any fit on the day of the accident.

Mr. Eager, the medical officer of the workhouse of the Guildford Union, who was also examined at the inquest, said, "The opinion which I have given as to the "case of Tuckey is not inconsistent with the supposition that the man may have "fallen in by accident, and not in a fit. I did not examine his head. An epileptic "fit would not leave perceptible traces after death."

Mr. Eager also stated that his opinion, founded upon the post-mortem examination made by him by direction of the coroner, was that Tuckey had died from swallowing sewage, which by subsequent absorption had got into his blood. He did not know that Tuckey was subject to fits, except from what he heard at the inquest.

The Board will observe from the evidence that it is not easy to determine from the statements of the witnesses whether the fits to which Tuckey was subject were epileptic fits or not; and we apprehend they will agree with us that, beyond the statement of Thomas Barnett, who *thought* Tuckey was in a fit when he fell into the cesspool, as he was "took very short," but he did not know whether he was in a fit or not when he fell, there is no proof whatever that he had a fit at that time. Indeed, it is quite possible that he may have slipped or overbalanced himself when he stooped down on the brink of the cesspool to dip up the sludge. One conclusion, however, is quite certain, viz., that the very serious allegation that the late master "chose to think that an epileptic patient "who had remained in bed to repose himself after a severe fit was unduly self-"indulgent, and made him get up and go into the garden to ladle out manure "from a cesspool," is not only not supported by the evidence, but conclusively disproved by it. At the same time, we must remark that it is much to be regretted that the medical officer was never made acquainted with the fact, as he ought to have been, that Tuckey was subject to fits.

We may properly mention here that we disapprove of the cesspool in which the unfortunate accident happened, both from its situation and size, and on account of the nuisance which must be occasioned at least whenever it is emptied.

The evidence of Mr. James Simmons, shows that some time ago the Guardians had under their consideration two plans for dealing with this cesspool, one being to brick it over and get rid of the contents by means of a pump, and the other being to carry the contents by drain pipes to the river; but it was stated that both these proposals were found impracticable on account of the right to the overflow water reserved to the lessor of the stream from which the water supply of the workhouse is obtained. We were informed, however, that the authorities of the town of Farnham are about to adopt a system of sewerage which will enable the Guardians to remedy the evil to which we have adverted.

The statement proceeds: "Fortune, however, favoured the master, and he escaped the more serious consequences which might have been expected."

Dr. Stallard said, "I think the sentence fully justified, if the circumstances "previously noticed had been true. I knew the verdict of the coroner's inquest; "I have lost all confidence in the coroner for this division of the county, because "he refused to hold an inquest on the girl Cumber."

Dr.

Dr. Anstie said, "I had read the report of the inquest before I wrote that "paragraph. I had read the report of the master's evidence at the inquest. I "did not believe it. I meant to imply that the master had committed man- "slaughter, and that the jury ought to have found him guilty of the same thing. "My reasons are that the master, even on the lowest showing, was aware that "the man was an epileptic. He had never reported the case to the doctor. He "had never taken any opinion whether such a man ought to be employed in any "hard work whatever." The further reasons of Dr. Anstie for this conclusion, appear in his evidence already quoted.

Having already intimated our opinion with respect to the main charge itself, it is unnecessary for us to offer any remark upon the sentence last quoted.

Threatening the medical officer.

(B.) The next charge against the late master is, that on various occasions he threatened the doctor, who was always proposing some tiresome reform or other, with personal violence.

Dr. Stallard, when questioned upon this point by the late master, stated "Dr. Powell certainly said the late master had threatened him with violence, I "am not sure he said more than once, but he said he had avoided the presence "of the master for a long time."

Dr. Powell said, "It is not true that on various occasions the late master "threatened me with personal violence." "The late master threatened me with "violence, I think, on the 16th or 17th of September last; he said he would wring "my nose; I applied for a summons against him, and he was bound over to keep the peace."

The late master himself said, "I only threatened him with violence once; that "happened after I resigned,—in the workhouse. I was bound over to keep the "peace by Captain Newcome, and he sent me the testimonial which has been "put in the same day. I threatened to pull the doctor's nose if he called me a "perjurer again, and raised his stick at me. He admitted before Captain New- "come that he had called me a perjurer before I threatened him."

It appears, therefore, that the late master did not threaten the doctor with violence on *various occasions*; that he threatened him on one occasion only, and that was after he had sent in his resignation as master, and after considerable provocation.

Seduction of an inmate.

(C.) With respect to the charge against the late master of having seduced one of the female inmates, the Board will remember that a charge was preferred against him to the effect that an improper intimacy had been carried on between him and Ann Stubble, an inmate of the workhouse, which intimacy resulted in her giving birth to a child in the Windsor Union Workhouse, and that after an official inquiry by Mr. Hawley, the Board, by letter, dated the 26th of July 1867, informed Mr. Sargent that it appeared to the Board to be proved that an improper intimacy had taken place between himself and Ann Stubble, and that under these circumstances the Board considered that he was an unfit person to hold the responsible office of master of a union workhouse, and that they must require him to place his resignation of that office in the hands of the Guardians.

The late master accordingly resigned, but at the same time he protested his innocence of the charge.

It should be added that Stubble described herself on admission as a married woman deserted by her husband, and she was pregnant when she first came into the workhouse, where she was afterwards confined.

## Section 11.

### Character and Conduct of Dr. Powell, the Medical Officer.

"(A.) *Of the medical officer, Dr. Powell, it is impossible to speak without "sincere esteem. This worthy man, with a salary of 55 l. per annum, with some "few extra fees for lunacy and midwifery cases (and the privilege of supplying "and dispensing all drugs at his own cost), has fought a good and persistent fight "against the evil traditions of the place.*"

"(B.) *He has constantly remonstrated against the condition and management "of the* house, *and at length, we believe, has won not merely the respect, but the*

" *support of the better members of the Board. Bare and cheerless as the wards* " *still are, the* patients *are possessed of many comforts which they lacked when* " *Dr. Powell first took office. For instance: it is a fact, that even the scanty* " *allowance of towels which are now provided were then* altogether absent, *so that* " *the* inmates, *after washing or bathing* (*which they did in the chamber utensils*) " *dried themselves* on the sheets of their beds."

" (C.) *The medical officer has also procured, by diligent and incessant asking,* " *various articles, such as feet and* stomach-warmers, night-dresses, *&c., which are* " *a great alleviation to the discomforts of sickness; and although he has at* " *present* 60 patients (*and often a great many more*) *to attend to, and has to* " *provide and dispense all drugs, there is neither stinginess nor carelessness in the* " *way he does his work; the medicines are good in quality, and properly dispensed* " *in clearly labelled bottles.*"

Salary.

(A.) Dr. Powell's salary is, as stated, 55 *l.* per annum. He is also allowed extra fees for lunacy and midwifery cases, which, as will be seen by the evidence, for the year ended at Michaelmas last, amounted to 12 *l.* 4 *s.*

The statement, however, that he has " the privilege of supplying and dis- " pensing all drugs at his own cost" is not correct, inasmuch as the Guardians pay for some of the more expensive medicines, such as cod liver oil and quinine. The amount paid by the Guardians for those medicines during the same period, was 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

It should also be stated, that on the 15th February 1867, the Guardians presented Dr. Powell with a gratuity of 15 *l.* in consequence of the increase in his duties, which had been occasioned by the large number of sick who had been under his care during the preceding year. We believe that at the time it was suggested, that the Guardians should make a permanent addition to his salary, but they objected to do so, on the ground that the opening of the new Lock Hospital at Aldershot would have the effect of relieving the workhouse of the syphilitic cases.

It appears, therefore, that inclusive of the gratuity, the amount paid to Dr. Powell by the Guardians in 1867, was 82 *l.* 4 *s.*

" Evil traditions " of the workhouse.

Referring to the evil traditions of the place, against which the medical officer is alleged to have fought a good and persistent fight, Dr. Stallard said, " I will " give you two instances of the evil traditions of the place, the treatment and " management of the children, and the other is the brick floors. * * I say " that the most important things the Guardians have refused relate to the " children; the fireguard was one, the bath was another, and the warfare against " the brick floor, which ended in a compromise." The circumstances relating to the baths and fireguard will be adverted to hereafter; but in relation to the brick floor, to which we have already alluded, we may state that, although the floor was not boarded in pursuance of Dr. Powell's recommendation, the bricks, which were then very much worn, were taken up and new ones substituted.

Allowance of towels.

We now come to the allegation that when Dr. Powell first took office " the " scanty allowance of towels which are now provided, were then altogether " absent, so that the inmates, after washing or bathing (which they did in their " chamber utensils), dried themselves on the sheets of their beds."

It will be remembered that Dr. Powell entered upon his duties as medical officer of the workhouse on the 3rd of June 1864, having succeeded Mr. Knowles, who had held the office from the formation of the union.

When Dr. Powell was appointed, the late Mrs. Sargent, the wife of the late master, was the matron, and it will be seen by the evidence, that she was more or less an invalid from November 1863 until her death in October 1864, about four months after Dr. Powell first entered upon his duties.

Mr. Knowles in his evidence admitted, that on one occasion he had to complain of the short supply of linen: that was during Mrs. Sargent's illness; and he went on to state, " I found there was not sufficient, and I asked the master. " To the best of my recollection the master's explanation was, that it was partly " attributable to his wife's illness, and partly to the circumstance that owing to " the high price of calico, he had not recommended the Guardians to obtain so " large a supply as he otherwise should. I was sasisfied with the reason, and did " not bring the matter under the notice of the Guardians. I never heard of a

" regulation

" regulation that only one round towel was allowed a week; I believe such " regulation never existed; I never heard any complaints of their not having " sufficient towels or other articles; I have seen plenty of towels about, both " short and long. The statement is untrue that towels were altogether absent."

On the 8th of February 1865, Dr. Powell reported in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book, that " a roller towel is required in each ward of the infirmary." He stated, in his examination, that these towels were supplied by order of the Guardians, but that before that there was one towel for the three infirmary male wards hung on the door leading out into the yard.

Prior to that date Dr. Powell did not report or point out that there was a deficiency in the supply of towels for any part of the infirmary or any of the sick wards.

On the 26th of December 1865, Dr. Powell made the following entry in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book: " One bath and proper towels to be supplied " to the day-room, and the same to the nursery, for the use of the children, " and each child to be bathed once daily." Under this recommendation the Guardians made the following entry: " It is not understood by the Guardians to " be the doctor's duty to make such recommendations as these." Dr. Powell admitted, however, that these towels had been supplied.

As to the bath for the children already alluded to as one of the instances of the " evil traditions " of the place, Dr. Powell said that baths had not been supplied, but oval tubs, about a foot one way and eight inches another, not at all adapted for children.

One of the tubs was produced to us, and it measured 13 inches by 17 inches.

Dr. Powell continued: " Some time in September last I had occasion to order " some children to be bathed, and the nurse said there was a bath in the storeroom. " On my next visit I found a large adult bath provided; that was too large, and " I asked if there was not another bath; she said there was, but that was used " for the master's children. On inquiry I found that a bath had been supplied " by the contractor to the Guardians, at the price of one guinea, in January 1867. " I then required the nurse to get this bath, and she took back the large bath, " and the small one was then served out instead; she got it immediately after- " wards. I don't know that it was ever asked for before. I did not know it " was in the house."

It is within the knowledge of the Board that in March and April 1866 an inquiry was held into several charges preferred by Dr. Powell against the late master and Miss Stedman, the then matron of the workhouse; and, by reference to Mr. Hawley's Report it will be seen that when Miss Stedman entered upon her duties on the 17th of August 1865, the supply of linen was very low indeed. When examined by us she said: " The supply of bed linen and of female clothing " was very low; there very few towels in the sick wards, and they were old " ones. * * * At the time I came two roller-towels were supplied to each " ward weekly; I found no small towels; some of the patients had small towels " of their own. The rule as to the supply of towels applied to the venereal " wards; some of the women there had small towels; at first there were not " sufficient towels for their supply, but I had some made up immediately. I made " no complaint at the time, because the deficiency was remedied, but afterwards " there was an inquiry by Mr. Hawley, when the fact came out. There were " rolls of goods in store for sheeting and towelling, and calico and flannel for " making up under clothing, which I was able to use at once; a further supply " was afterwards obtained."

Mrs. Young, who was appointed nurse in October 1865, said: " We were very " short of towels in the venereal ward, and when I first came I think there were " only two, but in the back yard I found, I should think, a matter of 18 small " towels. They were mouldy, and were under an old bedstead which was out in " the open air; eventually I got plenty of towels. * * * Before I left " (March 1866) we got everything we required. After Mr. Hawley's inquiry I " and the Guardians went round, and I got everything I wanted except stomach- " warmers."

Dr. Powell said: " I think that the question of the scanty supply of towels " and linen was investigated by Mr. Hawley. After the investigation it was " remedied; I don't think there has been any stint of bedding, linen, and other " necessary articles since that time. I have never heard the nurse complain of

" want of sheets or towelling until recently, when she applied to Miss Stedman " for short towels."

It is evident, therefore, that at the period referred to by Miss Stedman there was a considerable deficiency of linen and towels for the use of the inmates; and we are of opinion that the deficiency is attributable in a great measure to the illness of Mrs. Sargent, which prevented her from attending to her duties as matron. This view is strongly confirmed by the fact, that at the time of her death " there were rolls of goods in the store for sheeting and towelling, which " only required to be made up." The statement, however, which we have been considering is to the effect that when Dr. Powell was appointed there were no towels at all, and this statement is not only contradicted by Mr. Knowles, but it is at variance with the evidence of Dr. Powell himself.

Washing in chamber utensils.

In support of the allegation that " the inmates after washing or bathing " (which they did in their chamber utensils) dried themselves on the sheets of " their beds," William Murphy, the pauper assistant nurse, in the male infirmary, was the first witness examined.—He said "Two years ago there were no " washing basins in the male wards of the infirmary, and the men washed in " the chamber utensils; those who were able could wash in the yard. I had to " wash in the chamber utensil myself when I could not go out into the yard. " I have no memory as to dates." On cross-examination he further stated:— " Dr. Powell asked me whether there were any basins for the patients to wash " in, and I told him there were not. I never complained to the Guardians " that the inmates washed in chamber pots; the washing in chamber pots " went on for about a year; there was not one pot for each patient. After " the chamber pots were emptied from the night, they were washed out in " the yard with cold water, sometimes with hot, and then the men washed in " them. I did not complain, because I did not think it my place to do so. " When Dr. Powell asked the question, I told him, and basins were soon " provided. When the pots were used for washing, a paid nurse, named Young, " was in the house. I don't know whether she saw it done; I never men- " tioned it to a Guardian, to the Poor Law Inspector or chaplain. The water " was carried up in chamber pots, openly. There is another man in the house, " William Atfield, who knows about this."

The evidence of Murphy was confirmed by two other inmates, William Atfield and James White.

Atfield, who came into the workhouse for the first time in February 1864, said, " I remained in seven or eight weeks. I went into the infirmary. I was " in the middle ward, and then shifted into the long ward to look after the others. " There were in the ward 10 patients at one time, and nine all the time. " There were four bedridden men, and I had to wash them. I fetched the cold " water from the tap in the chamber utensils, and washed the men out of " their own utensils. There was not one washing basin for any of these wards " whilst I was in the infirmary on this occasion." He said, referring to another occasion " I went out in April 1866, and came back in December 1866, " There were washing basins in the wards when I came back, and another doctor."

The witness, James White, deposed as follows: "I first came in in 1863. " I remained about six months. I went into the Long Ward. There were 10 " patients then. I was bedridden. The water for washing was brought up in " a chamber utensil. As long as I was confined to my bed I was washed out " of a utensil. When I was able I washed at a tap in the yard. I came in " again in 1864 or 1865 just before Dr. Powell came. I was put in the middle " ward; I was confined to my bed when I first came in then. At first I washed " out of a chamber utensil, and afterwards I had a basin. During the whole " of the first time, and on the second occasion, until Dr. Powell came, I saw no " washing basins in the ward. I saw the inmates in the other beds round wash " out of the chamber utensils until Dr. Powell came. My bed was fairly clean. " I always got clean linen from the master when I asked for it. I believe the " new doctor came in 1864 or 1865. As soon as Dr. Powell came he inquired " about the washing basins, and soon after he came they were provided. I " myself never made complaint about them, nor heard any other person com- " plain. Any person would be seen washing out of these utensils by persons " who came in. I did not think it my duty to complain. There was a paid

" nurse

" nurse at that time, Ann Balchen. She has seen me wash out of my chamber " utensil. I never saw any Guardian present when the men were washing out " of their utensils. They have come at the time there were no basins there."

It will be observed that Murphy states that when the chamber utensils were used for washing, " a paid nurse named Young was in the house." Mrs. Young, however, deposed that when she first came, they used the iron basins and the pails, and also the doctor's basins for washing the patients, and she continued— " After I came, the patients never washed in anything else than the basins os " pails. In the venereal ward the girls washed in the pail and in the doctor's " basin." In the preceding part of her examination, Mrs. Young said—" When " I first came, there were three white basins for the doctor, and I think only one " white towel. The patients at that time were very sadly off. I think I had " two old rusty tin basins for them. At first I could not find any, only the " doctor's ; but afterwards found two rusty ones in the bath room of the infir- " mary. I used then to take the doctor's white basins for washing the hands " and faces of the patients in. The patients, I think, before I came, washed in " an old pail without a handle ; there were three or four pails. Mr. Sargent " when I told him that the handles were off, got them put on. About a fortnight " after I came, I applied to Miss Stedman for basins, rags, towels, knives and " forks, spoons and sheets. I was continually applying to Miss Stedman for " things, but she did not give them to me. When the Guardians came round, " they gave an order to Miss Stedman to supply all the things I wanted. After- " wards, we got extra towels and half-a-dozen basins for washing, which were " enough."

Mr. Knowles considered that during his time, there were sufficient hand basins. There were three for each floor, and that he considered sufficient. He further said, " In my time the men who were able to get up, used the lavatory, for the " old men's room near the venereal ward ; and others could wash in the bath- " room, where there was a metal bowl for the purpose. The basins were for " those who could not leave their beds. There were no basins reserved exclu- " sively for my use. I always used the nurse's basin. I see no necessity in " any infirmary of that size, for the medical officer to reserve those basins for " himself."

He afterwards stated that the three washing basins were in the men's day-room, sometimes in the nurse's kitchen ; they were white. He was certain there were three. Three was the proper number. Possibly some may have been broken ; but to the best of his belief, there were three basins for the men's wards.

In the Workhouse Medical Relief Book, under the date of the 19th of July 1865, is the following entry by Dr. Powell :—" Required for the use of the " patients in the infirmary, one dozen of washhand basins."

Upon being questioned with respect to this entry, Dr. Powell said—" The " direction of the Guardians was half-a-dozen to be ordered first. At this time " there was a washhand basin for my own use in each of the male and female " floors of the infirmary. One of these basins was kept in the men's day-room ; " it was for my special use, and I always required it to be kept clean, and a supply " of water in it. The one on the men's side was kept in the day-room, and I " would not allow any one to use it but myself. Except these two basins, I never " saw any other there until that time. There was another basin kept for my use " in the venereal wards. I asked for these three basins, and they were supplied, " Up to that time, these three basins were the only ones I had asked for for use " in these wards."

It will be noticed that Dr. Powell's requisition for the hand basins was not made until the 19th of July 1865, more than twelve months after the date of his appointment as medical officer.

Of the fact that during the period immediately preceding the requisition referred to, the inmates in the wards of the male infirmary who were unable to leave their beds washed themselves in their chamber utensils there can be no doubt ; but it will be observed that the charge extends to the inmates of the infirmary generally, in support of which there is no proof whatever.

The Guardians must, in our opinion, be acquitted of having had any knowledge that the practice prevailed even to the limited extent proved ; and if there were basins to be seen in some at least of the wards, but which, as it would now appear for the first time, were reserved exclusively for the medical officer, it would not

be an unreasonable presumption that such basins were intended for the use of the inmates.

The Board will notice that when the Chairman was questioned upon this point, he said—"It is quite impossible that the Guardians should imagine such "a thing as inmates washing in their utensils, unless it were specially brought "before their notice."

Using sheets as towels.

The charge that the inmates dried themselves on the sheets of their beds, is as general in its application as the charge which we have just dealt with.

Dr. Stallard admitted, that "the statement in the 'Lancet' implies, that those "who washed and bathed in the chamber utensils, afterwards dried themselves "on the sheets of the beds. This was applicable to the infirmary patients." He continued, "As 15 or 16 males had only one towel, I don't know how they "could have done anything else. The inference is, that if this was done in the "receiving wards, it was the case in other parts of the house."

The Board, however, will find that there is no proof that any such practice ever existed amongst any of the patients in the infirmary, or indeed amongst any of the indoor paupers after they had been admitted into the workhouse from the receiving ward.

Murphy said that up to about three years ago, there was only one towel for all the male infirmary wards; then a towel was given for each ward, and further, "We can now get more than one towel a week for the large ward if we wish. I "have made application within the last year for a clean towel, and have got it."

James White said, "that when he was the wardsman at the infirmary, there "was one long towel for the three wards, it was in the day-room behind the "door; it was taken down and passed round to the bed-ridden men. He never "saw any small towels."

The charge that the inmates dried themselves in their sheets appeared on investigation to be founded on the practice which existed, as the Board are well aware until May 1866, of not supplying paupers in the receiving wards with towels on their admission, and leaving them to wipe themselves with their sheets after coming out of the bath.

Miss Stedman said, "When I first came, there were no towels in the receiving "wards. They were supplied afterwards. When a person came in, male or "female, two clean sheets were given out for use. The sheets were slept in one "night, and after the person had seen the doctor and had had a bath, one of "the sheets from the bed was used for wiping with. The sheets were never "used afterwards, but sent to the washhouse."

Sarah Williams, who has been an inmate "out and in" for the last 10 years said, "In the receiving ward I have dried myself on the sheet I have slept in. "That is not the case now; we have towels if we like. In the body of the "house the women dried themselves on round towels. I have never known "them to use sheets to dry themselves on except in the receiving ward. I know "that in the receiving ward the women, now that they have towels prefer the "sheets to the towels for drying themselves with, because they are longer than "the towels."

Jane Clear, another inmate, said, "There never used to be any towels in the "receiving wards till after Miss Stedman came. Since then there have been "towels for each receiving ward; before that time they had a nice clean sheet to "wipe themselves with. Sometimes I had a separate clean sheet to wipe "myself with, and sometimes I took the sheet in which I had slept for one night "to dry myself with. This was for all practical purposes clean. It was then "taken to the washhouse, and it would not be used again until it had been "washed."

But we need not continue this subject further, inasmuch as one of the charges investigated by Mr. Hawley in October 1866 related to the use of the sheets in the receiving ward instead of towels, on which occasion the Board wrote to the Guardians, as follows: "In regard to the 9th charge, viz., That the females "admitted on the 3rd and 23rd of January, after being bathed, had each to take a "sheet off their bed to dry themselves with, the Board are of opinion that "whether the sheets so used were clean, as stated by the matron, or dirty as "stated by the nurse, the practice of allowing the women after being bathed to "use them for the purpose of drying themselves is very objectionable, and should "be discontinued, and a sufficient quantity of clean towels supplied to the "receiving

"receiving ward; and further, that the matron is censurable for allowing the "practice to prevail."

(C.) "The next sentence of Section 11, states that the medical officer has also "procured, by diligent and incessant asking, various articles, such as feet and "stomach warmers, nightdresses, &c., which are a great alleviation to the "discomfort of sickness." Requisition of medical officer.

With regard to the general allegation contained in this sentence, the Board will find in the evidence a detailed statement of the various applications and recommendations which Dr. Powell has made to the Guardians, and they will observe that in almost every instance they were complied with, and that within a reasonable time.

For the reason already stated, the recommendation that a boarded floor should be laid down in the children's day-room was not complied with.

There was also another requisition, which was not acted upon, viz., for a fire-guard for the laundry stove, already referred to in the evidence of Dr. Stallard. It was stated by Dr. Powell, that "sometime in this" (the last) "year, in "July or August, a child of one of the inmates followed her mother into the "laundry, and placed both its hands against the stove, and burned both hands "very severely. The mother took the child out of the house, at hopping-time, "before its hands were well, and afterwards brought the child back with the "right hand contracted, in fact crippled for life." In cross-examination, he said "if the child had not been taken out of the workhouse so soon after the "accident, I think it would have got well."

The reasons assigned by the Guardians for refusing to adopt this recommendation are, that the children were not allowed to be in the laundry, and that the mothers were forbidden to take them there; and also, that the stove was used for heating irons.

The articles specified as having been supplied, "in consequence of the diligent "and incessant asking of Dr. Powell, are feet and stomach warmers, night "dresses, &c."; but there are no stomach warmers in the workhouse, Dr. Powell admitting that he had never applied for any; and as to the night-dresses, he said, "When I came to this workhouse in June 1864, the inmates of the hospital "did not wear night-dresses. I did not make any application for them. They "were introduced about a year afterwards, at the instance of Mr. Roumieu, one "of the Guardians; I cannot take credit for that."

The paragraph goes on to state, "and although he" (the medical officer) "has "at present 60 patients, and often a great many more, to attend to, and has to "provide and dispense all drugs, there is neither stinginess nor carelessness in "the way he does his work; the medicines are good in quality, and properly "dispensed, in clearly labelled bottles."

The statement prepared at the inquiry, by Dr. Powell, shows that the average number of cases on the Medical Relief Book during the year ended Lady-day 1867, was 55, of whom 46 only were under actual medical treatment, the remainder being entered in the book for extra diet, merely. The average number of cases since Lady-day last was 65, and of these 43 were under actual treatment.

No evidence was adduced before us at the inquiry, either to support or contradict the statement that there is neither stinginess nor carelessness in the way in which the medical officer does his work; and we have no reason to suppose that the medicines are not good in quality and properly dispensed, although Mr. Boulter, auctioneer and hotel-keeper at Frimley, who has twice been a Guardian, and who on the last occasion resigned his office, in order that he might tender for supplying the workhouse with wine and spirits, said, speaking of the establishment generally, "there is nothing good except the master's "apartments, not even the medicine."

### Section 12.—The Character of the Paid Nurse.

"*The one paid nurse, though preposterously overworked, really does appear to* "*keep a* general supervision *over all the medicine taken. This good and zealous* "*person eagerly assured us that she never allowed anyone to administer the medi-* "*cines but herself. The wounds and sores which we saw on various patients were* "*dressed with proper care.*"

We have no observation to make upon this section, except that no complaint against the nurse came before us; and with regard to the allegation that she is "preposterously overworked," it appears that in March last, when the question of the appointment of another paid nurse to attend upon the sick at night was considered by the Guardians, it is shown by the minutes that the nurse told the Guardians that she was quite satisfied with the assistance she then received.

## Section 13.—The Conduct of the Guardians.

"(A.) *Our most painful task is to say what we must say about the Guardians.* "*These gentlemen, we are informed, are some of them farmers, some of them* "*clergymen, and some of them esquires, and there are not wanting in their number* "*men of genuinely kind hearts and intelligence above the average. And yet the* "*fact is, that for years past they have tolerated a state of things in their workhouse* "*which was like nothing but* Pandemonium, *simply because they chose to believe* "*implicitly all the master told them, and ignore all complaints from other quarters.* "We use these *strong expressions* advisedly; *and we assure our readers, that, if* "*the evidence we have above adduced be not sufficient to convince them of their* "*justice, there is* plenty more behind. *The materials for writing a melodramatic* "*story are furnished in abundance by the bare facts of the history of* Farnham "Workhouse *which have come to us from more than one trustworthy source; and* "if we withhold many of them now, *it is because we have no special liking* "*for lurid, even though faithful colours.*

"(B.) *And should the Guardians answer to our censures that, after all, it was* "*natural for them to trust the master's judgment* (*since they believed him to be a* "*respectable and faithful servant*), *we can reply at once with an instance which* "*affords irrefragable proof that this excuse would be empty and insincere. It is a* "*fact that they followed the master's advice not merely in matters as to which they* "*might distrust their own judgment, but in committing the cruelty of locking up* "*faint and weary travellers all night in a* mere cage, *without* one morsel of food; "*and this, although their medical officer* repeatedly begged *that at least a slice of* "*bread might be given to these wanderers.*

"(C.) *And although the bareness and discomfort of the wards must have been* "*patent to the most careless eye, the* stinking closets *obvious to the least sensitive* "*nose, and the inadequacy of the nursing staff unmistakeable to any one above the* "capacity of an idiot, *not one word of complaint about these vitally important* "*matters can be found amongst the numerous records in the Visitors' Books,* "*of the Guardians' visits of inspection. On the contrary, the perpetually recur-* "*ring statement in those records is that 'we found the wards clean, and everything* "*'very satisfactory,' or something equivalent to this.*"

Board of Guardians.

(A.) Upon this section we may in the first place remark that the Board of Guardians, according to the last official return, consists of 27 members, of whom 19 are elected, and 8 *ex-officio* Guardians. We regret, however, to add that, with the exception of Mr. Nicholson, the chairman, who is very regular in his attendance, scarcely any of the *ex-officio* Guardians appear to be ever present at the meetings of the Board. The elected Guardians may, therefore, be considered as transacting the business of the union, and we can fully endorse the statement that "there are not wanting in their number men of genuinely kind hearts "and intelligence above the average."

"Pandemonium."

Adverting to the general charge that for years past the Guardians have "tolerated a state of things in the workhouse which was like nothing but *Pande-* "*monium*, simply because they chose to believe implicitly all the master told "them, and ignore all complaints from other quarters," Dr. Anstie said "The complaint referred to the system of squabbling going on in the house. I "consider that was embraced in the term 'Pandemonium.' The passage quoted "refers to the defects, *plus* the squabbling."

Mr. Wightman, upholsterer of Aldershott, who became a Guardian in March last for the first time, said, "I believe this union has been a *Pandemonium*, but "I do not believe it is the fault of the Guardians; as far as my experience goes, "I think the late master had too much power. I think that the whole of "the *Pandemonium* arises from the fact, that the Guardians have not by law the

"appointment

" appointment and removal of the master, and I also think the Guardians have " not been properly instructed in their duties. As far as I can understand there " have been no orders or regulations sent to the Guardians for their guidance " since 1847."

On the other hand, Mr. Barrett, the vice-chairman, who has been one of the most diligent members of the Board of Guardians since 1862, said, " It is not " true that for years past the Guardians have tolerated a state of things in this " workhouse which was like nothing but ' Pandemonium ;' it is untrue that the " Guardians have chosen to believe implicitly what the master had told them, " and to ignore all complaints from other quarters." Equally emphatic is the denial given to the statement by the chairman, Mr. Nicholson, who added, " I believe the Guardians have always conscientiously done what they considered " right, irrespective of any representations made to them by the late master."

Dr. Powell himself said, " I have had a good fight, but not with the Guardians, " and I give them credit that, with very few exceptions, they have given whatever " I have asked for; I firmly believe that when they have not, they have done it " from perfectly conscientious motives. * * * I have never made a com- " plaint that has not received their most careful consideration; I know the " master had a knack of being able to convince the Guardians; I know that there " has always been opposition on the part of the late master, but not of the " Guardians; the Guardians have almost always overruled the master with " reference to my recommendations."

Dissensions amongst officers.

Although it was denied that the Guardians had tolerated a state of things like nothing but Pandemonium, Mr. Nicholson admitted the fact, that there had been serious dissensions amongst the officers of the workhouse. He distinctly stated, however, as appears to be the case, that the dissensions did not arise until after the appointment of Dr. Powell.

In reply to questions put by the late master, Mr. Nicholson said, " There were " no dissensions amongst the officers brought before the Guardians, before the " appointment of Dr. Powell; it is my conviction there were none before his " appointment. The dissensions brought before the Guardians were usually in " consequence of some report or letter of Dr. Powell; I have several times " reprimanded Dr. Powell for improperly interfering with other officers of the " house. I remember on the 8th of February 1866, telling Dr. Powell, in the " Board-room, that I should feel it my duty to tell the Poor Law Board in the " strongest language, the opinion the Guardians entertained of his conduct, or " words to that effect."

Mr. Barrett, when examined as to the antagonism existing between the officers referred to the minutes of the Guardians, as showing that there were dissentions amongst them, and particularly to an entry dated 19 January 1866, in which it was stated that the Guardians, after inquiring into certain complaints made by Dr. Powell against the matron, expressed an opinion that Dr. Powell, instead of endeavouring to prevent these complaints, rather fomented them, and that if more unanimity prevailed amongst the officers of the house, it would be better for the interests of the inmates.

The Board themselves are aware that dissensions had existed amongst the officers from the inquiry which took place in 1866, when no less than 14 charges were preferred by Dr. Powell against the late master and Miss Stedman.

The Board will also remember that in communicating their decision upon these charges to the Guardians, they expressed their regret that the medical officer should have considered himself justified in making a series of charges against the master and matron, which he had in the case of the master altogether failed to establish as substantial offences, and which in the case of the matron had also been to a great extent disproved.

We have already quoted the opinion expressed by one of the Guardians that the alleged state of " Pandemonium " arose from the fact that the Guardians had not by law the appointment and removal of the master (the inaccuracy of Mr. Wightman in supposing that the power of appointment is not vested in the Guardians is immaterial here), and we should not have adverted to this opinion, except that both the chairman and vice-chairman acquiesced in it to the extent of expressing their belief that if the Guardians had possessed the power of dismissing their officers, they would have got over their difficulties, and that the knowledge that the Guardians had possessed such a power would have prevented the dissensions referred to.

With reference to the character of these dissensions, Mr. Barrett stated that "many of them were merely personal, arising out of small matters," and Mr. Nicholson after referring to the investigation by the Guardians on the 19th of January 1866, into the complaints made by the officers against each other, admitted that although the quarrels did not entirely subside, and there was a certain amount of disorganization, and the officers did not pull well together, "there was no difficulty in getting the individual officers to obey the orders of "the Guardians afterwards." He was unable to say whether anything transpired, or was proved at his investigation, which would justify the Guardians in suspending either of their officers, but he remembered saying that if these quarrels continued it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the house.

The Guardians and the late master.

Having referred to the opinion of the Guardians as to the supposed effect of the existing restriction upon the dismissal of workhouse officers, the following circumstances showing the course pursued by the Guardians towards the late master may not improperly be noticed here:—

In February 1864 an inquiry took place into certain charges then preferred against him, but which in the opinion of the Board were not substantiated. The Guardians upon receiving the Board's decision, informed the Board that they (the Guardians) were strongly of opinion that the charges made by the nurse against the master were fully proved by the evidence as taken by Mr. Hawley. These charges were of a serious character, imputing, in fact, the death of a child to the negligence of the master, and we need scarcely add that if they had been established, he ought to have been removed from his office.

Nevertheless in April 1865, when Mrs. Sargent died, and the office of master became vacant also, under the regulations of the Board, the Guardians proceeded to re-elect him unanimously.

In July 1867, the Board, as already stated, required the immediate resignation of Mr. Sargent, in consequence of its having been proved that an improper intimacy had been carried on between himself and Ann Stubbles, one of the pauper inmates of the workhouse; and, on the 5th of September following, the Guardians gave him the subjoined testimonial.

"Board Room, Farnham Union Workhouse,
"5th September 1867.

"Mr. James Sarjent has been master of the Farnham Workhouse for the last 14 years. "The Guardians desire to bear witness to his great ability, energy, and industry in the "management of the workhouse.

"He is a most excellent accountant, and his books will bear comparison, not only for "correctness, but for their neatness and the excellence of the penmanship, with those of "any public institution.

"These qualifications, combined with great capacity for work, specially fit him for "profitable employment, either in a public office or with a private firm."

(signed) "*S. Nicholson*, Chairman.
"*Robt. Tyler Barrett*, Vice-chairman.
"*Wm. J. Hollest*, Clerk."

Locking up vagrants "without food."

(B.) This subdivision of the section contains the allegation that "it is a fact "they" (the Guardians) "followed the master's advice in committing the "cruelty of locking up faint and weary travellers all night in a mere cage, with-"out one morsel of food, and this though the medical officer repeatedly begged "that at least a slice of bread might be given to these wanderers."

We have already described the nature and extent of the relief afforded to the vagrants, but there is no evidence to show that the late master ever advised the Guardians, that "faint and weary travellers should be locked up at night with-"out one morsel of food;" on the contrary, the chairman said: "If we had "known there was a right of withholding bread from the tramps at night we "should have reminded the master of his duty."

With respect to the repeated applications of the medical officer, that at least a slice of bread should be given to these wanderers, Dr. Powell said: "I have "never made any application except in my letter to the Guardians, for any food "for the tramps; I have never asked the porter to give any; but he has told me "that it was not allowed; I never asked the master for any."

In the letter referred to, which was read at the meeting of the Guardians on 11th July 1867, Dr. Powell stated, that "the general practice in the workhouse "is to give tramps nothing to eat on their admission. This case was not "brought

" brought as a complaint, but that the custom might be altered if the Board " thought it advisable."

It will be seen by the newspaper report of that meeting, that the chairman said that he thought every person admitted should have half a pound of bread, or that they should not be admitted without seeing some responsible officer, and it was afterwards resolved that " it is the wish of the Board that every person admitted " to this house shall, before being placed in any ward, be seen and spoken to by " a responsible officer of this establishment."

(C.) The points relating to the bareness and discomfort of the wards, said to be " patent to the most careless eye," the stinking closets, " obvious to the least " sensitive nose," and " the inadequacy of the nursing staff, unmistakeable to " any one above the capacity of an idiot," have already been disposed of; but the " Lancet" commissioners are not correct in stating, as they do in this sub-section, that no complaints appear in the Visitors' Book with respect to either of these matters, as there are entries showing that the state of the closets was unsatisfactory to some of the Guardians when they visited the house. In fact, Dr. Stallard, in referring to the closet of the venereal ward, said " I know from the " Minute Book, that there are several entries relative to putting the closet in a " proper state." State of wards, &c.

## Section 14.—Charges against the Poor Law Inspector of the District.

" *If we have had any compunction in speaking as we have done of the Guardians,* " *there is at least one person in speaking of whom we need exercise no reserve.* " *This person is he who signs his name in the Visitors' Book as the delegate of the* " *Poor Law Board for workhouse inspection in the district of which Farnham is a* " *part. For the negligence and blunders of the Guardians there is at least this* " *partial excuse—that they have grown up, as it were, in a system, and that its* " *defects naturally present themselves with less clearness to their eyes than to those* " *of outsiders. But the inspector is paid by the country a very large salary pre-* " *cisely in order that it may be worth his while to take the greatest pains to detect* " *any faults which may thus arise. He has (or ought to have) no local prejudices ;* " *and one would say he has at least senses to which the untidiness and the* smells " *of a place like Farnham Workhouse can hardly suggest themselves as right* " *and proper things. Although he is a country inspector, his life, we presume, has* " *not been so exclusively passed in barbarous regions but* that he must know *it to* " *be* savage cruelty to leave persons who are mortally sick, day and night, *without* " *any nursing tendance except what they might (or might not) succeed in summoning* " *by ringing a bell for a nurse who might be in any part of a large and straggling* " *building. He might well have suspected that far more was behind than met the* " *eye in a workhouse which has been, within a comparatively short time, the scene* " of two Poor Law inquiries and a coroner's inquest, *at all of which the most* " *disgraceful state of things was more than hinted at as existing in the management* " *of the place. He might have been expected to bestow more respect and credence* " *on the very reasonable complaints of the* medical officer *than on the contradic-* " *tions of them by a master who* considered emptying cesspools *the proper work* " *for a patient still staggering* with weakness and dizziness after a fit, *or by* " *Guardians with so little natural sense of justice that they would have mulcted* " *the doctor of* his lunacy fees *had not the County Court peremptorily ordered* " their payment. *In short, one would suppose that the very least that could be* " *done by anyone calling himself an inspector would be to remonstrate without* " *ceasing—first to the Guardians, and then to the Poor Law Board—against the* " *whole* construction, *management, and government of the Farnham Workhouse,* " *and to* insist *that an utterly* different *building and an utterly* different *staff of* " *officials and style of management should be as soon as possible* provided. " *Instead of anything of this kind we find this inspector writing placid little reports,* " *month after month and year after year, in the Visitors' Book, which scarcely* " *ever recommend reforms at all, but almost uniformly speak of the general* " *appearance and management of the house as 'good' and 'satisfactory' ! Not one* " *word does he say which would convey the impression that the general condition* " *of things was bad ; and the isolated scraps of reform which from time to time* " *he recommends are mere trifles. There is little trace in the inspector's work at*

" *Farnham of the seeing eye, the hearing ear, or the smelling nose ; his perceptions* " *seem to be all second hand. It is not improbable that he has a kindly heart ;* " *but the practicable exercise of such an organ is a dangerous luxury for an* " *inspector from Gwydyr House. When the officials of that highly respectable* " *establishment catch a comrade with a soft spot in him they butt at him with one* " *consent, as deer do at a sick or wounded companion, and drive him into a distant* " *and disagreeable province. Witness the fate of Mr. Farnall.*"

Charges as affecting the Guardians and their officers.

We apprehend that we are quite right in supposing that it formed no part of our duty to inquire into the charges preferred in this section against the Poor Law Inspector of the district, Mr. Hawley, except so far as the circumstances relating to any of these charges might appear to affect the conduct of the Guardians, or their officers. We were not instructed to require his attendance at the inquiry, or to call upon him for any explanation. Indeed it is obvious, from the peculiar and confidential relationship between the Board and their inspectors, that it would be for the Board themselves, and not for us to obtain from Mr. Hawley any explanation which they might deem necessary upon allegations affecting his official position, or character.

We may, however, mention that Mr. Hawley was present during nearly the whole of the inquiry, and at his request we publicly stated that he was ready and quite willing to give evidence if either party was desirous that he should be examined. Neither party, however, thought proper to call him, although the solicitor to the " Lancet" had previously intimated that his clients would probably wish to do so.

With regard to the charge of " savage cruelty in leaving persons who are " mortally sick day and night without any nursing tendance except which they " might or might not succeed in summoning by ringing a bell for a nurse who " might be in any part of a large and straggling building," a charge in which the Guardians, and especially the medical officer, are very seriously implicated, we have already referred to the evidence showing that, although there was no paid assistant at night, the nurse always arranged that either a pauper, or one of the convalescent inmates of the ward, should sit up with any dying person. We have also had occasion to allude to the fact that many months before the visit of the " Lancet" commissioners, the Board upon the Report of Mr. Hawley, drew the attention of the Guardians to the necessity of appointing a second paid nurse whose duty it should be to attend upon the sick at night.

In a subsequent sentence of the present section it is alleged that the inspector " might have been expected to bestow more respect and credence on the very " reasonable complaints of the medical officer than on the contradiction of " them by a master who considered emptying cesspools the proper work for a " patient still staggering from weakness and dizziness after a fit, or by Guardians " with so little natural sense of justice that they would have mulcted the doctor " of his lunacy fees had not the County Court peremptorily ordered their " payment."

In the first part of this sentence, as the Board will observe, the charge against the master in relation to the case of John Tuckey is repeated in a still more aggravated form, as Tuckey is represented " as still staggering with weakness and dizziness after a fit," when he went to assist in emptying the cesspool, whereas it has been conclusively proved, as we submit, that he had no fit previously on that morning, but appeared to be quite well ; and we may add that it appears from the evidence of the Clerk to the Guardians that no notice whatever of the accident which happened to Tuckey was given to the inspector. The Guardians appeared to have been satisfied with the investigation before the coroner, and nothing further was done.

With regard to the alleged inattention of Mr. Hawley to the many reasonable complaints of the medical officer, the Board will observe that Dr. Powell says, with reference to Mr. Hawley's visit to the workhouse in February 1867, " I " think I recollect Mr. Hawley asking me whether I got everything I required. " * * *. I told him I had no complaint about the things * * *. I know " he asked me whether I wanted anything. My impression is that, I said I did " not. I was content to get what I wanted on requisition. I conveyed to " Mr. Hawley that there was no want that I knew of."

Non-payment of Lunacy Fees.

Regarding the lunacy fees, of which it is said that the Guardians would have mulcted the doctor if the County Court had not peremptorily ordered their payment

payment, the Board will recollect that, in October 1865, Dr. Powell requested the opinion of the Board whether, under the circumstances stated by him, he was entitled to a fee for certifying as to the lunacy of a pauper inmate, and the Board, by letter dated 23rd November 1865, stated that in their opinion he was not. Dr. Powell, however, was not satisfied with this decision, and he applied to the Guardians for the fees for two certificates which he had given, and the Guardians believing that they could not legally pay the amount, refused his application.

Dr. Powell thereupon took proceedings in the County Court to try his right. One fee he recovered, but the other he did not, because he had failed to send in his claim within the prescribed period.

When questioned relative to these proceedings, Dr. Powell said, "I did not "put the Guardians into the County Court from any ill-feeling, but to try the "right, the Poor Law Board having decided that I was not entitled to the fees. "I merely told Dr. Anstie that I County-Courted the Guardians for my lunacy "fees. There were two grounds upon which I thought I was not entitled to "recover, one was the Statute of Limitations, and the other that the woman died "before she was removed from the house. Mr. Hollest, the clerk, appeared for "the Guardians, and raised the defence that it could not be charged to the rates "after a certain period. Thinking I could not recover, I had not sent in my bill "in time. I would not myself have described the conduct of the Guardians as "to my fees as Dr. Anstie has in paragraph 14."

Dr. Stallard, on the other hand, stated with respect to the lunacy fees, "Dr. "Powell told me that he had great difficulty in getting a variety of things from "the Guardians, that he had been frequently snubbed and refused, and that he "had been obliged to County Court them for his lunacy fees. He did not "convey to me the idea that it was merely a friendly proceeding to try the right, "quite the contrary."

Dr. Anstie said, "My authority for the paragraph about the lunacy fees is "Dr. Powell. It was the sense of what he said. It happened that the matter "had been made public before. I don't see that I was bound to go any further. "The story which Dr. Powell gave me was that the Guardians as he thought un-"justly had refused payment of his lunacy fees. He said nothing about any "correspondence with the Poor Law Board then."

There is, therefore, a conflict of evidence between Dr. Powell and the "Lancet Commissioners" as to what passed between them; but we think that after the opinion expressed by the Board in their letter of the 23rd of November addressed to Dr. Powell, the Guardians were more than justified in objecting to pay the fees in question.

### Section 15.—Charge against the Poor Law Board.

"*Nor is the conduct of the Poor Law Board by any means to be excused,* "*although it is true that their inspector, charged with the care of the district in* "*which Farnham stands, is first of all to blame.* To a president *or a permanent* "*secretary with a head on his shoulders or a heart in his body, one would have* "*thought the rumours wafted to the central office in consequence of the inquiries* "*the Board was* compelled (*by the medical officer of Farnham*) *to hold, and the* "*inquest on the unfortunate* epileptic, *must have occasioned acute uneasiness and* "*a determination to see to the bottom of the affair and insist upon a thorough* "*reform. There is no trace of any such action on the part of the Poor Law Board.* "The president *and his satellites have been 'lying beside their nectar' like the* "*most careless of heathen gods. If anyone desires a sufficient and final proof of* "*the utter ignorance with which the Poor Law Board administer the law, let him* "*go to Farnham at the present time and observe how nearly full the house is at this* "*moment, when it contains but* 90 *persons. And then let him reflect on the fact* "*that the Poor Law Board have certified it for* 314 *inmates!*

"*It is time we drew this report to a conclusion. What can we say—what can* "*any reasonable person say—of the Farnham Workhouse but this: that the exist-*"*ence of such places is a reproach to England—a scandal and a curse to a country* "*which calls itself civilized and Christian!*"

Upon this section, it is not for us to offer any observations, except perhaps to remark—

1. That the evidence given before us, and the documents relating to the inquiries in question, to which we had occasion to refer, show that whenever any charge or complaint required investigation, an official inquiry was immediately instituted by direction of the Board, and without any pressure whatever.

2. That no notice or communication relative to the inquest on John Tuckey, was addressed to the Board prior to the statement published by the "Lancet;" and

3. That with respect to the alleged fact, that the workhouse has been certified for 314 inmates, the certificate referred to relates to the arrangements existing in the workhouse at the formation of the union 22 years ago, when it was intended chiefly for a different class of inmates from those who occupy it now. Moreover, it will be seen by the return prepared for us by the clerk to the Guardians, that the number of inmates, at any one time during the last eleven years, has not exceed 119, whilst on some occasions it has been as low as 47.

Dr. Anstie's letter to "The Times."

We have now gone through the several charges contained in the original report of the "Lancet" commissioners, *seriatim*, and pointed out for the information of the Board, those portions of the evidence which appeared to have an important bearing upon each charge; but our report would be incomplete, if we failed to notice a letter addressed to "The Times" newspaper on the 24th of October last, and signed "The author of the 'Lancet' Report on Farnham "Workhouse," which furnishes additional illustrations of some of the general charges to which we have already adverted.

State of Workhouse.

Of this letter, which is given at length in the evidence, Dr. Anstie at once acknowledged himself the author; and, in alluding to a sentence contained in a communication which also appeared in "The Times" from one of the Guardians, Dr. Anstie in this letter says:

"*The Guardian suggests that the dirty condition of the house which I described, "was probably a merely temporary consequence of the neglect and disorder which "have arisen during the interregnum previous to the new master's entrance upon "office. I assure him that I am too old a hand at workhouse inspection to have "made such a mistake. The dirt I spoke of was unquestionably the result "of months or years of accumulation; and both medical officer and nurse, on "being appealed to, admitted that it was impossible to prevent this neglect with "their limited and inefficient staff of servants. One wretched hole, which (under "the auspices of that praiseworthy 'new broom,' the recently-appointed master) "was in process of cleansing at the time of our visit, was a kind of larder "adjoining the kitchen. This place must have been an actual stalactite cave of "filth; there is no other image which would adequately express the foulness of "those parts of it which had not yet been scraped; and I was assured by the "cook that a horrid stench used to issue from it into the kitchen, which at times "made her quite ill. Now the visiting Guardians had often been in this room, the "cook had often pointed to the smell (for it was solid), and the Guardians were "often asked to make the master send some one to clean the place. But nothing "was done till a new master came.*"

When examined with reference to this statement Dr. Anstie said, "It is my "decided judgment that the dirt was of months, it might be of years' accumula- "tion, I allude to the syphilitic ward to start with. The walls had not been "swept or insufficiently. From the appearance it might have been more than a "year. As to the larder, described as a stalactite cave of filth, I referred first "to the dust on the windows, which evidently had been much worse. I under- "stood they were to be cleaned further. There were stalactites of dust on the "windows, and others of grease. That is to say, there was grease on the lower "part of the walls, and I think on the dresser. It was not crystallized in this "case. I may also add there was a bad smell in the place. I am sure the cook "said she had called the attention of the Guardians to it; and that the Guardians "were often asked to make the master send some one to clean the place."

Mr. Eager who visited the infirmary and the syphilitic wards on the 1st of January 1867, after the post-mortem examination in Tuckey's case, said that he saw

saw two of the wards on the ground-floor of the infirmary, one large and one "small one and there was a general appearance of untidiness and they looked "dirty." He also said, referring to the upper syphilitic ward, "The fire place "appeared very dirty and neglected, the coals and cinders were scattered about the "room; the air was very fœtid and offensive. The room was very dirty indeed, "both the men and the women. The whole aspect of the apartment was "extremely repulsive."

The nurse, Jane White, said, "when I came a year ago, the workhouse was "in the same state as when they" (the 'Lancet' commissioners) "came."

Hop picking season.

Respecting the general state of the workhouse on the 12th of October last, it will be seen by the evidence that during the season of hop picking, which occurs during September and the early part of October, all the inmates who are able to leave the workhouse do so.

Jane Clear, an able-bodied woman, who has been an inmate during portions of the year for the last 15 years said, "In hopping time there is nobody in the "house to clean it. The house cannot be kept clean; when all the able-bodied "come back, after hopping, every year they are set to work to clean the whole "house, and the men to whitewash it."

About the time when the present master, alluded to as "that praiseworthy "new broom," entered upon his duties, viz., the 3rd of October, the inmates, who had gone out for the "hopping,' were beginning to return, and the general cleaning had commenced. He stated, that at that date the house was cleaner than he should have expected to find it, considering the class of people who were then in the house; but it was almost impossible to keep it clean long together, for the females especially are so dirty in their habits. He explained, that he alluded to the waterclosets and lavatories, but he had no difficulty in keeping the rest of the house clean. He afterwards said, taking into consideration the season of the year when the paupers are absent, and that the house had not been properly finished cleaning when "the 'Lancet' commissioners came, "it was in as good a state as could be expected. Mr. Sargent moving his "things out, and my moving in, had of course made some dirt." He further stated, "we were in the act of cleaning when the 'Lancet' commissioners came, "and the house was therefore cleaner than when I came."

Dr. Powell deposed, "the house is much more cleanly now than it was on the "12th of October; it was very dirty then; it is as clean now as soap and soda "can make it. I am now speaking of the infirmary, and not of the house. I "have not been over the house since the 12th of October."

On cross-examination Dr. Powell said: "The custom of the House was to have a thorough cleaning before each Board day, so that the Guardians always saw the whole house in the best state; as clean as it could be made."

Ann Balchen, the pauper cook, stated that she remembered "the 'Lancet' "commissioners" coming round; she showed them the larder; it was very dirty; it did not smell then, and she has never known it to smell. It was dirty from not being cleaned out. She afterwards said, in reply to questions by the late master, "on the Sunday before the 5th of October the larder was cleaned; "I and Emma Finch cleaned it out; it was only the floor that was cleaned; "I had only cleaned it that once during the three weeks. The wall had not been "swept, nor the windows cleaned, and the bricks had got into a sad mess: they "had got into a sad mess between the Sunday and the Friday. There is no mat "to wipe our shoes on, and anyone coming from the yard carries dirt on their "shoes; the grocer came down, I came down, and the other persons who come "down, to bring dirt on their shoes; I have requested Mr. Sargent to allow his "daughter to clean it out. I never called the attention of the Guardians to the "state of the larder."

The Larder.

On the part of the Guardians the Visitor's Book was referred to, showing a large number of entries, commencing in 1858, and continuing to the present time, in almost all of which it was stated, in effect, that the house was generally clean and in good order. Many of these entries will be found in the depositions of Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Barrett, and it is clear to us that all of them were made in perfectly good faith.

Adverting to the larder described as a stalactite cave of filth, the present master said: "The larder is underground, being the basement of the workhouse. It was "very far from being a stalactite cave of filth when the 'Lancet' commissioners

" came round. The windows are a little below the level of the ground. The effect " of the rain on the outside is to splash the dirt against the windows; and it is " necessary to clean the windows oftener than we otherwise should. At first we " cleaned them twice a week; now only once a week. The dirt is outside, and " it is impossible to keep them clean."

He afterwards stated: " On the 3rd October, when I took office, there was " a smell in the larder, and the answer I made was, that I wish every poor man " had such a smell in his own house; it was the smell of bacon and cheese; " nothing else."

The attention of Mr. Barrett was directed, in the course of his examination, to the state of the larder, and he said, " I had only been in that place twice " before the visit of the 'Lancet' commissioners; the last time on the 5th of " October. It was not clean, but it was not a stalactite of filth. The members " of the visiting committee who were present called the attention of the master " to it. There was the ordinary smell from grocery and provision stores; " certainly no stench. I never heard the Guardians applied to, to make the " master send some one to clean the place."

It will be observed that the statements alleged to have been made by the cook, " that a horrid stench used to issue from the larder into the kitchen which made " her quite ill, and that she had often pointed to the smell (for it was solid)," were expressly contradicted by her when examined before us, as she then deposed that the larder did not smell, and she had never known it to smell.

We found no smell in it on either occasion of our visit, other than that which was unavoidable from the bacon and other provisions stored there; and although it is referred to as a " wretched hole," and " a kind of larder," we think (as stated in our inspectional report) that it is a very suitable place for the purpose.

The terms employed in Dr. Anstie's letter in describing the general state of the house, and the condition of the larder do not appear to us to be supported by the evidence.

Sleeping rooms of master and matron.

The next paragraph in the letter is as follows:

" *Nor is this the worst, the late master on the death of his wife (in* 1865*) ap-* " *pointed the new matron (a single woman) to the night charge of the male wards,* " *and took that of the female wards himself. Individual Guardians were re-* " *peatedly appealed to, to put a stop to a state of things which was obviously* " *improper and dangerous. They declined to interfere. The results are* " *known.*"

Authority for Statement.

Upon being examined as to the foundation for this statement, Dr. Anstie said, " Dr. Powell told me that the late master on the death of his wife, appointed " the new matron (a single woman) to the night charge of the male wards, and " took that of the female wards himself. I have no recollection whether or not " we visited the officers' apartments. Dr. Powell is my authority both verbally " and in writing that individual Guardians were repeatedly appealed to, to put " a stop to this state of things which were obviously improper and dangerous."

There were no questions put to Dr. Powell, or to any Guardian with respect to this charge, and we may state that, although at the end of the inquiry, Dr. Powell requested to make an explanation with respect to the return made by him to Mr. Hawley relative to the drainage and ventilation of the workhouse, he did not apply to be examined upon this part of Dr. Anstie's statement.

Regarding the alleged arrangement made by the master, Sarah Williams, the inmate in charge of the able-bodied women's dormitory, said: "After Mrs. Sargent " died the master occupied the same room as before. It is near the master's " sitting room; I never knew him come into the women's room at night; I " always went to Miss Stedman if anything was required." She also said, " When " persons have wanted to go out they have called me. I went to Miss Stedman, " and not the master if assistance was required at night: after getting out of my " room I could go straight to her."

The late master himself deposed:—" I occupied whilst my wife was living, the " room now occupied by the master and matron; the rooms in the centre of the " house, extending from the male to the female wards, are the officers'; I always " occupied the same bed room. I told Miss Stedman, when she came, that I wished " to continue to occupy the same room. I said nothing about the superintendence " of the wards at night. I never told Miss Stedman that she was to take the " day

" day or night supervision of the male sleeping wards, and that I would take " that of the females. No arrangement of that kind was ever proposed in my " presence, and nothing of the kind ever did exist. I never went into the female " wards at night, either before, or after the death of my wife."

We also questioned Miss Stedman upon this subject. She said:—" The " statement that the master appointed the new matron, a 'single woman, to the " 'night charge of the male wards, and took that of the female wards himself.' " is not true. I never heard that the Guardians were appealed to, to put a stop to " such a state of things. It was the end room that I slept in at the end of the " passage. There is a door and I always locked it."

We need scarcely say, that, in the absence of any direct testimony in support of the charge, the evidence which we have quoted conclusively shows that the paragraph of Dr. Anstie's letter, now under consideration, is altogether at variance with the fact; and we think it right to draw the particular attention of the Board to that part of Dr. Anstie's evidence, from which it appears that Dr. Powell was his authority, both verbally and in writing, for the allegation that " individual Guardians were repeatedly appealed to, to put a stop to a state of " things which was obviously improper and dangerous," and that " they declined " to interfere."

Meat for sick.

In the early part of our inquiry a statement was made by the nurse and also by one of the pauper inmates, which seemed to show that, during the time of the late master the sick, instead of being supplied with legs or loins of mutton, according to the contract had usually been supplied with breasts only. We thought it right to make inquiry into this matter, and although we ascertained that occasionally a breast of mutton was sent by the contractor with the beef for the ordinary inmates of the house, in order to make up the weight when he had not sufficient beef, we were unable to discover that the joints of meat generally served to the sick were not of the kind specified in the contract.

It is not for us to anticipate the decision of the Board upon any of the several charges which formed the subject of separate investigation during our prolonged inquiry, but we think that, after a perusal of the evidence, they will arrive, with us, at the conclusion that there has been a want of that constant and minute weekly supervision of the workhouse and its officers by the visiting committee, which the regulations of the Board contemplate and enjoin.

Upon examining the visitor's book for the last eight years, we find only 115 visits recorded; of these, 83 are by individual Guardians, and only 32 by more than one Guardian at a time. Of the 83 visits by single Guardians, 24 are by the chairman, and 34 by Captain Newcombe, who, as previously stated, has been prevented from attending the meetings of the Guardians during the last three years.

During the period referred to, and for many years previously, the visiting committee have altogether omitted to answer the questions in the visitors' book.

The only entry which we were able to find in the minute book relating to the appointment of the visiting committee was the following, under the date of the 5th of October 1865:—

" Resolved, That there be formed a visiting committee, to consist of four " members, who should visit the house for a month, such committee to begin with " the Guardians of Aldershott, and thence regularly throughout the rest of the " parishes; and the clerk was directed to inform the Guardians of Aldershott of " this resolution. Ordered, that the visiting book be laid on the table every " Board-day."

The clerk informed us, that there was no subsequent minute, and he went on to say, " The rule is to appoint six, instead of four members of the visiting com- " mittee, adding the chairman and vice-chairman. My practice is, to take the " Guardians in alphabetical rotation, and to put down six names, with those of " the chairman and vice-chairman added, and these continue to act for a period " of two months. I have made it a rule to post a list to the Guardians who are " to act as visiting committee, to each member of the visiting committee before " it is their turn to act."

There is, therefore, no selection of a visiting committee with respect to either

the convenience, or the special qualifications of the Guardians, who from time to time constitute the *rota*.

It was stated, that members of the visiting committee frequently went over the workhouse without making any entry in the visiting book; but we ascertained that this statement applied to visits by individual Guardians, and not to visits when two or three members of the committee were together.

It also appeared that those members of the committee who were not resident near the workhouse invariably selected the Board-days for making their visits; indeed it was contended, that it would be impossible to find persons engaged in business (as most of them were) to visit the workhouse at any other time.

Mr. Simmons, who resides 11 miles from the workhouse said, that "it was "generally supposed that the Guardians nearer would pay more attention to the "*minutiæ* of the house, although, perhaps, it is not just to say so; I would rather "say I have left it to them. Each visit to a Board meeting takes from six to "eight hours of my time, but if I visit the house it takes longer."

Mr. Nicholson stated that the general visits are on Board-days, and, although he appears to have visited the workhouse more frequently than any other acting Guardian, he admitted that his visitations have not been so regular as he could wish.

General description.

We now proceed to the Second Part of our Report.

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## II.—AS TO THE STRUCTURAL AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS OF THE WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is situate on an elevated site near to the town, and is freely exposed to atmospheric influences.

The main building occupies the front, and stands back about 100 yards from the road to Aldershott, the intervening space being occupied as garden ground, and by a road leading to the side and rear of the premises.

The enclosed space behind the main building is in the form of a quadrangle, on two sides of which are one storied buildings, consisting on the one hand of wards for the women and children, and the laundry and washhouse, and on the other of the bakehouse and workshops, at the end of which is a two storied building appropriated to fever and syphilitic cases. The lower side of the quadrangle is bounded by the infirmary, and the upper side by the main building above mentioned.

The space thus described is divided into four parts by a covered passage which proceeds at a right angle from the centre of the main building to the dining-hall and kitchen, which occupy a transverse position about the middle of the space, and thence to the infirmary. These subdivided spaces provide four yards, the two on the women's side being for that sex exclusively, and the upper one on the men's side being for men and serving also for the entrance to the back of the workhouse, whilst the lower one is intended for the inmates of the infectious wards, and is subdivided into two parts for fever and syphilitic patients respectively.

The buildings on the women's side are erected on the border of the land belonging to the Guardians; but on the men's side there is a space of about 15 or 20 yards between the buildings and the boundary, and there the cow house, stable, tramp wards, piggeries, tool house and manure pits are placed. The road leading to the rear of the workhouse and to the workhouse land is also there.

This space is bounded at the lower end by the female tramp ward and the tool house, and at the rear of these buildings and of the infirmary is the garden land belonging to the Guardians, where the cesspool is situate which receives the drainage of the establishment.

On the opposite side there is a field which is rented by the Guardians, and cultivated by the inmates.

The position of the site is extremely good in a sanitary point of view. It is elevated as respects the town of Farnham, and has a fall commencing with the main building and continuing through the whole of the yards and the land behind into

into a valley, with a river, several hundred yards in the rear of the premises. It is well exposed to wind and sun, and hence whilst generally very salubrious, it must no doubt be liable to the extremes of cold or heat, according to the season.

The plot of land in the front of the workhouse offers facilities for the extension of the buildings in that direction, and for the erection of tramp wards, porter's lodge, and other offices which should be placed near the front of a workhouse.

The occupation of the land on the side of the workhouse buildings by piggeries, cowsheds and other outhouses of that class is undesirable as causing offensive smells near the workhouse, and especially near the infectious wards which have windows opening in that direction.

The position of the large cesspool in the garden is much too near the infirmary buildings, since offensive gases are given out from it. If such an arrangement for the drainage of the workhouse must continue there is plenty of space for a cesspool at the bottom of the field and at a lower elevation.

Drainage.

The drainage of the workhouse is effected by two main drains built of brick with pipe connections, which pass through the yards to the cesspool in the garden. The sewage from the waterclosets, privies, washhouses and yards, passes down these drains. A stream of water is said to pass constantly through all the drains, and as all the surface drainage as well as the water used on the premises passes into them, the statement cannot be far from the truth.

The cesspool is 13½ feet by 9½ feet in length and width; and when the sewage rises to the height of about 3½ feet, the liquid portion passes off through an outlet into pipes which convey it to an adjoining field. The more solid part remains, and is removed by inmates of the workhouse once or twice a year, and usually in frosty weather.

There is at present no system of general drainage for the town of Farnham; but, as we have already stated, we were informed that it is proposed to introduce such a system into the town, and that within a year or two it would be effected, and the drainage of the workhouse connected with the public sewers.

Water supply.

The water supply is derived from hills about 1½ miles beyond the workhouse. The water is first passed by pipes to a tank, very near the village of Heal. There is in the tank a pipe which conveys to the workhouse whatever water may be required, and also an overflow-pipe, which carries water to premises in the vicinity of the tank.

The quantity of this supply is stated to be abundant at all seasons of the year; and it is probable that any further quantity which might be required for the workhouse could be obtained. The quality appears to be very good. The distribution of the water to the waterclosets, lavatories, washhouse, and a few other parts of the building, is by leaden pipes.

Waterclosets.

There are six waterclosets, with a water supply from above, upon the workhouse premises.

One is for the use of the officers, and appears to have been taken out of the room now occupied as the old men's day-room in the main building. There is a tank attached to it, and the water is let out in the usual way. This closet is unobjectionable.

Four others are placed in the buildings which bound the workhouse quadrangle; two on one side for the use of women, and two on the other for the use of the men, and female venereal cases respectively.

All these four closets have two pans each, with a water tank over head, and a supply-wire. There is an exceedingly large louvre ventilator in the low roof, and the closets themselves are cold.

The sixth is an ordinary and convenient closet on the women's floor of the infirmary.

None of the above are so arranged that there is a cross draught, but the current of air is directed inwards to the passage or lavatory adjoining.

Besides these waterclosets there is a closet which can be flushed in the yard outside the men's infirmary. It is used by men exclusively; and in order to flush it, water must be turned on to a sink which is placed in the yard, and from which a pipe conveys the waste water to the closet.

Privies.

There are also two privies, one of which is situate in the fever yard, and the other at the opposite end of the infirmary in the men's yard. The latter is rarely used, and the former is to be replaced by an earth closet. There is no arrangement for flushing either of them with water, but both appear to communicate with a main drain.

The smell from the privy in daily use in the men's infirmary yard was very offensive.

Urinals.

There are urinals in the men's closets but they are of inferior design and being without a proper water supply are necessarily disagreeable.

Lavatories.

There are four lavatories in the buildings which form the sides of the quadrangle, and all are connected with the waterclosets. They are constructed upon one principle, viz.: a slate trough with a series of divisions, each division having a supply tap and a waste pipe. In three of the lavatories the troughs are of the usual moderate size; but in the fourth they are much too large. The lavatories are cold, and the floors, which are of brick, are almost necessarily wet and cold when the lavatories are in use. None of them are fit for the use of sick persons, and even for the aged they should be reduced in dimensions, and be made drier and warmer.

There is also a small flat sink stone in the men's infirmary yard already mentioned, upon which a basin can be placed when the men wash themselves, but there is no covering overhead. There is a tap with supply of cold water.

There are no lavatories in the infirmary.

Baths.

There are three fixed baths, all made of slabs of slate, and of a most unusual size. One is placed in a small brick floored room on the ground floor in the infirmary, and is used by the sick. It was very dirty from the slops which had been poured into it, and contained tubs and buckets. Another is placed in connection with the men's receiving ward, and the third is adjoining the women's receiving ward. The position of the first is very inconvenient. There is no supply of hot water to the baths, lavatories, or any other part of the buildings, and in consequence of this fact, and the great size of the baths, a depth of only three or four inches of water, which must be very rapidly cooled, is allowed for the person to be bathed.

The size of the baths is improper, and the number of them insufficient.

Those who use the baths are allowed a large roller towel each.

Yards.

The yards are throughout of gravel, and in some of them there is a paved footpath. They were not dry or in very good condition at our visit, particularly those adjoining the venereal wards and the workshops.

The men's yard is appropriated to both the able-bodied and the aged; the entrance for carts at the rear of the workhouse is in this yard, so that the tradesmen who come this way to the workhouse pass through it.

One women's yard is devoted to able-bodied women, with or without children, and to the women engaged in the workhouse. It is also used as a drying ground. The other is occupied by the children, the aged women and the laundry women, whilst the women employed in the kitchen have access to both.

There is only one yard to the two fever wards, and one to the two venereal wards, so that only one sex could could use either of them at a time.

There are two very small yards connected with the men's floor of the infirmary, one of which is never used; but there is access to the garden or field immediately in the rear of the building through the other.

There are no yards for the sick women.

Outhouses.

The manure pits and waste water and surface drains rendered that part of the premises where the outhouses are placed unsatisfactory.

Main building.

The main building is of three stories, and is divided into three parts, viz., a central part and two wings.

The central part consists of the entrance hall with a series of front rooms on either hand and above it, and a corridor which runs at the back on two of the stories,

stories, and is the line of communication between the several rooms in the central part and the two wings. The top floor is of one room in depth, and has no corridor.

The basement is divided into a series of cellars in which coal and other stores are placed.

On the ground floor there is a central hall with two rooms for the porter on the one hand, and the old board-room and the clerks on the other. All these are of good size, and have windows on the front side only.

The first floor is occupied exclusively by the apartments of the master and matron, which comprise a kitchen, two sitting-rooms, and two bed-rooms.

The second floor is built in the roof, and the rooms are at present used for stores, with the exception of one in which is a servant's bed. The rooms are wide, but would not without alteration be convenient for the use of inmates.

The wings are occupied by male and female inmates respectively, except one room on the ground-floor on the women's side, which is used as a board-room.

Above this room there are two dormitories in the women's wing, which are occupied, or may be occupied, by able-bodied women.

Men's day-room.

On the ground-floor in the men's wing there are two day-rooms. That for the able-bodied is the larger of the two, and has a cemented floor. It is lighted by two windows, which open, besides a fanlight over the door. It has also two air brick ventilators. There are two doors, one of which leads to the upper part of the wing, and to the corridor in the central passage, and although there is a lock upon it, it is out of repair, and does not fasten the door. The other leads to the yard, and has no lock upon it. In this room there is a roller towel, but no roller for it, and only one towel per week is given out for the whole of the inmates, numbering now twenty-two. There are three or four low benches without backs, but the number is insufficient to allow all the inmates to sit down. There is also a table, and a place where knives and forks and boots are cleaned. The fireplace is very near the corner, and does not warm all parts of the room. The ward could not well have less furniture or look less comfortable, but it is perhaps sufficiently large. There were a few books, and some of the inmates occasionally read aloud to the others. At the time of our visit, besides the men there were three boys in it, two of whom, aged ten and fifteen, were employed in the bakehouse. There were two combs, but no hairbrush. Gas is supplied.

The day-room for the aged men is irregular in shape in consequence of the officer's watercloset having been taken from it. It is much smaller than that for the able-bodied, and quite insufficient for the accommodation of fourteen inmates, the number occupying it at the period of our visit, still more so for seventeen, the number which had been placed there at one time. There are four windows on two sides of the room, several of which open, and two air bricks, and it is a light room. The floor is of brick. Three benches with backs, a table and a shelf were the chief articles of furniture, and there was a roller with a towel, one towel only being given out weekly for the whole number of inmates. There were a few books but no illustrated periodicals. We also observed a looking-glass and box belonging to the inmates. Some of the inmates had their own knives and forks, which they carried in their pockets; some had spectacles, but some were without, and few could or cared to read.

At our first visit we observed in this ward an old man, who talked loudly and annoyed the other inmates, but at our last inspection we found him in the infirmary.

There was also on the last occasion a man afflicted with dropsy, who had been sent from the infirmary, and who complained that the doctor had neglected him, and had said that there was nothing the matter with him. There were two combs, but no hairbrush. Gas is supplied. The atmosphere of this room was close.

On referring to the medical officer's book, and subsequently receiving the explanation of that officer, we found that several persons in this ward had been recorded as visited by him when he had only entered the ward, and had not spoken to the persons in question. This practice is, we consider, objectionable.

Dormitories.

The first floor in this wing is occupied as a dormitory by the aged men, and the second by the able-bodied men. Each of these dormitories is large in all its dimensions, but the upper one is built in the roof. There are windows on three sides of the lower, and on four sides of the upper room, and a few ventilators are placed in the walls or ceilings. The wards are cheerful and good, except

that, from their large size and the absence of means of warmth, they must be cold to the aged men during the winter months. The bedsteads are of iron and the bottoms of iron laths, most of which are rusted and require painting. There is no cocoa fibre or mattress to protect the bed laths from the rust, and hence the ticks are iron-moulded. The beds are fairly full, and the bed coverings although old are probably sufficient.

There is a chamber utensil to each bed and a night-stool in the old men's ward, but no other furniture.

These wards are approached by a flight of stairs which start from the point of junction of the corridor in the central part with the wing, and have a latticed door placed at the foot. Formerly this door was locked at night, but now it is not so, and the inmates may leave their ward, descend the stairs, and pass through the day-room into the yard without hindrance.

The wards in the women's wing are of the like character, as are also the beds and bedding, but at present there is only one bed in the upper ward. The door of the ward on the first floor is kept locked, and the the key is retained by an inmate of the room.

The wards in the wings would have made excellent sick wards, especially if the upper ones had been raised; and if they had been so appropriated they might have afforded accommodation for all the sick except the infectious cases, and the patients would have been placed near the officers' apartments.

Dead house.

The dead house is a brick vault placed underneath a part of the able-bodied men's day-room; and although it is contiguous to the exit at the rear of the work-house, it is not convenient as regards the position of the infirmary.

Men's receiving ward.

The men's receiving wards are placed in a projection at the back of the main building, and near the entrance to the able-bodied men's day-room. They have a flat roof, covered by tiles, which are set in cement.

These wards consist of three rooms; in one (the day-room) we found two shoemakers at work, and an applicant for admission. It is a small room with a brick floor, and, being a receiving ward, it ought not to be used for any other purpose. The second is the small brick floored bath-room, before referred to. The third is the sleeping ward; and it has a boarded floor, with two windows, which are both on one side. There are several bedsteads in it, some of which have beds upon them, made up for use, but there is no other furniture. A small fire-grate is fixed in the day-room.

Buildings on the women's side.

The rooms in the one-storied buildings, on the women's side of the yard, are 17 feet, 2 inches in width, and are open to the roof, with a height of 9 feet to the wall plate, and 12 feet to the centre. They have windows on one side, with a blank wall on the opposite side, and if windows could be placed in the latter, an abundance of light might be obtained. The space afforded by these rooms is sufficient, except for the able-bodied women; but the absence of a sufficient number of windows, and the existence of the open roof, greatly detract from the appearance of comfort.

This row of buildings consists of the following rooms and offices:—

1. Women's receiving wards.

2. A room which was formerly used as the nursery, but is now occupied by stores. We believe that it is intended to store in future the inmates' own clothes in this room, instead of placing them, as at present, in one of the store-rooms in the attics of the central building.

3. The day-room for the able-bodied women, with and without infants. At the time of our visit this room was occupied by twenty women, with seven infants and three children. The room is 26 feet in length; it has two windows, three ventilators, a boarded floor, and two fire-places. The furniture consists of five benches with backs, a set of four cots for the infants, two tables, a tin bowl, and a wooden tub for the children. There were two combs (besides which some of the women had their own combs), but there was no brush. There were no books, although all the women can read. Small towels are provided for the children, but one large towel only is given out weekly for all the women in this ward. Soap is allowed. The women have night-dresses; they have two clean sheets fortnightly, and clean stockings weekly.

Gas

Gas is laid on in this ward.

The inmates complained that half-a-box of coals, weighing, as we ascertained, about 19 lbs., is insufficient for each fire daily, in cold weather. They wash the floor late at night, after the infants have been put to bed, so that it may not be damp when the latter are in it. We think that the women in this ward should be divided into two classes, and a separate ward found for each class.

4. One of the large lavatories and waterclosets already described. The brick floor of the lavatory, in which there is an open gutter, was wet and in bad condition. We observed a drain smell in this place.

5. The wash-house which is furnished with a boiler and washing-tubs, wooden racks upon which the women stand, and a washing and wringing machine, but there were no tables or spare baskets in which to place the clothes, which lay in heaps upon the brick floor.

6. The nursery, in which we found one woman in charge of 10 children under the age of five years. The floor is of square paving bricks, and fairly dry. There is one table, one very low wooden bench for the children, an ordinary bench, and a few toys, but no rocking or other chairs for their use. There was an ordinary chair for the woman who had charge of the children, and a Bible for her use. There were combs, but no brushes, for the children. There was one towel for each child, and soap was allowed. There was no alphabet or illustrated books.

The children looked very well and were fairly clad, except that they had not woollen dresses.

There are two windows and a fanlight in the room. The smell in it was not agreeable.

7. The old women's ward is entered through the last-mentioned apartment, which, indeed, is properly the day-room for these women, and where they should take their meals. It is 27¼ feet in length, and has 10 beds in it, all of which are occupied by aged women, with the exception of one occupied by the bedridden daughter of one of the inmates.

The furniture consists of one bench, with back; a coal-box, on which an old woman was sitting; one chair, an old table, night-chair, one towel, but no roller, and three combs, but no brushes. Only one towel weekly is given out for this ward. The old women sat very near the fire, and preferred to eat their food off their plates on their knees. Only a few of them could see well enough to read, and the woman who had charge of them stated that she read to them sometimes. There are a few books, but no periodicals. There is a proper utensil for each bed, and one wash-hand basin for the use of those who are unable to wash in the lavatory.

There are three windows on one side of the room, and two ventilators in the ceiling. One pound of rush-lights is allowed weekly for night use.

8. Another of the lavatories and waterclosets above described. The brick floor of this lavatory was wet. There is an open gutter across the floor to carry off the water.

9. The laundry.

Buildings on men's side.

The corresponding row of buildings on the men's side contains the following apartments:

1. A bakehouse, consisting of two rooms; both of which appeared small and dark.

2. A large room adjoining, in which old stores are kept, and gypsum is occasionally broken. This place appears to be comparatively useless, and we are not aware of any reason why the shoemakers might not have been employed in it instead of in the men's receiving ward.

3. The four infectious wards. These wards which form the continuation of this row of buildings are divided into two sets, each consisting of two stories.

Venereal wa

The first set is devoted to venereal cases in women, each ward being 32 feet 5 inches long and 17 feet wide. The walls are not plastered, but they are whitewashed.

The ward on the ground-floor is nine feet four inches high, and has a brick floor upon which pieces of cocoa-fibre matting are placed. There are two large windows, with a light over the door on one side, and two small windows placed near the top of the wall on the other. There is also a fire-grate, which like the others is small, without a mantle-shelf.

There are four bedsteads in the ward; but as no one occupied the room at the time of our visit, the beds were not made up. We found a fully distended air-bed here, and also one in another room, instead of being placed in store.

There is gas; but with the exception of a night-stool and shelf, we observed no other furniture.

This ward leads into one of the lavatories with slate troughs, and to one of the waterclosets with a stone urinal, before described. These places, and also the venereal wards themselves, as stated in the first part of our report, were formerly used by the old men, but the female venereal cases who are able to leave their room now use it.

The upper ward is reached by a staircase from the lower ward, which is permanently enclosed on two sides, and has a door enclosing it at the foot. This staircase opens directly into the upper room.

This ward is similar to the lower one, except that the floor is boarded, that it has three windows in the front instead of two, and that the windows at the back are larger, and not so high up in the wall.

The three larger windows are made to open, and there are large ventilating panes in the windows at the back. This plan of ventilation is extended to all the sick wards, and consists of a series of pieces of glass fixed at an angle in the upper row of window frames after the manner of Venetian shutters, only that they are fixed, and the apertures cannot be closed; and, in fact, they are fixed glass louvres. They are placed so low in the wall that the current is severely felt by the patients, and as there is no protection when they are uncovered, the draught is often greater than can be borne. These ventilating panes are doubtless very ill-contrived and ill-placed, and they should be re-placed by others of a proper kind, to be placed much higher up. There are, however, wooden shutters which may be put up, and would thus very greatly or entirely prevent ventilation. The patients complained much of the draught in the cold weather which then prevailed, and we ourselves found the ward very cold. They also complained that half a box of coals was insufficient in cold weather, and that they were obliged to pick up cinders from the ashpit.

There are also three ventilators in the roof and sides of this ward, and one fireplace. There were, at our visit, seven beds occupied by women, one of whom had an infant. The iron bedsteads are rusted at the bottom, and without cocoa-fibre matting or mattresses. The beds are of straw, and the bedding consists of sheets, two blankets, and a counterpane. The furniture comprises one small bench without back, two armchairs, a coal-box upon which one of the women was sitting, a night-stool, and two tables. There are also some yellow basins, a mug for tea, four washhand basins, a brown basin, in which to fetch water, a pottery basin for poultices, a saucepan to warm the infants' food, two roller towels, changed once a week, two tea towels, soap, a spoon, and four knives and forks, which are not enough for the inmates, some of whom have to wait whilst others eat their food. A pottery chamber utensil is supplied to each bed. There are also rags for poultices, and two combs supplied by the Guardians, but each inmate has her own comb. There are no brushes, except a broken one for the infant, which belonged to the mother.

We observed on one of the tables a Bible and Prayer Book, and also some other books supplied to the inmates by Mrs. Gibson, a benevolent lady resident in the neighbourhood, who often visits the sick inmates, and who was just leaving this ward when we went to inspect it.

There is a gas-light in this ward, and a bell communicating with the nurse's room.

The food is fetched by the inmates from the nurse's kitchen, and as a tin cover has now been supplied for the tray, the food is warm.

Fever wards.

The two fever wards adjoin the venereal wards, and are, in nearly all respects, similar wards.

The lower ward is boarded, and is 32½ feet long, 17½ feet broad, and 9 feet 8 inches high; it has six windows, viz., three in the front, one at the end, and two

at

at the back, which are high up in the wall. There are two ventilators. It was occupied by a young man with fever, who had been recently sent in from a farm-house in the neighbourhood, where he had lived 11 months, and by one of the inmates who attended upon him. There were four bedsteads and two beds; a fire-place, two small benches (but no chairs); a pottery chamber utensil to each bed, wash-hand basin, one roller and towel, spoons, knives and forks, bed cards and soap.

There were also a Bible and Prayer Book in this ward.

The approach to the upper ward is from an adjoining passage and by a staircase, upon the landing of which one of Moule's earth-closets has recently been placed in a wooden enclosure. The ward is 32½ feet long, 9 feet 3 inches high to the wall plate, and 11 feet 8 inches high to the ceiling, and 17½ feet broad, and it has six windows, the larger of which are made to open; there are also two ventilators in the roof and walls. It was not occupied by fever cases but by five children afflicted with skin disease and by two women. The furniture consists of six bedsteads and five beds, one bench, one table, two knives, one fork, one spoon, window-blind, one roller and two towels, changed once a week, two combs and one hair brush, but no other furniture. Gas is laid on, and there is a bell communicating with the nurse's room.

This ward is connected with the infirmary by a passage which was built in 1864, and by which the patients may go to the watercloset in the female infirmary, and the nurse from her room to the fever wards.

Infirmary.

The infirmary is a detached two-storied building in which the males are placed upon the ground floor, and the females upon the first floor.

On the ground floor there is a series of rooms with a corridor extending along the whole of its length. The ends of the building are external walls.

There are windows on one side only, and there are neither windows nor ventilators opening into the corridor; but there are large ventilators capable of being closed in the end wards.

This series of wards consist of four. One of them is called a day room, and is 10 feet high, 10 feet wide, and 17 feet long, but there are two beds in it occupied by sick inmates. The furniture consists of two tables, one bench, a chamber utensil to each bed, two wash-hand basins, roller and towel, feeding cup, glass for medicine, soap and soda. There is no chair or night-stool. There is a fire-place with a fender, and gas is laid on.

There was a Bible and Prayer Book in this room also.

There is one window, and in the top row of panes are the ill-contrived ventilators which have been already described.

This room leads to the largest ward of the series, known as the men's long ward, which is one of the two end wards. It is 26 feet 2 inches long, 17 feet wide, and 10 feet high. There are 10 beds in it of the character already described elsewhere, and of these five have the raising rack. Two blankets and a rug were supplied to each bed. There are two windows on one side with five ventilating panes and three other ventilators. There is a roller with one roller towel for all the patients, which is usually changed only once a week, two arm chairs, one night chair, two benches with backs, spittoon, looking glass, a chamber utensil to each bed, one comb (but no brush), a medicine spoon, slippers for each inmate, bed cards and sponge. There is no table.

We also found in this room a Bible and some other books, and there were some cards with scripture phrases on the wall.

The two other wards on this floor are very small and inconvenient. The dimensions of one are 17 feet wide, 11 feet long, and 10 feet high; and of the other, 17 feet wide, 9½ feet long, and 10 feet high. There are in each room three beds and three patients, but no more furniture than is found in the other rooms. Gas is not supplied, but candles are allowed. One wet case is placed in the smallest room with two others. The air of these rooms is disagreeable; and, it must be added, that with so many persons in so small a room, having one window on one side only, it could not be otherwise. If the two rooms had been made into one, and if there had been windows opening into the corridor, in addition to the external windows, three or four patients might have been placed in them.

There is a very small kitchen or scullery with an inconvenient entrance upon this floor, in which we saw a very small cupboard, a towel, also a table and crockery, but no dresser.

The wards upon the first floor are reached by a large staircase not well contrived, which leads to a corridor communicating with each ward and also with the nurse's bed-room. In its general arrangement, this series is similar to the lower one, but the long ward has a much larger extent of external wall, in consequence of their being no passage at the back as in the case of the corresponding ward below. On this side, in which there is now a ventilator only, one or two good windows might be placed. The ventilators and the ventilating panes are like those in the wards on the ground floor.

The long room has two windows with five ventilating panes and three ventilators, and is occupied by seven beds, one of which has the raising rack. The furniture consists of one bench with back, two chairs, one night-stool, chamber utensil, one roller and towel, two wash-hand basins, and one table; and there were some combs, and soap. Gas is laid on.

The next room is occupied by the nurse, who has also another room for her use on the opposite side of the passage, and by the side of which is the women's watercloset.

The lying-in ward, which is the next in order, is 13 feet 4 inches wide, 9½ feet high, and 11 feet 2 inches long, and is quite inadequate for its purpose. It contains two beds, and it is supplied with wash-hand basin, towel, chair (now temporarily used in another ward), and a low stool, but no rocking chair. It has one window with three ventilating panes, and two other ventilators. There was one lying-in case with an infant at our visit.

The other end ward of this series is called the bath-room, but it is not used for that purpose. It contains three bedsteads and two beds, and we observed two children in it suffering from skin disease, with one woman in charge. Its dimensions are 9½ feet long, 16 feet 10 inches wide, and 9½ feet high, and if the adjoining ward and part of the passage were added to it, and windows were placed in the corridor wall, it would suffice for either a lying-in or ordinary sick ward.

The furniture and fittings of this ward are similar to those of other wards.

In addition to the furniture which we have described, we were informed that there are a bath chair, two water beds, six waterproof sheets without funnels, two pot feeders, one children's bath, and one foot-bath for the use of the sick inmates; but there are no cupboards, shelves, lockers, stomach warmers, or proper medicine glasses. One sheet is usually changed weekly for ordinary cases, but both sheets are changed as often as may be required for dirty cases.

The whole infirmary urgently needs re-painting; but the women's wards are more cleanly than those occupied by men.

Dining hall.

The dining-room is of large dimensions, and well fitted for its purpose. We entered it at the dining hour, and saw some of the inmates who were on meat diet, without a knife, and others without a fork; and having had all the knives and forks in the whole workhouse collected together (except such as belonged to some of the inmates), we found them quite insufficient for the then number of inmates. In extenuation it was stated that when more were given out they were speedily lost; but it was clear that these articles were not systematically collected from the various wards after each meal, but were allowed to remain there without the number of them being known to be equal to that of the inmates requiring them. In this as in many other details of management, there was clearly a defect.

The dining hall is also used as a chapel.

The scullery and kitchen, which with the larder are placed underneath the dining-room, are large and convenient offices. The boilers in the kitchen are heated by fires, and not by steam, and there is a lift to raise the food to the dining hall.

Larder.

The larder is a very suitable place, for whilst it is built in the basement, light and air are obtained from the windows on the level with the yard, and its dimensions are good. There were stores, such as bacon and candles, and also meat in it, at our visit, and it was clean.

Refractory ward.

Attached to this building is a small refractory ward, deficient both in light and ventilation; and it is the only one in the workhouse.

Tramp wards.

The tramp wards are placed outside the workhouse quadrangle, and consist of two rooms, both of which are open to the roof.

That

That for males is placed between the cow-house and the stable, and near to the front of it is a small cesspool which receives the runnings from the cow-house. This ward is 10½ feet wide, 13½ feet long, 7 feet high to the wall-plate, and 12 feet in the extreme. It has an ordinary door and a window frame defended by perpendicular bars, and closed entirely by a wooden shutter, which falls on the outside, and is consequently out of the control of the inmates. The roof appears to be water tight; there are no special ventilators.

There is a wooden camp bed laid at an inclined plane across the room (10½ feet in width), and loose straw is placed upon it. Each inmate is allowed a rug as a cover. There is a chamber utensil in a corner of the room, but no night-stool, fire-place or stove, and no provision for bathing or washing.

The female tramp ward is one of two rooms in a building placed at right angles with the row of buildings containing the men's ward, to which in general character it is similar. The ward is 17½ feet long, 10½ feet wide, and 6 feet high to the wall-plate, and 8¾ feet in the extreme, with an open roof apparently water-tight, and a brick floor. The door and the window opening are of the same description as those in the male ward. A wooden camp bed extends across the room. The straw is put into ticks, and a separate tick and rug are provided for each woman. There was one chamber utensil in the ward, but no fire-place, stove, or night-stool, and no provision for bathing or washing.

An adjoining room of larger dimensions and with fire-place and windows had formerly been used as a woman's tramp ward, until a case of fever occurred amongst the tramps, since which it has been technically appropriated as a sick tramp ward, but really as a tool and store-house.

There is a privy near to this building to which the tramps can have access when their wards are unlocked.

There are no separate yards for tramps, and work is not exacted from them.

The nature and quantity of the food which is given to the vagrants is described in the evidence, but since the inquiry was closed we have been informed that 8 oz. of bread is now regularly given at night, and 4 oz. of bread in the morning to all the vagrants, without any distinction. As stated in the evidence, the police are employed as assistant relieving officers for this class.

Alterations required.

Our instructions do not empower us to suggest the alterations and additions which are necessary to adapt the present buildings to the altered circumstances and the medical and sanitary requirements of the present time; but we may state that, if separate infectious wards and proper vagrant wards were provided, the present buildings would, in our opinion, be susceptible of all the other improvements which are requisite.

Enlargement of the Union.

The alterations, however, which we contemplate could not be effected without a considerable outlay, which would fall somewhat heavily upon the limited area of the present union.

The Board are aware that there was considerable difficulty in forming the union in the first instance, in consequence of the existence of several Gilbert's Incorporations in the same neighbourhood, three of which, viz., the Ash Incorporation consisting of four, the Farnborough Incorporation consisting of four, and the Headley Incorporation consisting of three parishes still remain.

We believe that it is the intention of the Board, acting upon the express recommendation contained in the Report of the Select Committee on Poor Relief, to apply for power to dissolve the few remaining incorporations under the Act referred to; and we would venture to suggest that when that power has been obtained, all or some of the parishes now constituting the three incorporations, which we have named, might properly be annexed to the Farnham Union.

In this manner the outlay to which we have alluded would be extended over a larger area, and the general arrangements for the relief of the poor of the district would be placed upon a uniform and more satisfactory basis.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
(signed) *John Lambert,*
*Edward Smith.*

To the Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

## II.—The Depositions of the Witnesses examined at the Inquiry.

### 13th November 1867.

#### Deposition of Jane White.

Jane White. 13 Nov. 1867.

And this deponent, the said Jane White, on her oath, saith: I am the paid nurse of the Farnham Workhouse. I have been nurse 12 months. I remember when Dr. Stallard and Dr. Anstie visited the workhouse. Dr. Powell accompanied them round. The workhouse is fuller in the winter than in the summer; it was fuller in the last winter than when the "Lancet" Commissioners came. The state of the house as to cleanliness was about the same as when I came, and continued so to the time when the "Lancet" Commissioners came. Since the 12th of October the greater part of the house has been cleaned; the house is much cleaner, take it right through, now than then. The lavatories and the old women's wards have been whitewashed. The men's receiving wards have been whitewashed and the tramp wards. Nearly all of the house has been thoroughly scoured. There is a great difference in the state of the house from what it was when the "Lancet" Commissioners visited. The infirmary was whitewashed in the beginning of April and May, and the fever and infectious wards also. I don't know of any other part of the house having been whitewashed since I have been here.

The present master came on the 3rd of October. I asked the former master several times for soap and soda for cleaning the infirmary. I applied to the former matron for house-flannels several times. The master said there was no soap or soda allowed for cleaning. The matron several times refused flannels. When the matron refused them, the master gave them to me. I always got house-flannels from the master when I applied. I never got soap and soda for cleaning. The house was very dirty when I applied for them. I have sent Mrs. Womball to the master for soap for washing the inmates, and she has come back without any two or three times. There was a bar of soap a week allowed for the infirmary; I got that regularly; it was sent in the bar. This was for washing the persons of the inmates. I never had more than one bar a week, that was for the infirmary, and fever and venereal wards. The greatest number I have had in the infirmary and those wards at any one time is between 70 and 80. One bar of soap is the largest quantity I have ever had supplied for all these people. One bar of soap would not be nearly enough for so many. It was when I had so many patients in these wards that I was refused the soap. I never at any time had more than one bar of soap a week. Sometimes the bodies of the patients got very dirty. I had sometimes no soap for them for one, two, or three days.

There are two venereal wards and two fever wards. I have known 29 adults and three children in the two venereal wards and the female fever ward, and nine men in the male fever ward. There were 10 patients in each venereal ward. I have known 13 in the upper one for several weeks in the dead of the last winter; they were all venereal cases. In each venereal ward I was allowed two roller towels a week, both given together and both in use at the same time. One or two of these patients had small towels of their own. The towels were very dirty at the end of the week. I have asked the matron for clean ones, but she said there were only two allowed. I have also asked for small towels and been refused. All the washing of the venereal wards was done in the general washhouse, on a day set apart, once a week.

When the "Lancet" Commissioners came on the 12th of October, there were seven venereal patients, three very ill, two of whom have died since. The walls are in the same state now as then. The floors have always been scrubbed twice a week with common water only. All the beds were of chopped straw. There was one water-bed. I have two water-beds for the infirmary and wards. There is no cupboard, no drawers, lockers, or shelves in those wards, and if the patients had anything to stow away, the only place was under their pillows. Food which the patients are unable to eat at their meals is retained in the wards. The only utensils for drinking out of are common yellow basins. All the porter and tea went into these basins. There were as many basins as persons, and each had an extra basin for milk. When emptied, the basins went back to the kitchen to be washed. Pottery plates are used for the meat, and they are not covered when brought from the kitchen in the yard. There is a small kitchen at the infirmary, but there is no meat cooked there: it is used for making arrowroot, &c.

There is no paid nurse besides myself. There are two pauper nurses to help me, one male and one female, viz., Catherine Murray and —— Stevens; no particular wards are assigned to them. There is a bell-pull in the venereal ward upstairs, but not in the one below stairs. There is no other means of communication with me in the night but that. If a person were dying I would appoint another person in the ward to sit up, if there was anybody

Jane White

13 Nov. 1867.

anybody fit; if not, a pauper would be obtained from another part of the house. I have never had occasion to have any other person to sit up in the venereal ward than one of the inmates of the ward.

The bell from the venereal ward is in the passage near my sitting-room and bedroom. When it rings I can hear it, but it does not always answer. It did not ring last week, and one of the inmates had to come for me; that was at night. I had been sitting up there with a patient who was dying, and when I left, I left the door unlocked in order that if I was wanted they might come for me. The rule is that the outer doors of the wards should be locked at night, and also the door separating the men from the women. The male pauper nurse sometimes sits up with a dying patient, but the present pauper female nurse does not. She is too old; she is 72. When the Commissioners came Murphy was the male pauper nurse. He has had the dropsy; he was capable of looking after the patients, but he could not lift a man without help.

Adjoining the lower venereal ward is our inside water-closet with two seats. Those who are able would have to come down to it. It was very dark on the 12th of October. The drain is often stopped; the matter from the soil-pipe forces up into the lavatory, and smells offensive over the whole place. The closet is nice and clean now; nothing has been done to the drain since the 12th of October. It is not stopped now; was not stopped on that day.

There is no water-closet for the fever ward; only a privy outside. There has only been one fever case since I have been here. When there are men downstairs and women upstairs, the women use the water-closet in the infirmary.

The floor of the children's day room is brick. A drain from the lavatory and old women's water-closet runs under the floor, and it sometimes gets out of order, and makes the floor damp over the drain, and there is a disagreeable smell.

On 12th October there was one table and one form in this room; another table has since been added. There were seven or eight children in the ward then; they looked healthy.

At that time there were three children in the sick ward. One had a bad head, and the other two skin disease. One had been in the infirmary ever since I came to the workhouse, and the other two about two months.

A woman, named Baker, had charge of the healthy children on the 12th of October. They are allowed to be in the yard in the day time; they are taken into the field every day, in fine weather, for an hour and a half or two hours. In wet weather they are in the rooms all day. There is nothing for them to play with.

There were seven old women in the old women's room on the 12th of October; I saw them having their dinner. Two of them were having bacon and potatoes. Two of them were having beef, which had been given to them by the master by mistake instead of mutton. They had no forks on that day. I had never seen them at dinner before that day, and did not know whether or not they were without forks. The dinner is cut up in the dining hall, which is very near to this room, and carried there in open plates. The meat was cut thick and in lumps. The meat the old women were eating did not look very warm.

There is only one water-closet in the infirmary. It was clean on and before 12th October, but had been twice stopped up during the year. There is an outside privy for the male sick of the infirmary.

I know the tramp wards. There are some rugs and beds in the female ward, lying on a wooden platform, and rugs and straw on a platform in the male ward. They have been so furnished ever since I have been here. I remember taking a female out of the tramp ward in August last; she was in labour. This was about seven or eight in the morning. I took her to the lying-in ward, where she was confined between three and four in the afternoon. She was not able to walk to the infirmary without help. The symptoms were such that she appeared to have been in labour some time. She told me she had been in labour four hours. She seemed in pain, and was hungry and faint. Her husband told me the next day that he himself had been refused an order. The woman told me she had had nothing to eat from seven o'clock the morning before. I have sometimes locked the female tramp ward myself. They are locked up when they come in. There is no means in the tramp wards of communicating with any workhouse official after the wards are locked at night: they are unlocked at seven in the morning.

I remember a pauper falling into the cesspool in the garden. He was brought into the infirmary in the afternoon. He had not been in the infirmary as a patient before then.

The late master's bedroom was in the front building, on the female side of the house. It was where the present master and his wife sleep. There are no baths for men in the infirmary, fixed or moveable. There is a bath on the women's side, but it is used by the venereal cases only. If any other patients, male or female, require a bath, they have to go to their respective receiving wards. There are no cupboards, lockers, or shelves in any infirmary ward, and I have found all sorts of things under the pillows. There are no hair-brushes, only combs in the infirmary; one large and one small one to each ward. Both the beds and bedticks have been very dirty, but they are clean now. The old flock has been picked, and the ticks washed. The straw beds are the most numerous. The only books in the infirmary are bibles and prayer-books. There is a bible in each ward. There are no itch wards. Two men came in with the itch last week, and they were placed in the fever ward with a man having a bad leg.

The

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The mutton served out for the sick has been usually breasts. I have never seen any meat from legs in the late master's time. Since the present master has been appointed, I have seen shoulders and legs.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—The new master and mistress came on the 5th of October. The workhouse gets very empty during the hopping season; it was so this year; the house empties very much at the hopping season. There were not many returned when the Commissioners came; the house had begun to be cleaned before the Commissioners came, and as the people came in. I never complained to the Guardians that I could not get soap and soda. The Guardians used to come round the house regularly when I first came; they discontinued their visits in May and resumed them in July.

The Poor Law Inspector came round, but I did not complain to him. I did not point out the dirty state of the infirmary to the Guardians or Poor Law Inspector. I have had soap and soda from the present master, but not before the Commissioners came. A bar of soap is sufficient with the present number of inmates for cleaning the floors and everything. We have about 50 inmates now.

I was restricted to two round towels a week; I have never tried to get more. The Commissioners asked me how many were allowed, and I told them. Miss Stedman, the late matron, told me when I came I could only have two. There were 19 or 20 patients in the venereal wards when I came. There are two towels allowed for each ward. I have applied for short towels, not long ones. I have never complained of that to the Guardians or Poor Law Inspector. I have complained to the doctor as to the short towels, not as to the long ones. It was some time ago. I have no means of knowing whether this want of towels was ever made known to the Guardians.

I only complain of the straw beds, because of the dust and dirt. I think the straw better than flock, as the flock smelled so at times.

There were two water-beds when the Commissioners came, but only one was wanted then. There are night commodes for all the wards except the fever wards; if one was wanted there, it would be put in from another room. The lavatory looks "miserable." The washing troughs are made of slate; the water supply is good; there has only once been a deficiency. I have to turn things out from the beds almost every day; I have never complained of that to the Guardians or Poor Law Inspector. The patients have pint mugs since the Commissioners came. The crockery they have had for use has always been clean. We now have pint mugs for the tea, porter, and ale. I was nurse at the Westbourne Union for 10 years.

We have now a few tins in the men's and women's wards. The basins for the venereal wards were always kept apart. Of the seven patients in the venereal ward, there were four in bed, two more up, but too ill to do but very little, but well enough to ring a bell; the other one was well enough to clean about; her name was Inman. There was no one at the time to help in the women's infirmary, and she was ordered by the doctor to go and help them shortly afterwards. The pauper "helps" do help as nurses if wanted; I have often had men from the men's side to help in nursing at night. I have never had any females because I have never applied; I never applied for any before the Commissioners came; I have since asked for a woman, but could not get one; they said they could not give me one until the house was thoroughly cleansed.

The bell is a little out of repair now; it was so last week. I have complained to the doctor, but not to the master. I have never found any inconvenience or evil arise in consequence of the bell being where it is.

Murphy does not assist me in the female wards; I don't know that he was recommended as nurse in the male wards by the doctor.

The drain in the lavatory has been out of order five or six times; I have complained to the master, and it has always been put right. I saw some gentlemen, the chairman of the Board being one, looking at the fever privy before the Commissioners came.

At times something smells very bad in the children's day-room. I have never seen the drain opened, but one of the women told me there was one there.

The eldest child is five years of age. The older children go to the district school. The mothers have access to the children in the day-room. I heard that the Guardians subscribed a sovereign for toys. I saw the toys after they had been taken down for the children; two 3 *d.* boxes, two 6 *d.* boxes, one 9 *d.* box, one small drum, a small donkey, and three little dolls. That is all I saw; I saw no picture books. I thought it was a small sovereign's worth, and I told the doctor so; I should think 5 *s.* would pay for all.

The old women were under my special care. I never heard before the 12th October that they had no forks. Those who had bacon had it at their own request; the mistake referred only to those who had beef.

After the meat is cut and weighed, it is put on trays and carried off to the different rooms; beef at one time and mutton at another.

When the Commissioners were here, the old women complained that the beef was hard, and said they could get through the mutton better. I don't know that when the female tramp came to the house overnight she told anybody she was near her confinement; I sent for Dr. Powell in the morning, and he went away, and was again sent for in the afternoon. I am not aware that when she came to the house overnight anybody knew she was near her confinement.

The man who fell into the cesspool was mostly insensible after he came to the infirmary; he walked with help to the infirmary; I don't know how long he had been in the house previously; his name was John Tuckey, admitted 22nd October 1866.

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The knives and forks in the infirmary are kept in the windows and under the pillows; the knives and forks are put down in the inventory to the infirmary; they might be kept in the kitchen.

I never made any complaint at all as to the dirty state of the beds.

Mrs. Gibson, a daughter of the Bishop of Winchester, regularly visited the house once and sometimes twice a week. I never made any complaint to her; she used to bring religious tracts for the inmates of the infirmary and the venereal wards.

The Chaplain visits the sick wards once every week regularly, and sometimes every other day when we have very bad cases. He sometimes gives books and tracts; I never made any complaint to him or to any gentlemen on any subject.

Mr. Nicholson never asked me any question as to whether I had any complaint; he has asked the people in the wards, but never me. The Poor Law Inspector has asked me whether I had everything I wanted, and I have never made any complaint.

*Re-examined.*—Whether I have made any complaints or not, the evidence I have now given is true. The cleansing has gone on increasing since the "Lancet" Commissioners came. When I came a year ago, the workhouse was in the same state as when they came. The reason why I made application for the small towels is that they were more useful for the sick in bed.

At the Westbourne Workhouse I had as many large and small towels as I wanted.

The knives and forks are cleaned once a day. The old women are washed when they come in, and they would not be washed again unless the doctor ordered them; they were all bathed about three months ago; they have always had baths when the doctor has ordered them.

*By the late Master.*—I think there is a knifebox in one of the men's wards of the infirmary; I have some recollection of one some time ago. I have never seen it used. I am certain there is not one on the women's side. There is a drawer in one of the tables on the women's side, in one room. The knives could be kept there. I don't know that I could have got the towels washed more than once a week. The number of sick are about the same as this time last year; there are fewer of the venereal cases now.

I remember the case of James Hale; he asked for brushes and he got them from the matron; the matron told me they were her own brushes, and when they were done with I took them back to her.

*Jane White.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 13th day of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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## Deposition of William Murphy.

William Murphy.

And this deponent, the said William Murphy, on his oath, saith: I am a pauper inmate of the Farnham Workhouse, and 55 years of age. I first came into the house near four years ago. I have been out twice, once about four months, and on the other occasion for about a fortnight. I have from time to time been suffering from dropsy. From the time I came into the house I have aided the nurse while on the men's side. My duties were in the male wards, and the male fever ward. I have been tapped six times. In the infirmary there are three male wards and one fever ward. In the largest ward, I have known as many as 12 patients; the usual number when full is ten; it is generally full except in hopping time. Up to about three years ago there was only one towel for all three wards; then a towel was given for each ward; we can now get more than one towel a week for the large ward if we wish. I have made application within the last year for another towel and have got it. Two years ago there were no washing basins in the male wards of the infirmary, and the men washed in the chamber utensils: those who were able could wash in the yard. I had to wash in the chamber utensil myself when I could not go out into the yard. I have no memory as to dates. The house has been cleaned up since the Master came. It is now much cleaner than it was before. The beds were about the same before he came as they are now, but some of them have been changed.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I was recommended by the medical officer as nurse. I am not so very weak. I was last tapped about two years ago. In the spring of the present year I asked Mr. Barrett, one of the Guardians, to get me a situation as groom. I thought I was fit for an easy place. I am on the doctor's books, and have been so ever since I have been here. I was nurse up to a fortnight ago, when I became somewhat worse.

Dr. Powell asked me whether there were any basins for the patients to wash in, and I told him there were not. I never complained to the Guardians that the inmates washed in the chamber-pots; the washing in chamber-pots went on for about a year; there was not one pot for each patient. After the chamber-pots were emptied from the night, they were washed out in the yard with cold water, sometimes with hot, and then the men washed in them. I did not complain because I did not think it my place to do so. When Dr. Powell asked the question, I told him, and the basins were soon provided. When the pots were used for washing, a paid nurse named Young was in the house; I don't

don't know whether she saw it done; I never mentioned it to a Guardian, to the Poor Law Inspector, or Chaplain. The water was carried up in chamber pots openly. There is another man in the house, William Atfield, who knows about this. William Murphy. 13 Nov. 1867.

*Re-examined.*—There are no fixed basins now; they are carried up by hand.

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*William Murphy.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 13th day of November 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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## 14th November 1867.

### Deposition of William Atfield.

And this deponent, the said William Atfield, on his oath, saith, I am a pauper inmate of the workhouse, and came in in February 1864. That was the first time. I remained in seven or eight weeks. I went into the infirmary. I was in the middle ward, and then shifted into the long ward to look after the others. There were in the ward 10 patients at one time, and nine all the time. There were four bed-ridden men, and I had to wash them. I fetched the cold water from the tap, in the chamber utensils, and washed the men out of their own utensils. There was not one washing basin for any of these wards whilst I was in the infirmary on this occasion. I went out in April 1866, and came back in December 1866. There were washing basins in the wards when I came back, and another doctor. William Atfield. 14 Nov. 1867.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I never heard anyone, whilst I was in the ward, ask me if I had any complaints. The Guardians came round two or three times. I never made any complaints to the Guardians or anyone else. I did not complain to the medical officer or the chaplain. I washed myself at the tap out of doors.

*Re-examined.*—I did not think it was my duty to complain. The master told me that I was to make the beds and assist the men, and that was all.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—There were one or two pails in the nurses' kitchen. They were never used but in a very dirty case; they were used then. There were no iron or tin bowls in use.

*By the late Master.*—I did not complain to the master; I might have done so if I had chosen. When I wanted clean linen for the men in any dirty case, I went and asked the master, and got it. I did not see any books but Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books. I was never supplied by the late master with books for myself. I never remember any of the men getting books from him in my time.

*Wm. Atfield.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 14th of November 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of James White.

And this deponent, the said James White, on his oath, saith, I am a pauper inmate of the workhouse. I first came in in 1863; I remained about six months. I went into the long ward. There were 10 patients then. I was bed-ridden. The water for washing was brought up in a chamber utensil. As long as I was confined to my bed I was washed out of a utensil. When I was able I washed at the tap in the yard. I came in again in 1864 or 1865, just before Dr. Powell came. I was put in the middle ward; I was confined to my bed when I first came in then. At first I washed out of a chamber utensil, and afterwards I had a basin. During the whole of the first time and on the second occasion, until Dr. Powell came, I saw no washing basins in the ward. I saw the inmates in the other beds round wash out of the chamber utensils until Dr. Powell came. My bed was fairly clean. I always got clean linen from the master when I asked for it. James White.

*Cross-examined by Mr Barrow.*—I believe the new doctor came in 1864 or 1865. As soon as Dr. Powell came he inquired about the washing basins, and soon after they were provided. I myself never made complaint about them, nor heard any other person complain.

*Re-examined.*—Any person would be seen washing out of these utensils by persons who came in. I did not think it my duty to complain.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—There was a paid nurse at that time, Ann Balchen. She had seen me wash out of my chamber utensil. I never saw any Guardian present when the men were washing out of their utensils. They have come at the time there were no basins there. I have asked the late master for books, and he has given me scripture and history books.

James White. 14 Nov. 1867.

books. When I was wardsman I used to fetch books down for the other inmates once a week or once a fortnight. I never made any complaint to the master about the chamber utensils. At that time there was one long towel for the three wards; it was in the day-room, behind the door. It was taken down and passed round to the bed-ridden men. I never saw any small towels.

*James White.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 14th day of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Louisa Chaplin.

Louisa Chaplin.

And this deponent, the said Louisa Chaplin, on her oath, saith, I am a pauper inmate of this workhouse, and was first admitted seven years ago next March; I stopped in a very little time; I was in and out a great many times in the first year. I was washed in the bath-room every time I came in; I dried myself with the sheets out of the receiving ward that I laid in; I got the sheets myself off my bed; there was nothing else to dry myself with. This was always the case until Miss Stedman came. [Admitted that Miss Stedman was appointed, 13 July 1865.]

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—What I am speaking about occurred in 1861, when I first came in. There was no round towel there; we all of us wiped on the sheet. This was in the receiving ward, on admission. Sometimes there was a towel in the lavatory, and sometimes not; that was when I first came in. I went out this year a week or two before hopping, and there was a towel in the lavatory then; I can't tell how long this towel has been supplied at the lavatory.

*Re-examined.*—I remember when Dr. Powell came. In Dr. Knowles' time there was sometimes no towel in the lavatory; I then dried myself with my apron or my gown, or anything I could get. I have many a time asked the laundry women for a towel when there has not been one up, but I have had to wait till the Saturday.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I never made any complaint to the Guardians; I knew if I did they would not listen to what I said.

Whenever I came into the receiving ward I had clean sheets; I was not bathed till I saw the doctor. Sometimes I have staid in the receiving ward more than one night. After I was bathed I was admitted into the body of the workhouse, and I used to take the sheets in which I wiped myself to the wash. The sheets in which I dried myself were not used by myself or anyone else afterwards, not to my knowledge. The sheets which had been used one night were not very dirty.

*Louisa Chaplin.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 14th day of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Jane Clear.

Jane Clear.

And this deponent, the said Jane Clear, on her oath, saith, I am an inmate of the workhouse; I have been in the workhouse in portions of years for the last 15 years; I was an inmate in 1861 and 1862. I had a child with me four or five years ago; it is since dead; it was a year and eight months old when it died. I used to wash the child in the nursery night and morning. I have always had a jack-towel and soap for washing my children during the times I have been in the workhouse in the last 15 years.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I was in the children's nursery when one lot of toys came down; I had seen toys there before, and the children playing with them. They were very nice expensive toys; I heard there were two lots.

I was in the house when the "Lancet" Commissioners came down: I heard no inquiries then about the toys.

I know Louisa Chaplin; she has never applied to me for towels. I have been most of my time in the laundry. Louisa Chaplin has never applied to me for towels, and I never heard her apply to anyone else. If she had applied she could have had them. Ever since I have been in the house there has been a towel in the lavatory; a clean one was always put there on a Saturday. After they had been put there the women would take them down and take them to the nursery. As long as I have been in the house there has been a supply of towels for the lavatory. All the women who used the lavatory had access to the nursery.

There never used to be any towels in the receiving wards till after Miss Stedman came. Since then there have been two towels for each receiving ward; before that time they had a nice clean sheet to wipe themselves with. Sometimes I had a separate clean sheet to wipe myself with, and sometimes I took the sheet in which I had slept for one night to dry myself with. That was for all practical purposes clean. It was then taken to the washhouse, and it would not be used again until it had been washed.

I had the mangling and folding of the towels for the infirmary, and sending them; I have sometimes

Jane Clear.

14 Nov. 1867.

sometimes sent 16 or 17 to the infirmary on a Saturday; I had nothing to do with the towels for the venereal wards. Before the last two years there was one for each ward, since then sometimes as many as 16 or 17 have gone to the infirmary; less sometimes; whatever they have sent they have had back again. There would have been no difficulty in washing the towels on any day in the week if they had been sent back. Before Miss Stedman came there would have been no difficulty in washing towels if sent for the purpose.

The girls in the venereal wards washed their own towels on Fridays, the day fixed for them. I don't know of these girls bringing in any towels with them. In hopping time there is nobody in the house to clean it. The house cannot then be kept clean; when all the able-bodied women come back after hopping every year, they are set to work to clean the whole house, and the men to whitewash it.

The man Hartfan has been whitewashing about a good deal this year; a great deal of the paint has been cleaned this year; except that, the whitewashing and cleaning have been about the same as usual. I was out later this year than usual, and I came in on the 5th of October, and at that time a great deal of the cleaning had been done by those who came in before me. The nursery is scoured regularly every morning except Sundays. The lavatory is cleaned every morning. The women's bed-rooms are regularly swept every morning, and scrubbed once a week, and sometimes twice; we have a scrubbing-brush, pail, flannel, and soap. I have never found any want of those articles. Whatever I have wanted I have gone and asked the master or matron for and have got it.

I know the tiled floor of the children's day-room; the dampness of it depends entirely upon who clean it; some women will clean it overnight, and then it is perfectly dry in the morning; others will wash it in the morning.

*Re-examined.*—I have never noticed a portion only of this floor damp. I have been in the house 14 or 15 years. I have usually gone out for the hopping, and sometimes once more in the year. I have brought up my family in the house. I am in the laundry; there is another with me. Before two years ago there were no night-dresses for the women or children, and none provided for the sick, except occasionally some women brought their own in; now they are provided all through the house, and they have been so since Miss Stedman came. There were no towels for the children until two years ago, only the round towel in the lavatory; the women used to take that towel down and bring it into the nursery. Each mother has two towels for her child now, but the women still sometimes bring the lavatory towel into the nursery. I saw the "Lancet" Commissioners go up the yard, but I was not in the children's day-room on that occasion.

It was only my duty to clean the laundry, which is regularly cleaned twice a week. I saw the last batch of toys about three months before hopping. There were two large dressed dolls, and one not dressed, which went on wires; it was a screaming doll, and it appeared an expensive one. There was a donkey, a drum, and two very large boxes of toys, and three small ones. They were soon made away with.

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*Jane Clear.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 14th day of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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## Deposition of Ann Balchen.

Ann Balchen.

And this deponent, the said Ann Balcher, on heroath, saith, I am an inmate of the workhouse. I came in two years ago, the 2nd of last September. I have been in the kitchen; I began to be cook in September 1867. I remember the "Lancet" Commissioners coming round. I showed them the larder; it was very dirty; it did not smell then, and I have never known it to smell. It was dirty from not being cleaned out. I have seen a Guardian go into the larder, when the late master took the inventory; except on that occasion, I have never seen a Guardian go in. Whilst the late master was here breasts of mutton only were cooked for the sick. I did cook shoulders and legs for the master. The kitchen usually was clean.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—The inmates had barely come back from hopping on the 3rd of October. It was my duty to clean the larder, if the door was open. The door is kept locked. The larder is now cleaned once a week or a fortnight; it is kept clean enough now. It was always kept locked, except when the master and matron were there. I know that the joints of mutton were cooked for the late master, because I took them upstairs to him.

Emma Spreadborough, the late cook, is not here. For the three weeks that I was cook, during the late master's time, I cooked nothing but breasts of mutton for the sick. Since, I have cooked shoulders, legs, loins, and breasts for them. I began to be cook on a Sunday; it was the second Sunday in September.

I am quite sure that in the late master's time I did not cook anything but breasts of mutton for the sick.

Ann Balchen.

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I am quite sure that during the late master's time I cooked only breasts of mutton for the sick; no loins, no legs, and no chops. There was no uncooked mutton sent down to the infirmary during that time.

Since the new master came, I have cooked legs, loins, breasts, and shoulders for the sick. I have cooked a breast to-day; that is the only mutton I have cooked for the sick to-day. I have done so previously, since the present master came. Mr. Aylwin has sent breasts of mutton to make up the weight of beef. I have had two breasts sent sometimes; often one, never more than two.

*The late Master.*—In the late master's time breasts of mutton were sent to make up the weight of beef. I have seen the breasts put in the scales with the beef to make up the weight. The late master has been present when that has been done. Mutton has only been put in once to make up the weight of the beef in the present master's time. The beef ordered was 60 lbs., and the beef being insufficient in weight, long strips of mutton were put in, and made up the weight. The breast which came to-day, came with the other mutton—a leg; it was cooked for the sick.

*By late Master.*—During the three weeks I was cook in the late master's time I did not see all the meat that was brought into the kitchen; that was because I was sometimes in the laundry and wash-house; I saw all the meat that was cooked, because I was the only cook. I was in the habit of seeing legs of mutton during those three weeks, and have roasted them for you; some would weigh eight and some nine pounds sometimes. I can't say how many legs came in during those three weeks; I can swear that those legs of mutton were not cooked for the sick. The persons who partook of meat from the master's table, were the nurse, the porter, the matron, the master, five children, and my little girl; there were also the master's two servants, who were pauper inmates, and occasionally some of the sick men, and some of the unfortunate girls; some of them had it every day, and some not; the master was in the habit of sending food from his table to the sick who could not eat the food ordered them by the doctor. I never heard Dr. Powell say anything about the sick having meat from the master's table; my little girl asked for fish, and as she was the only one wanting fish, the master gave her something from his own table every day. I am not aware that Dr. Powell ever ordered my child any fish; the food was sent by the master for her, because she could not eat the house diet, and from motives of kindness. I left the workhouse on the 20th October 1866, because Dr. Powell wished to put my child in the lower room; she was very ill then, and continued to be bad. I then went to the Guildford Union, and my child was treated by the medical officer of that workhouse. I made no remark as to the treatment by Dr. Powell of my child. I was re-admitted here on the 13th November 1866; my child has not since been placed in the infirmary. Dr. Powell has not given me any reason since for not admitting my child into the infirmary. The reason why Dr. Powell ordered me and my child out of the infirmary was, because nurse Greenland and I could not agree; she was continually drunk, and I reported her; I reported her to the matron, Miss Steadman. I was dismissed by Dr. Powell from the infirmary, as helper. I don't know for why; he said he would not have me there again; that was after I made the complaint about Greenland; Greenland was discharged for drunkenness; she at first resigned, and was re-elected, with an addition of 5 *l.* to her salary. After she was re-elected on the Thursday, she went out on the Friday, and came home drunk on the Monday following; I then saw her come to the infirmary; she abused me, and I complained to Miss Stedman; she left soon afterwards. The cause of my being discharged from the infirmary was not my buying or selling food to the inmates; I never bought or sold any; I was accused of it by Dr. Powell; I was dismissed in consequence of that. On the Sunday before the 5th of October the larder was cleaned; I and Emma Finch cleaned it out; it was only the floor that was cleaned; I had only cleaned it that once during the three weeks. The wall had not been swept, nor the windows cleaned, and the bricks had got into a sad mess; they had got into a sad mess between the Sunday and the Friday. There is no mat to wipe our shoes on, and anyone coming from the yard carries dirt on their shoes; the grocer came down, I came down, and the other persons who come down, bring dirt on their shoes; I have requested Mr. Sargent to allow his daughter to clean it out. I never called the attention of the Guardians to the state of the larder.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—Mr. Nicholson came into the kitchen, a fortnight to day, and asked me if I had told any of the Guardians that the kitchen smelt so bad I could not stay in it. I understood him to say Guardians, but I am not certain it was not gentlemen; he asked me if I had not said the kitchen smelt so that I could not stay in it; I said I had not; he did not say anything about the larder.

The mark of
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*Ann Balchen.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 14th day of November 1867,
*John Lambert.*

DEPOSITION of WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL.

AND this deponent, the said William Edward Powell, on his oath saith: I am the medical officer of this workhouse, and have been so since 3rd June 1864, at a salary of 55 *l.* per annum, with the usual medical fees. I find all medicines excepting cod liver oil, quinine, Burnett's fluid, and hydrochloric acid. I received a gratuity of 15 *l.* from the guardians in March last; it was for the increase of patients in the house, which has been 26 per cent. since my appointment. The average of sick cases is 55; I think I have had as many as 70 or 80 at one time. W. E. Powell. 14 Nov. 1867.

I was in the house when the "Lancet" Commissioners came; I was just leaving the house at the time. I visit the house daily, generally from 11 until 1 o'clock. The "Lancet" Commissioners came about 12·30; I went over the house with them. I was in utter ignorance that the Commissioners were coming, or that there was such a thing in contemplation. I had taken no steps whatever to get them down. I had been over the infirmary before they came, and had done my work. They sent their cards in to the master, and as he was just going to serve dinner he did not go round. I took them to the syphilitic ward; there were seven patients there then, all in the upper room. I think I have had 12 patients in the upper ward, and 10 in the lower. I think I have had as many as 29 syphilitic patients in those wards and the top fever ward, 29 adults and three infants. The upstairs ward is lighted by five windows, three on one side and two on the other. I have heard patients complain of the cold from the ventilators when the wind was in certain points. I had shutters made for the ventilators, and in cold and windy weather I have ordered them to be put up. I should say the room was a cold room. On the 12th of October the walls were bare; I have seen them cleaner and dirtier; they are the same now as then; they have not been whitewashed. The beds were of chopped straw, and no mattress.

There were two patients in that ward, who have since died. I don't know how many towels were in use then; I have always seen two. The bedsteads were two feet six; I prefer three feet, particularly for a water bed. There were two water beds for the infirmary; only one was required then. The watercloset is dark, and was very dirty. All the waterclosets on the ground floor are dirty, and every one smells. The upstairs one is clean and sweet. There is a lavatory for the syphilitic wards; only one; that is in the entrance passage; it is in the passage leading to the watercloset. It is, generally, always dirty; if it were clean and whitewashed, I should say it would be very well; I can't call it "miserable;" it has a cellulated slate manger; it is like a urinal, but rather too high for one.

There are no lockers or cupboards in the ward. I have often seen dress and other things taken from under the pillows of the paupers. There was no place for the syphilitic paupers to put their clothes in. The only drinking vessels were coarse looking slop basins of yellow crockery. They hold, by turn, beef-tea and porter; everything but milk. Since the "Lancet" Report mugs have been served out for drinking purposes.

There was no nurse specifically set apart for these wards; the paupers had to do for each other. The paid nurse was summoned, if wanted, by a bell. I have known ill effects from the paid nurse not being in attendance in the syphilitic wards. About a year and a half ago there was a girl in a dying state, and one or more of the inmates were set to wait upon her, and they put in a hot brick to warm her feet, but it was so hot that it set fire to the bed, and when the nurse got there she was dead. The soles of her feet were scorched. There was an inquiry by the Poor Law Board.

Besides the watercloset upstairs, in the infirmary, there are two outside privies, one in each yard, at the end. I have not seen them for years. I know nothing about their being choked.

The female fever ward is upstairs. The door of the male ward below opens from the passage at the foot of the stairs. The privy for both sexes is outside in the yard. I do not consider the ventilation of the lower ward sufficient; that of the upper ward is very fair.

I know the children's day-room; the floor is of brick or tile; tile, I think. I yesterday saw in the floor a mark darker than the rest, as if it came from damp. I never noticed anything of the kind before; I did not look. On the 12th of October, when the "Lancet" Commissioners were here, the only furniture in this room was a low form and a table; it can't be used by the children, it is too high.

I saw no toys about then. There were three children in the large female ward in the infirmary; one had porrigo and two had psoriasis, but there was no case of itch.

There were seven old women belonging to the infirm women's ward. They were decrepid. I can't say they were toothless; some of them I should think had no teeth; I never examined their mouths. Some were 80; one of them was 87. They had beef and bacon, and not mutton, as ordered; it was in lumps. The names of all seven are in the medical book. Three of them were in the ward at the time of the visit. They were on No. 2 dietary, which consists of 8 ounces of mutton before cooking, 16 ounces of vegetables, half in green vegetables, or 5 ounces of bread. They were also allowed a pint of porter for dinner. The remaining four were on No. 6 diet; 8 ounces of beef before cooking, 16 ounces of vegetables, or 5 ounces of bread. These had no porter. This was on a Saturday. The three old women in the ward were eating with knives. I did not see any forks. "Tepid greasiness" would aptly describe the state of the meat; it was not warm certainly.

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In the day-room for the old men, the men were sitting upon hard benches with backs—the ordinary benches. These men had no occupation whatever. I think there were two fidgetty imbeciles in the room; there were two there. One was particularly fidgetty, and I have sent him since to the asylum. The coat and trousers of one were very dirty; it was Saturday. The Commissioners asked me how it was that he was so dirty, and I said he did all the dirty work of the house; he was a very willing creature. In this room was one old man, 80 years of age. I heard what he said to the Commissioners; he said he had lost his wife, had broken down, and had had 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week and a loaf, out-door relief; his name is Robert Mayhew. Another man, Richard Keet, was in the ward; I heard him say he had a rich relation, not "genteel," in Farnham.

Several of the inmates of the old men's day-room told Dr. Anstie that the late master had taken away the newspaper from them.

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## 15th November 1867.

### Deposition of William Edward Powell—*continued.*

15 Nov. 1867.

About nine-tenths of the able-bodied men are infirm. There are two dormitories for the men, and I believe two for women, but I have only seen one of them occupied. They are good and spacious rooms. I think the ventilation is insufficient; I have a reason for it. I have visited both the male and female dormitories on the first floor at 10 o'clock at night, and found them very offensive. This was nearly two years ago, and I made a report. I don't think I have been to see a patient there for more than 12 months. I think there are windows made to open now, that did not open then. I do not see any other alteration. If the offensive smell was bad at 10 o'clock at night it would be much worse at five in the morning, and that is what struck me at the time. The inmates were locked in these wards at night. There is no watercloset whatever in the inside. There may be a night commode in each of them; I am certain there was one; I think in the male ward. I incline to think there was one in each. I think there was one in the old men's dormitory. There is no bell that ever I have seen in any of these dormitories.

I took the "Lancet" Commissioners to the able-bodied male ward; it is a brick or tile floored room. There were four inmates in that room; they were technically able-bodied, but in point of fact there is only one able-bodied man in the workhouse. I don't know whether he was in then. All the four men were diseased or infirm. These were on the medical book. It is true that the "Lancet" Commissioners could see no really healthy people except a few young women, mostly with babies, and a few young children.

I won't take upon myself to say that the tramp wards look like rabbit hutches. I leave the public to judge for themselves. I consider them very bad as receiving wards for tramps, or any human being whatever. They are not fit for human beings. In the male ward there is loose straw to sleep on. I could not say it was frowsy; it was no part of my duty to see. I don't know how often the straw was changed. I know very little about it, but I think there is a rug supplied for each tramp. In the female ward the straw is in ticks; a bed to each inmate and a rug. Both wards are fastened with padlocks. They receive tramps up to 10 o'clock. I think there is no limitation whatever as to time of admission. There is no bell or any means whatever to communicate with the officials. It would be perfectly impossible to make any official hear. I have always understood from the porter that on admission, however faint or weary a man may be, he is allowed no food. I have been informed that on admission the women are allowed a piece of bread if they have children with them; not otherwise. I made a report to the guardians on the 8th of July last. I remember the case of a female named Frances Hopkins who had been in the tramp ward at night. I saw her in the lying-in ward about half-past eight in the morning. I wrote a letter to the guardians about the 8th of July. I was not at the Board meeting when that letter was read. I gave the original letter to the porter.

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### Examination of William Chapman.

W. Chapman.

Here William Chapman was sworn and examined.—I am reporter to the "County Chronicle." I was present at a meeting of the guardians on the 11th of July this year. There were present, Mr. Barrett in the chair, the Rev. C. Stanhous, Messrs. Percy, Weston, F. Andrews, and Mr. Roumieu. At this meeting a letter was read from Dr. Powell touching the case of a woman named Frances Hopkins, who had been confined subsequently to having been in the tramp ward.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—Dr. Powell was not present. Dr. Powell gave me a copy of his letter, but I don't remember asking him for it. This was after the meeting. I remember the letter being read at the Board; I am quite sure of that; I remember its leading to a rather lengthened discussion. Mr. Roumieu made use of the expression that the tramps were obliged to rap like criminals. He further urged that some improvement should

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should be made in that particular ward; the effect of Mr. Roumieu's remark was that the guardians were fettered by the action of the Poor Law Board; that it was more the effect of the system than any fault of the guardians. In this opinion all the other guardians concurred. The point on which the action of the guardians was fettered was chiefly with respect to the allowance of food.

The printed Report now put in contains my report of the proceedings of that meeting. The Report is as follows:

"A letter was read from Dr. Powell, Medical Officer of the Union, dated 8th July 1867, to the effect that a woman named Frances Hopkins, and her husband, applied on the evening of the 29th ult. for admission, when the husband was refused an order, and the wife admitted, and sent into the infirmary in labour about eight o'clock on Sunday morning. She stated that she had not tasted any food after leaving Cobham at seven o'clock on Saturday morning until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the nurse gave her some bread and butter, and that an interval of 27 hours had elapsed without her partaking of food, of which 14 hours were spent in the workhouse. The general custom in the Farnham Workhouse was to give no food to the tramps on their admission. He did not bring the case as a complaint, but that the custom might be altered if the Board thought it advisable.

"Mr. *Roumieu* thought the woman should tell the Board her own tale, and at the request of the Chairman that gentleman left the room for the purpose of eliciting the facts of the case from her own statement.

"The master's journal contained an application from the husband for clothing to the value of 3*s.*, and it was explained by Mr. Sargent that the chargeability of the woman arose from her inability to proceed further on her journey. The woman entered the house on the previous Saturday week, and the man about the middle of the day on Sunday. He was not aware that the woman complained of want of food.

"Mr. *Roumieu* said that with respect to the time the woman appeared to have remained in the house without food, he supposed everything had been done in accordance with the regulations of the Poor Law Board; but that no sustenance should have been afforded her for so long a time seemed a lamentable fact, if her statement were true.

"Mr. *Sargent* also thought it a lamentable case, if true, but he thought that the nurse would have attended to her requirement. The facts of the case were these. On the Saturday night, upon an order from the police, the woman was admitted for a night's lodging. He saw her come down the garden path leading to the house, and the order was shortly afterwards brought to him by the deputy porter. He (the master) sent her down to the tramps' ward, and heard nothing further of the case until the next morning, when he cut her the usual allowance of a half-pound of bread prior to her leaving, but finding she did not come out, he sent the deputy porter to the ward, and it was then ascertained that she was in labour. He at once sent for the nurse, who returned to the woman, and she was then taken to the infirmary, so that the breakfast which had been cut was not given to her.

"Mr. *Roumieu* wished to know whether a tramp arriving at the house at eight or nine o'clock at night had to remain until the next day without food.

"Mr. *Sargent* was understood to reply that able-bodied persons only would be refused, and that sick persons, children, and others who were unable to work for a living, might, if required, receive half their allowance over-night.

"Mr. *Roumieu.*—This woman came here a little before nine; she had not anything in her mouth supplied by this institution until the middle of the day on Sunday.

"Mr. *Sargent* said that at 8.10 a.m. he sent an order to Dr. Powell, requesting him to attend the woman in labour, consequently she was then in the infirmary, in charge of the matron and nurse. Dr. Powell arrived immediately, and if the woman had no food supplied he would leave it to the Board to say who was in fault. If the person had come under his immediate control, through a bad leg, for instance, he would undoubtedly have supplied him or her with food long before the time mentioned.

"Mr. *Roumieu.*—The woman says she came here at nine o'clock on Saturday night in a state of complete exhaustion, and she complained to the deputy porter that she had not taken food for a certain time, and had walked a long distance. I think it is sad that a woman should be shut up at nine o'clock at night until the next day, having to rap like a criminal, and I understand she had nothing supplied her from this house until the middle of the day on Sunday. I do not think any blame attaches to any person except to the deputy porter, who took the order.

"*Thomas Boham* (the deputy porter) was called in, and in reply to the Board, said he took an order for the admission of Mrs. Hopkins on the night in question, and showed her into the tramps' ward. She asked if there was anything to eat, but she appeared to be troubled about her husband more than anything else. She did not say that she wanted food, that she was exhausted, or had not eaten for several hours, but that she had been walking from Cobham, and was hungry. He thought that he himself took the order to Mr. Sargent. Did not recollect telling the master or matron that the woman wanted food, and was not certain that the master was at home at the time.

"The *Chairman* thought that the Superintendent of Police, by whom the order was signed, should be requested to attend the Board at their next meeting.

"Mr. *Roumieu.*—Under what arrangement is it that no food is given? Is it a legal enactment, or is it a resolution of the Board as to time?

"Mr. *Sargent.*—It is on the minutes, and it is the general custom not to give food on their admission until the next morning.

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"*The Chairman.*—I think every person so admitted should have a half-pound of bread, but that they should not be admitted without seeing some responsible person. I think the Board should frame a resolution to that effect.

"In reply to the Chairman and Mr. Roumieu, the master said he took it for granted that the nurse had offered the woman some tea, and although there was no food at the disposal of the nurse without first coming to him, she had arrowroot and other articles, which, under the circumstances, she might have given herself. If, however, he had given thought to the matter, he would have known that the woman had no breakfast, but he believed that if the woman had told the nurse he would have been informed by her of the circumstances.

"Mr. *Roumieu* did not want to create any feeling in the matter, but he had ascertained that bread and butter was given to the woman by the nurse out of her own stores, and that this had been refused to be replaced by the master. If, therefore, Mr. Sargent could give an explanation, he hoped that he would do so at once, as he only wanted to show that the woman had an appetite and required the things.

"Mr. *Sargent.*—I am very sorry to say now there is much feeling, and I am the victim of that feeling.

"Mr. *Roumieu* said that the required articles were given by the nurse.

"Mr. *Sargent* said that the articles so given were returned to the nurse. They consisted of tea and sugar, and not food. He found that on the Sunday Dr. Powell ordered the woman No. 3 diet, viz., two ounces of arrowroot, one ounce of sugar, and broth; and in addition to this, one ounce of tea and seven ounces of sugar, dry weight, were to be given out of the stores, as well as one pound of oatmeal, and eight ounces of sugar. The only explanation he could therefore give was that the woman was sent into the infirmary, and he then trusted that if she required anything, the matron and nurse would see what was to be done.

"*The Chairman.*—There is something in that observation; a woman in such a condition should be in charge of female officers, and the duty of the master should cease. If any refusal had been made when the woman applied the responsibility of the master would begin anew. I am surprised to find in the medical book an entry of 'one ounce of tea and seven ounces of sugar for attendant on F. Hopkins.'

"Mr. *Roumieu* said the system was a bad one as regarded the casual tramps. They received merely a draught of water, and then went and laid themselves down in that kennel until the next morning.

"Mr. *Sargent* said it was highly desirable that an alteration should be made in respect to such cases, and he would endeavour in future to see the cases personally.

"After a few further remarks, it was moved by Mr. Roumieu that the following resolution be recorded on the minutes:—'It is resolved by the Board that every person admitted to this house shall, before being placed in any ward, be seen and spoken to by a responsible officer of this establishment.'

"The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. Andrews, and unanimously carried."

I believe that a document of some sort was referred to, but I can't say what. There was a table referred to, in consequence of which the guardians came to the conclusion that they could not alter existing arrangements, although they expressed a desire to do so.

(signed) *William Chapman.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 15th day of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

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The minutes of the meeting of the 11th of July 1867 were put in, containing the following entries:

"Tramps:—Superintendent Newland was ordered to attend the next meeting."

"Admissions to House:—It was resolved and ordered that every person admitted into the house shall, before being placed in any ward, be seen and spoken to by an officer of the establishment."

The minutes are signed by Robert Tyler Barrett.

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WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL'S Examination resumed.

W. E. Powell.

THE letter which I wrote to the guardians was to the effect "That a woman named Frances Hopkins and her husband applied in the evening on the 29th ultimo for admission, when the husband was refused an order, and the wife admitted, and sent into the infirmary, in labour, about eight o'clock on Sunday morning. She stated that she had not tasted food after leaving Cobham at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, when the nurse gave her some bread and butter, and that an interval of 27 hours had elapsed without her partaking of food, of which 14 hours were spent in the workhouse. The general custom in the Farnham Workhouse was to give no food to the tramps

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tramps on admission. He did not bring the case as a complaint, but that the custom might be altered if the Board thought it advisable."

I know from the porter that the custom has existed until within the last 10 days or fortnight, and for aught I know it may exist to the present time. I won't confine my statement to the last 10 days or fortnight, it may have been three weeks or more, and there may have been an alteration since the present master came. I don't know how the woman's husband came to be refused admission. The Superintendent of Police at Farnham is the assistant relieving officer of vagrants. I don't believe they admit any tramps here except upon his order. The woman told me she had been four hours in labour before the nurse was called. That would be when the ward was unlocked in the morning. She complained of getting no food; she said that she applied for food and was told there was none allowed; she also said she complained of being locked up there, being so near her confinement. It was on a Sunday she was confined, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

I came into office in 1864. I understand the late master came about 14 years ago. The government of this house is properly described as a despotism under the late master. It has been a scene of despotism ever since I came into office; almost everything I did he thwarted me in. The things I did suggest were for the sick and the benefit of the house, and none whatever for my own accommodation; ever since I have been here I have tried to introduce changes for the benefit of the sick. The master had the virtual government of the house. I have known many remonstrances on the part of the guardians, but the master generally carried his way.

I remember the case of John Tuckey, an inmate; I have never seen him have an epileptic fit; I don't know how long after he was taken out of the cesspool it was I saw him; I saw him at half-past 11 o'clock; I had not been sent for; it was in the course of my usual visit; I found him in the infirm men's dormitory, in the body of the house; I think it was the dormitory on the first floor. I was told when I came in that a man had fallen into a cesspool, and was in the dormitory, and in consequence I went there to him. I found, from inquiry, that he had fallen into the cesspool about eight o'clock in the morning; I was informed by either the nurse or the porter that he had first gone to his bed; that he was afterwards taken to a warm bath, and that he got a glass of gin; I considered that all that had been done for him since he fell in was most proper; I found him very cold, and becoming comatose; he was not insensible, but answered me with difficulty; he was apparently very sleepy; he was very cold about his body; his face was not discoloured. There was no evidence of a fit existing then; he had been sick, and I saw the vomit on the floor; the matter was dark and most offensive, and as if it had been swallowed from the cesspool; it was all liquid, and I judged that it had been swallowed from the cesspool from the smell only. I saw him again on that day, and he died within 24 hours of my seeing him. In my opinion, he certainly died from the effects of falling into the cesspool.

The following depositions and inquisition, in the *case of John Tuckey*, were put in and read—

SURREY TO WIT.

INFORMATION of Witnesses taken and acknowledged this 31st day of December 1866, before me, *Charles John Woods*, Gentleman, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the County of Surrey, at the Parish of Farnham, in the said County, touching the Death of *John Tuckey*, then and there lying dead.

"*Thomas Barnett*, being sworn, deposes:—I am an inmate of the Farnham Union Workhouse. The deceased, John Tuckey, was another inmate. On Friday morning last, soon after eight o'clock, I and the deceased and two others commenced cleaning out a cesspool in the workhouse garden. The cesspool was open at the top, with brick sides. We continued our work till about half-past nine o'clock, when we had lowered the soil about a foot, leaving about four feet in depth still to be taken out. The upper soil was liquid, and the lower more solid. I was about a rod away from the cesspool, when I heard one of the men at work, named 'Clear,' call out that some one was in the soil. I went directly to the spot. I could not see any one in the soil. I reached under the soil with my hand and arm, and pulled the deceased out. I got his head clear of the soil. The man 'Clear' did not assist me. One of the other men, named 'Woods,' helped me in getting the deceased out of the cesspool. With assistance the deceased was able, after a little while, to walk into the workhouse, and I left him in charge of the workhouse master, and returned to my work. The deceased was subject to fits, and has had them lately. I have known him have them three or four times a week. When suffering from them the deceased would suddenly fall down, and remain senseless for four or five minutes, and he would then be quite well again. When the deceased was taken out of the soil his bucket, which he had in use, was between his legs. The deceased had a fit one day last week. I do not remember which day.

"The mark of
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"*Thomas Barnett.*"

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

W. E. Powell.

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"*Richard Clear*, being sworn, deposes as follows:—I am an inmate of the Farnham Union Workhouse. On Friday morning last, I and the deceased and some others were employed in emptying a cesspool on the workhouse premises. We began work about eight o'clock, and continued working for about an hour and a half. I was then about two yards away from the deceased. I was taking out the soil with my bucket, and the deceased was resting; he was sitting on the brick walling of the cesspool, facing the soil, and his legs dangling over it. All at once I missed the deceased, and then saw him splashing in the soil. I called to Thomas Barnett, who was a little way off.

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

"*James Sargent*, being sworn, deposes:—I am the master of the Farnham Union Workhouse. The deceased, John Tuckey, has been a frequent inmate. His last admission, about two months since. On Friday morning last I selected some men to be employed in emptying a cesspool on the workhouse premises, the deceased being one of them. I knew that the deceased was occasionally subject to fits. Once since his last admission into the workhouse I have seen him under the influence of one, and he then became senseless and helpless. His malady did not occur, to my recollection, on Friday last, or I should not have so selected him. About 20 minutes before 10 o'clock that morning the deceased was brought into the house. He was covered with filth, his face, hands, head, and clothes. He was quite sensible. I gave the deceased a glass of gin. I at once had him undressed and cleansed, and placed in a warm bath. Half an hour afterwards I saw him in bed. I asked him how he felt, and he answered, 'Very bad.' He was then in one of the able-bodied dormitories, an airy room. I saw the deceased again about 12 o'clock. I have reason to suppose that Mr. Powell, the workhouse medical officer, had seen him in the meantime. The deceased then said that he felt very bad in his stomach. I produce the 'Workhouse Medical Relief' book, in which there is an entry, by Mr. Powell, thus: 'Four ounces brandy for Tuckey, for one day only. Dec. 28. I gave the deceased half of that quantity soon after 12 o'clock. He swallowed it a little at a time, with, apparently, either difficulty or disinclination. I remained with him whilst he drank it. The deceased then seemed to me to have some difficulty of breathing. I saw him again about two o'clock, when I think the difficulty of breathing had slightly increased. I then observed that the deceased had vomited over the bed and floor. The vomit appeared to me to be some of the soup with which he would have been supplied for his dinner, but there was also some dark fluid mixed with it. I thought it was some of the soil which he had swallowed. I then gave him the remaining half of the brandy, and he sipped some part of it whilst I was with him. He was still sensible, but seemed disinclined to speak. I saw the deceased again at four o'clock, when he seemed to me decidedly better; he was more cheerful, but still breathing with difficulty, and complaining of pain in his stomach. I saw the deceased the last time alive about a quarter before six o'clock, when he appeared much the same. I ascertained from the deceased's own statement that he was 41 years of age. He was a general labourer.

"*James Sargent.*"

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

"*Jane White*, being sworn, deposes:—I am the head nurse at the Farnham Union Workhouse. On Friday morning last the deceased, John Tuckey, was under my charge. I was present when Mr. Powell visited him that morning. I saw the deceased several times afterwards during the day. I thought he had a heavy cold. He said that he felt very bad. He once complained of pain in the stomach, and vomited twice; and twice in the course of the day I applied a mustard poultice to his chest. I did so without any direction from the medical officer. I was present when Mr. Powell again saw the deceased between seven and eight o'clock the same evening. Mr. Powell then ordered his removal into the infirmary, and prescribed medicine. I last saw the deceased on Friday night after 10 o'clock. The next (Saturday) morning I again saw him soon after six o'clock, and again about a quarter before eight o'clock, and gave him some wine, but he did not take it. He was quite sensible. Soon after eight o'clock my attention was called to the deceased, and I ascertained that he was dead. Nine other persons slept in the infirmary on Friday night.

"*Jane White.*"

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

"*William Murphy*, being sworn, deposes:—I was in attendance in the workhouse infirmary last Friday night. The deceased was brought in about half-past seven o'clock. He seemed very poorly. He was sensible during the night; I spoke to him occasionally. He seemed under great depression, and breathed with difficulty, but didn't complain of pain. I gave him medicine five or six times during the night, which he swallowed. I gave him nothing else. I had no directions to do so. The last time I gave him medicine was at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The deceased died suddenly at little before eight o'clock. He died quietly, without any struggling.

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

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"*Thomas Bohan*, being sworn, deposes:—On Friday last I gave the deceased his dinner, consisting of pea-soup and bread. I do not know whether he swallowed any of it. At five o'clock that afternoon I gave him some tea. I do not know whether he took any. After two o'clock that afternoon, by direction of Mr. Sargent, I saw the deceased take some brandy.

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

"*William Edward Powell*, of Farnham, Surrey, Surgeon, being sworn, deposes:—I am the medical attendant of the Farnham Union Workhouse. On Friday last I was in attendance at the workhouse about 11 o'clock in the morning, when my attention was called to the deceased, John Tuckey. He was then in bed in one of the able-bodied dormitories. He was nearly comatose. I had been previously informed that he had fallen into a cesspool, and had been placed in a warm bath, and had had some gin given to him by the master, and that he had afterwards been sick. I saw some of the vomit on the floor of the room. It was quite dark-coloured, and I thought it some of the fluid from the cesspool. The body was generally cold. The deceased was quite sensible. I asked him if he felt sick, and whether he could take anything. He said, 'No,' and that he wanted to go to sleep. I ordered four ounces brandy; two ounces at once, and the remainder in the course of two or three hours. The deceased said he had no pain. I saw him again about seven o'clock the same evening, when reaction had taken place; the body was then warm, the pulse very feeble and slow. The deceased then complained of pain in his stomach, which he described as being 'wind and water.' I understood that the nurse had applied a mustard poultice over the stomach. I had not directed her to do so, but the application of it was quite proper. The deceased was then breathing quickly and laboriously, and the bronchial tubes were full of mucus. I ordered the deceased to be removed into the infirmary, and prescribed medicine to be taken hourly, and intended to act as a stimulant, and I also ordered an extra supply of tea. I did not afterwards see the deceased alive. I have seen the body since death, and made a thorough examination of it externally. There are no unusual external appearances, and no bruises or marks of violence. Decomposition had commenced three hours or so after death. When I saw the deceased on Friday morning, he was not in a fit state for the administration of an emetic. If he had been I should have administered it. At a subsequent hour of the day I should have considered an emetic useless. The poison generated in the soil of a cesspool would be quickly absorbed into the system.

"*William Edward Powell.*"

"Before me,
"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

"The proceedings of this inquisition are now adjourned to Wednesday the 2nd January next, at this place, at half-past three o'clock, p.m.

"*Charles John Woods*, Coroner."

SURREY.

INFORMATION of Witnesses taken this 2nd day of January 1867, at the Parish of Farnham, in the County of Surrey, before me, *Charles John Woods*, Gentlemen, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the said County, touching the Death of *John Tuckey*.

"*Richard Eager*, of Guildford, Surrey, Surgeon, being sworn, deposes as follows:—Yesterday I examined a dead body lying at the Farnham Union Workhouse, assisted by Mr. Powell, the workhouse medical officer. The body was that of a healthy person, being well nourished. At the lower part of the belly decomposition had set in. I opened the body, and in the first place examined the abdomen and thorax and chest. I found the stomach very much distended with flatus. The stomach contained about a table spoonful of a light-coloured substance having the appearance of gruel. The whole of the stomach, from the cardiac extremity to the pylorus, was very much congested, and the coats had given way, resulting in the formation of ecchymosis or spots of extravasated blood. The intestines were also distended with wind, and the vessels congested, though not to the same extent. The liver was somewhat diseased. On examining the heart I found it gorged on both sides (more especially the right side) with coagulated blood, and its texture had passed into a state of fatty degeneration, the result of long-standing disease. The lungs were also gorged with blood, every part of them being in the highest state of congestion, their functional powers being entirely destroyed, but without any appearance of organic disease. I did not consider it necessary to open the head. I attribute the immediate cause of death to the congestion of the lungs, dependent, in some measure, on the diseased state of the heart. Supposing the deceased to have been immersed in the soil of a cesspool, and to have swallowed some portion of the fluid, the symptoms I have described would have been the natural result. The prevailing gas generated in cesspools is the sulphuretted hydrogen, which is quickly absorbed into the system. The treatment to be adopted in such cases is, in my opinion, the administration of stimulants, placing the patient in a room with as much ventilation as possible. The action of sulphuretted hydrogen is so quick in its operation that absorption into the system is almost immediate. So far as I am able to form a judgment from the circumstances of this case as now detailed

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to me, I am of opinion that from the very first the state of the deceased was hopeless, and that no efficient remedies could have been resorted to.

"*Richard Eager.*

"Before, me,
"*Charles John Woods,* Coroner.

"I certify that the foregoing are true copies of original depositions of witnesses taken before me.

(signed) "*Charles John Woods,*
"1 November 1867. Coroner for Surrey, Godalming."

SURREY, TO WIT.

"An inquisition, indented, taken and commenced for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the house known by the name of the Farnham Union Workhouse, in the parish of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, on the 31st day of December, in the 30th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, before Charles John Woods, gentleman, one of the coroners of our said Lady the Queen, for the said county, and taken and concluded by adjournment at the place aforesaid on the 2nd day of January in the year aforesaid, before the coroner aforesaid, on view of the body of John Tuckey now here lying dead, upon the oaths of the several persons whose names are hereunder written, and seals affixed, good and lawful men of the said county, duly chosen, and who being now here duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, where and by what means the said John Tuckey came to his death, do, upon their oaths, say, that on the 28th day of December in the year aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, the said John Tuckey being employed with other persons in cleansing and emptying a certain cesspool there situate, accidentally and by misfortune fell into and was immersed in the soil of the same, from the effects whereof, and the noxious qualities of the same soil, and from congestion of the lungs consequent thereon, the said John Tuckey, at the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, to wit, in the said union workhouse, from the said 28th day of December, in the year aforesaid, until the 29th day of the same month, in the same year, did linger, and lingering did live, and on the day last aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, at the parish and in the county aforesaid, to wit, in the said union workhouse, did die. And that the said John Tuckey, at the time of his death, was a male person of the age of 41 years, and a general labourer.

"In witness whereof, as well the said coroner as the foreman of the said jurors, and the rest of the said jurors, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals at the place first above written, on the said 2nd day of January, in the year aforesaid.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (signed) | "*Chas. John Woods* | (L.S.) | *John Elkins* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Harry Smith* | (L.S.) | *Thomas Lednor* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Benj. Bailey* | (L.S.) | *Henry Patrick* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Charles Smither* | (L.S.) | *Richard Frederick Stidston* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Charles Whiteley* | (L.S.) | *William Gatcum* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Charles Benningham* | (L.S.) | *Robert Mitchell* | (L.S.) |
| | "*Thomas Diamond* | (L.S.) | *William Roberts* | (L.S.)" |

The late master threatened me with violence, I think, on the 16th or 17th of September last; he said he would wring my nose. I applied for a summons against him, and he was bound over to keep the peace.

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The following Letters were put in and read:

LETTER of the Poor Law Board to Mr. *James Sargent,* dated 26 July 1867, requiring his Resignation of the office of Master of the Workhouse.

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
"Sir, 26 July 1867.

"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform you that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, his report upon the inquiry held by him on the 4th instant, into the charge preferred against you as master of the workhouse of the Farnham Union, to the effect that an improper intimacy had taken place between yourself and Ann Stubble, an inmate of the workhouse, which intimacy had resulted in her giving birth to a child in the Windsor Union workhouse. The Board have also received a copy of the evidence taken at the inquiry.

"Upon a careful consideration of the report and evidence, it appears to the Board to be proved that an improper intimacy was carried on between you and Ann Stubble.

"Under these circumstances, the Board consider that you are an unfit person to hold the responsible office of master of a union workhouse, and they must require you immediately to place your resignation of that office in the hands of the guardians.

"Mr. James Sargent,
Master of the Workhouse of the
Farnham Union."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*G. Sclater-Booth,*
Secretary."

LETTER of Mr. *Sargent* to the Guardians, dated 31 July 1867, resigning his office of Master of the Workhouse. W. E. Powell. 15 Nov. 1867.

"To the Board of Guardians of the Farnham Union.

"Gentlemen, "Farnham Union, 31 July 1867.

"I BEG leave to place my resignation of the office of master of your union in your hands.

"I am induced to do this by a communication from the Poor Law Board, with reference to certain charges preferred against me, and which have been the subject of a Poor Law investigation.

"Although by the decision of the Poor Law Board I am deemed guilty of the offence imputed to me, I should be wanting in self-respect, I should be guilty of sacrificing the interests of my children and my own character, if I did not emphatically and fearlessly assert my innocence of the scandalous charges made against me.

"Gentlemen, many of you were present at the investigation which was held here on the 4th instant. Upon that occasion the proceedings lasted more than eight hours. At seven o'clock at night I was called on to defend myself against charges which had taken seven hours to lay before the Inspector. I applied for an adjournment; that was refused me. I asked to be permitted to send a written defence to the Poor Law Board; that also was denied me. How then could I do justice to my case in the limited time before the court broke up?

"Tired, and well nigh broken down with anxiety, what chance had I then of analysing the evidence, of pointing out the conflicting statements in it, and of showing the untruthfulness of the principal witnesses? However, an opportunity for vindicating my character may yet be afforded me. I trust I shall then be able to show to you, to the Poor Law Board, and the public, the characters of the persons upon whose evidence I am called on to resign.

"You have, gentlemen, applied for another inquiry. An inquiry into what? Into charges partly against me, but the nature of which I am at this moment in entire ignorance of.

"Whatever they may be, I most respectfully and earnestly ask that my resignation may not in any way interfere with a full and searching inquiry.

"During the 14 years I have served you, I have met with much kindness and consideration at your hands, and I now beg to return you my most grateful and heartfelt thanks for all past favours.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "*James Sargent.*"

The new master was elected on the 19th September 1867, and entered on his duties on the 3rd October 1867.

I came into office on the 3rd of June 1864, and since that time I have been constantly remonstrating against the condition and management of the house. When I first came, my requisitions were made verbally to the master; I have no memorandum what these requisitions were; sometimes the requisitions were attended to, sometimes they were not; they were certainly not satisfactorily attended to; it was in consequence of their not being satisfactorily attended to that I began to enter them in the Medical Book. The first entry is dated 14th June 1864, ordering an extra meal for a patient—Bailey; I got that. On 12th July 1864, I ordered a pair of elastic stockings; I got that. The following are entries:—

"12th July 1864.—I consider that Henry Kearswell would be greatly benefited by Margate Infirmary." "Arrangements made accordingly."

"12th July 1864.—I beg leave to report that the ventilation of the large male and female wards in the infirmary is very imperfect." There is a note to that: "Mr. Barrett and Mr. Brown to see Dr. Powell, and arrange. Dr. Powell attended at the Board Room."

"24th August 1864.—I beg respectfully to ask the attention of the Board to the ventilation of the female venereal wards, and also to the large and small male and female wards." Note in master's day-book.—"Ventilators ordered; Mr. Brown undertaking to superintend."

There are many entries of recommendations of calico for bandages, and flannel shirts. There was no instance in which they were refused.

"22nd September 1864.—The medical officer will thank the Board for their decision relative to the ventilation of the venereal ward." There is no remark; but the work was previously ordered, and done very soon after.

"2nd November 1864.—I beg respectfully to ask the Board to allow each of the old men above 60 years of age a Guernsey shirt." No Guernseys have been served out in these cases. So far as I am aware, no notice was taken of my report.

"11th January 1865.—I beg leave to report that there are two bad cases of bed sores in the house at present, and respectfully suggest that a water-bed be provided for the use of the infirmary." *Note:* "Ordered to be provided." Before that time there was no water-bed

W. E. Powell. bed in the infirmary. There was no necessity for one previously. It was supplied immediately. I had then been in office seven months.

15 Nov. 1867.

"21st January 1865.—I beg to report that many of the beds in the infirmary are too short, and do not contain near enough of filling; in some cases not one half: each bed should be six feet long when filled." *Order:* "The Board requested the master to alter some of the flock beds and prepare some straw ones, and to ask Dr. Powell to meet the Visiting Committee on the subject next board day." I consider that it was the duty of the master or matron to look after the flocking of the beds in the infirmary, not the duty of the medical officer; if it came under my special notice I should report it; I mean that if I make a report as to bedding it is the duty of the master or matron to carry it out. The beds that were too short were remedied.

"25th January 1865.—I beg leave to suggest that a pair of waterproof sheets be provided for the use of the infirmary." Those sheets were obtained.

"8th February 1865.—I beg leave to report that a roller towel is required in each ward in the infirmary." They were supplied. Before that there was one towel for the three male infirmary wards, hung on the door leading out into the yard.

"17th February 1865.—Required for the use of the infirmary two dozen chamber utensils." I know that some were supplied, but not the full number that I asked for. There have been several instances in which this has occurred; I have found two or three men using one chamber utensil.

"17th February 1865.—Required to be swept the chimneys in the infirmaries." I made this report because they had not been swept when I made application to the nurse; it was done immediately after my report to the guardians.

"25th February 1865.—Four yards of calico required for the use of the infirmaries, also, six two-quart basins and two bed-pans." These were supplied.

"7th March 1865.—I beg leave to report that there is another bad case of bed sores in the infirmary, and respectfully ask the Board to allow another water-bed." This was granted.

"24th March 1865.—Two pounds of chloride of lime required for infirmary." This was granted.

"31st March 1865.—Two pints of hydrochloric acid required for making beef tea." This was granted.

"18th April 1865.—I certify that James Malcolm requires a truss." This was granted.

"31st May 1865.—I beg leave to report that the male infirmary requires whitewashing." This was done.

"13th June 1865.—I beg leave to recommend that the children have half a pint of milk for supper, and that their rice dinner be made on milk in future." The nurse has frequently been complaining that the milk was skim milk instead of new milk. I made no report to the guardians. I have complained to the master. After my report the children got milk instead of water with the rice; but it was complained by the nurse that it was frequently skim milk. The nurse never complained after that that the children had not milk, or the proper quantity; always as to the quality.

"14th June 1865.—I beg leave to report that the wine during the last quarter was not of as good quality as I should wish for the sick."—It was remedied at the time for a short time; the nurse told me so; I got my information from the nurse. I have heard the paupers complain. That was a matter which neither I nor the guardians could remedy, as it passed through so many hands; the constant complaint was that it was merely wine and water.

"15th June 1865.—Required for the use of the infirmary, two sick feeders." I got these, of course.

"25th June.—Ann Dermott requires a suspensory bandage." It was granted, and I saw her using it.

"27th June.—Required for the use of the infirmary, two sponges." Granted.

"19th July.—Required for the use of the patients in the infirmary, one dozen of wash-hand basins." The direction of the guardians was, half-a-dozen to be ordered first. At this time there was a wash-hand basin for my own use on each of the male and female floors of the infirmary. One of these basins was kept in the men's day-room; it was for my special use, and I always required it to be kept clean, and a supply of water in it. The one in the men's side was kept in the day-room, and I would not allow any one to use it but myself. Except these two basins, I never saw any other there until that time. There was another basin kept for my use in the venereal wards. I asked for these three basins, and they were supplied. Up to that time these three basins were the only ones I had asked for for use in these wards.

"7th August.

W. E. Powell. 15 Nov. 1867.

"7th August.—I beg leave to report that the ventilation of the male and female sleeping wards is very bad; and recommend that ventilators be placed in each end window in each room, and that the end window in the female ward, looking out on the road, be made to open downwards." *Note.*—"Referred to sub-committee." I don't know whether this has been done or not.

"23rd August.—I beg to recommend that the women's day-room and the nursery be boarded, as in their present state they are very unhealthy." I think about six months ago the women's day-room was boarded.

[Minute of 24th August 1865 put in. "Women's day-room and nursery.—Dr. Powell having recommended that the women's day-room should be boarded, as in their present state they were very unhealthy, the Board considered it unnecessary."]

On the 29th December 1865 I wrote a letter to the Poor Law Board.

The following letters were put in and read:

LETTER of Dr. *W. E. Powell*, Medical Officer of the Workhouse, to the Poor Law Board, dated 29 December 1865.

"Gentlemen, "Farnham, Surrey, 29 December 1865.

"I BEG leave to ask your attention to the enclosed report made by me in the workhouse medical book, dated 24th December, and to the Board of Guardians' remarks therein.

"There are at present in the nursery of the workhouse on a brick floor (a most unhealthy room), 13 children, 11 of whom are on the medical report, and several of them suffering from a skin disease brought on by poverty of the blood, unwholesome atmosphere, and want of air and exercise. Those 13 children are under the care of one pauper woman, who is provided with a wooden pail with an iron handle across, and one piece of calico about one yard square, for the washing and drying of those 13 children.

"In the women's day-room, on a brick floor (likewise a most unhealthy room), there are three children, two of whom are on the medical report, for whom there is likewise provided a wooden pail for washing them in, but no article whatever for drying them in; the mothers of those children are (as they themselves say) obliged to dry them in their aprons, any old rags they can obtain, and in their soiled clothes.

"There being no means of classifying the children in the nursery and women's day-room, the former sleeping in the room with the infirm women, the greatest cleanliness is requisite for their health's sake and removal of their disease.

"As the Board of Guardians consider that it is not the duty of the medical officer to suggest the necessary articles required for the cleanliness and health of those in his medical report, I respectfully request your Board's decision as to who is the proper person, and to require that that person attends properly to the cleanliness of the children.

"I am, &c.

"The Poor Law Board, Whitehall." (signed) "*W. Edward Powell*,
"Medical Officer."

COPY from WORKHOUSE MEDICAL REPORT.

"ONE bath and proper towels to be supplied to the day-room, and the same to the nursery for the use of the children, and each child to be bathed once daily.

(signed) "*W. Edward Powell*,
"24 December 1865." "Medical Officer."

Board of Guardians' Remarks in Medical Book.

"THIS is not understood by the guardians to be the duty of the doctor to make such recommendations."

(signed) "*S. N.*"

LETTER of Poor Law Board to the Guardians, dated 11 January 1866.

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
"Sir, "11 January 1866.

"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you, for the information of the guardians of the Farnham Union, copies of communications received from Mr. W. E. Powell, medical officer of the workhouse.

"With reference to the several matters adverted to by Mr. Powell in his communications, I am directed to point out that, under Article 207, Nos. 4 and 6, of the Consolidated General Order, it is part of the duty of the medical officer of a workhouse to make suggestions and give directions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of sick paupers, and also to report, in writing, to the guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse; or any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates.

"The Board do not doubt that any suggestions that have reference to the health and safety of the inmates of the workhouse, and particularly of the children, will meet with

W. E. Powell. 15 Nov. 1867.

due consideration on the part of the guardians; and the Board will be glad to receive their observations on the subject.

"I am, &c.

"To W. Hollest, Esq., (signed) "*Enfield*, Secretary."
"Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union."

I meant by "nursery," in my report of the 23rd of August, that which has been called in this inquiry the children's day-room, and by "the women's day-room" that which has been called, and in fact is, the nursery for women with young children. The latter is boarded; it was done within six months. The former remains unboarded to this day.

On the 31st of December 1865 I wrote two letters to the Poor Law Board.

The following letters were put in:—

Letters of Dr. *W. E. Powell* to the Poor Law Board, dated 31 December 1865.

"Gentlemen, "Farnham, Surrey, 31 December 1865.

"I BEG leave to enclose a copy of a report in the workhouse medical book, dated 18th December, and the remark of the guardians.

"I did not make the report until I saw the necessity for providing a protection from fire for the children aged from one to five years, one of the children having been nearly burned on that day; and Mrs. Young, the nurse, informs me that on the 30th another child had a great escape in her presence. To show the greater necessity for fireguards in those rooms, the children in the day-room are left in the care of an imbecile woman and any other women that may be in the room, the mothers of some of them being employed in different parts of the house; and the children in the nursery are left solely depending on the care of one pauper inmate.

"I respectfully ask your Board have I exceeded my duty as medical officer in stating that fireguards are required in each of those rooms?

"I am, &c.

"The Poor Law Board, Whitehall." (signed) "*W. Edward Powell*,
"Medical Officer."

COPY of REPORT.

"REQUIRED to be placed in the nursery and day-room, as a protection from fire to the children, a fireguard to each fireplace.

(signed) "*W. E. Powell*,
"18 December 1865." "Medical Officer."

REMARK of the Guardians.

"THE guardians do not consider it to be the duty of the doctor to make this recommendation.

(signed) "*S. N.*"

"Gentlemen, "Farnham, Surrey, 31 December 1865.

"I BEG leave to ask your attention to copies of reports made by me in the workhouse medical book on the 7th and 23rd of last August, and to one by my predecessor on the 8th March 1864.

"The wards are in the same state as when the report was made, with the exception that a chimney has been made in the female dormitory which is quite inadequate for the proper ventilation of the ward.

"As to my report of the 23rd of August, nothing has been done, and I have all the children in the nursery, and two out of three that are in the day-room, on my medical report, and one is not yet out of danger; his illness, I believe, being caused by sitting on the damp brick floor. I respectfully state that I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the health of the children that those rooms should be boarded, and that the children never can be healthy while occupying the rooms in their present state; and as proof that brick floors must be injurious, the Visiting Committee, on the 28th instant, without any suggestion from me, ordered several prostitutes who were occupying a room with a brick floor, although covered with cocoa-nut matting, to be removed into the male fever ward, it being a boarded room.

"I am, &c.

"The Poor Law Board, Whitehall." (signed) "*W. Edward Powell*,
"Medical Officer."

COPY of REPORT.

"I BEG leave to report that the ventilation of the male and female sleeping wards is very bad, and recommend that ventilators be placed in each end window in each room, and that the end window in the female ward looking out on the road be made to open downwards.

(signed) "*W. E. Powell*,
"7 August 1865." "Medical Officer.

"I BEG to recommend that the women's day-room and the nursery be boarded, as in their present state they are very unhealthy. W. E. Powell, 15 Nov. 1867

(signed) "*W. E. Powell,*
"23 August 1865." "Medical Officer."

"The medical officer begs to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the present room used as a day-room for young children, and as a sitting room for the able-bodied women, it being a most improper room for such purposes, it being very cold and draughty, and altogether unfit for a day nursery for such young children, and leads to constant complaints from the mothers of the infants placed there. He also suggests that as so much stress was made in the late inquiry about the brick floors, the bricks should be removed in the upper and lower rooms used for children, and boards substituted.
"8 March 1864."

These fireguards were supplied for the nursery and women's day-room. This was soon after my letter of the 31st December.

To this day the children's day-room is not boarded.

The following letters were put in:

LETTER of Guardians to Poor Law Board, dated 22 January 1866.

"Sir, "Farnham, Surrey, 22 January 1866.
"IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, the guardians beg me to assure you that they are sincerely desirous to contribute in every way, as far as in them lies, to the comfort of all the inmates of their union house, and most especially of those who, by reason of their tender age, have more claim upon their care; and that such has been their constant course, their ready compliance with all the reasonable and properly made suggestions and recommendations of the medical officer will testify. But the guardians beg most respectfully to submit to your Board, that, in their opinion, the medical officer has of late rather lost sight of his position with regard to the guardians, as evinced by the flippant and dictatorial tone of his notes in the medical book, and most signally has been regardless of this position in having sent the letter of the 29th of December last to your Board, without having first acquainted the guardians, his immediate superiors, of his intention to do so, or brought to their notice in any way, the information tendered to your Board in his letter.
"Whilst the guardians cannot help hoping that you will agree with them in considering, to say the least of it, a highly irregular proceeding, and entirely subversive of that good understanding which ought to exist between the guardians and their officers,

"I am, &c.
"The Poor Law Board, Whitehall." (signed) "*Wm. Hollest.*"

LETTER of Poor Law Board to the Guardians, dated 2 March 1866.

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
"Sir, "2 March 1866.
"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of January last in reference to the communications which have been made to the Board by Mr. W. E. Powell, medical officer of the Farnham Union Workhouse.
"I am directed to forward to you, for the information of the guardians, a copy of a letter which the Board have this day addressed to Mr. Powell.
"I am also directed to state that the Board have received from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, a report made by him after a visit to the workhouse, and observe with satisfaction the improvement which he states has been made in some of the arrangements of the workhouse. The Board desire, however, to suggest, for the consideration of the guardians, the substitution of boarded floors for brick floors, in those rooms in the workhouse which are used or occupied by inmates, and particularly by children. Mr. Hawley also recommends that good-sized tubs should be provided for bathing the children.

"To William Hollest Esq., "I am &c.
"Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union." (signed) "*H. Fleming,*
"Secretary."

LETTER of the Poor Law Board to Dr. *W. E. Powell,* dated 2 March 1866.

"Sir, "Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 2 March 1866."
"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have communicated with the guardians of the Farnham Union on the subject of your letters of the 29th and 31st of December last.
"The Board have also received a report from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, after a visit made by him to the workhouse, in which he adverts to several of the matters to which you had drawn their attention.
"The Board are informed that the guardians are ready at all times to carry out any reasonable alterations and improvements in the workhouse arrangements which may be suggested by you as their medical officer. Under Article 207, No. 6, of the Consolidated

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General Order, it is your duty to report, in writing, to the guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates which you may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates. The reports should not, however, be of a dictatorial or authoritative tone, unbecoming your position as an officer of the guardians, as is stated to have been the case in some of the entries lately made by you in your medical relief book. Moreover, it would be advisable that, when you have any important suggestions to offer, you should attend the meeting of the guardians, in order to communicate personally with them, and afford any explanation which may be necessary. The Board do not doubt that you would then find the guardians perfectly willing to co-operate with you in any measures which may tend to improve the management of the union.

"I am, &c.

"W. E. Powell, Esq., Medical Officer, Farnham." (signed) "*H. Fleming*, Secretary."

"18th December 1865.—The children in the nursery to be taken out every fine day, for one hour in the morning, and the same in the afternoon." They have been taken out ever since. I made that report because I found a difficulty in taking them out before.

"24th December.—One bath, and proper towels, to be supplied to the day-room, and the same to the nursery, for the use of the children; and each child to be bathed once daily." The remark of the guardians is: "It is not understood by the guardians to be the doctor's duty to make such recommendations as this."

The towels have been supplied, and not the baths, but oval tubs, about a foot one way and eight inches another, not at all adapted for children. [One of the tubs was brought in, and it measured 13 inches by 17 inches.] Some time in September last I had occasion to order some children to be bathed, and the nurse said there was a bath in the store-room; on my next visit I found a large adult bath provided; that was too large, and I asked if there was not another bath; she said there was, but that was used for the master's children. On inquiry, I found that a bath had been supplied by the contractor to the guardians, at the price of one guinea, in January 1867. I then required the nurse to get this bath; and she took back the large bath, and the small one was then served out instead; she got it immediately afterwards. I don't know that it was ever asked for before; I did not know it was in the house.

"30th December 1865.—Six pairs of shoes required for the girls in the venereal ward." After this report the shoes were supplied. The girls were walking about the two wards and laundry in their stockings, their old shoes having been taken away. The nurse told me that before this requisition she had been unable to obtain shoes for these girls.

"9th January 1866.—Mary Barker and Ann Simonetti to have a clean sheet each daily." After that they got it.

"13th January 1866.—Ann Lee, Eliza Powney, and Eliza Cumber, each requires an additional blanket." This was granted. They were dying, and it was the depth of winter. They had two each before.

"24th January.—I beg to report that the girls in one of the venereal wards complain that damp sheets were supplied to them on Wednesday." I inquired of the nurse whether they were damp, and she said they were. I know nothing about it myself. It was inquired into by the Poor Law Board.

"24th January.—Required a suit of clothes for Elizabeth Gateshill, and four pairs of shoes for venereal wards." These articles were all got.

"February 1866.—Eliza Powney, Eliza Cumber, Ann Lee, and George Hay are so extremely ill that they cannot take the food in any diet used in the house. The medical officer requests that any little delicacy, such as fish, may be provided for them, the cost not to exceed the ordinary food provided." That was complied with.

"21st February 1866.—The women in the day-room complain that they are never allowed any soap to wash themselves or the children with. The medical officer submits that it is impossible for women or children to be kept clean without the use of soap." There is a note of the master in reply: "If the medical officer had chosen to speak to the master before making the above report, he would have found that no woman has ever been refused soap for the purpose of washing herself or the children, *J. Sargent*, Master." I heard no more about it. The women never complained afterwards. This was inquired into by the Poor Law Board.

"11th March 1866.—When the medical officer orders ale he intends the best ale to be supplied, and not beer. There were previously complaints that beer had been supplied. I heard no complaints afterwards."

"11th March 1866.—The matting provided for the lower venereal ward to be laid down as the ward in its present condition is not fit to be used, it is so damp and cold." The matting was provided immediately afterwards.

About March 1866 I attended before the Board. My report book was brought up, and the master, who was present, objected to my reports appearing in the book; he suggested

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gested that I should make my reports verbally; I refused to adopt that course, because I had no confidence in the master. The guardians then suggested that a book should be provided for me to make my requisitions in, and for the remarks of the master thereon on the other side. Such a book was provided, and was in use for about six months; it was always in the master's office. From time to time I made numerous requisitions in that book; I have never seen it since about last February, then it was in the master's office. There were important requisitions in the book, and the master made observations on my requisitions. I can only recollect one requisition, a fire-guard for the laundry stove; I cannot recollect the date; it was not put there; the master did not make any observations on the requisition. Sometime in this year, about July or August, a child of one of the inmates followed her mother into the laundry and placed both its hands against the stove, and burned both hands very severely. The mother took the child out of the house at hopping-time, before its hands were well, and afterwards brought the child back with the right hand contracted, in fact crippled for life. If my requisition had been attended to the child would have been prevented from burning herself. I made other requisitions for sheets, and similar things, and they were attended to; all the other requisitions were for small things; they were always supplied.

In February 1867 I commenced making requisitions again in the medical book; I did so because there was such squabbling with the master that I did not like to go to the office; the master very often used abusive language to me, and on that account I avoided the office as much as I could.

"7th February 1867.—I beg to recommend the removal of Emma Heath, suffering from gangrene in both feet, to a London hospital." This was immediately done.

"6th February 1867.—Feet warmers required for the infirmary." There had been feet warmers before, but they were broken. There were none existing at the time. New ones were ordered.

There are 15 more entries of unimportant things up to last September. They were all supplied.

When I came to this workhouse in June 1864, the inmates of the hospital did not wear night dresses. I did not make any application for them. They were introduced about a year afterwards at the instance of Mr. Roumieu, one of the guardians. I cannot take the credit for that.

There are no stomach warmers in the workhouse now. I have never applied for them.

I had observed that the water-closets usually stunk before the 12th October, on some occasions they are much cleaner than at others.

The custom in the house, and up to the last week, has been for nearly all the male inmates to wear their own shoes. Boots or shoes are supplied by the guardians for the use of the paupers, but the greater part of the male inmates have worn their own shoes. So many of the men came into the infirmary with their own shoes that I got disgusted with them, and I had a collection of them made throughout the infirmary, and sent them up to the master. This was about April last. Shortly after I was in the surgery with the matron and nurse. The late master came in, in a violent passion, and said he had a certain discretion given to him by the guardians, and that he had the power of allowing them to wear their own if they wished it. I mean that it was discretionary with the master whether he should make them wear them or not. I told him I believed that statement was false, and I would represent it to the guardians, and if they sanctioned it I should bring it under the notice of the Poor Law Board. On my next visit I found that all the men in the infirmary requiring them had been supplied with house slippers, or shoes. I found several pairs of old shoes afterwards, stowed in the surgery, and ranged along the wall; I believe they were the same.

I have often seen lice in the heads of the adult patients, male and female; I have called the attention of the nurse to it; these patients had been in the infirmary for some time.

The house is much more cleanly now than it was on the 12th of October, it was very dirty then, it is as clean now as soap, soda, and water can make it; I am now speaking of the infirmary, and not of the house; I have not been over the house since the 12th October.

[The following entries in the visitors' book were put in:—

"10th September 1867.—I have inspected the workhouse this day, and find the whole establishment in excellent order.

(signed) "*W. H. T. Hawley*,
"Poor Law Inspector.

"19th September 1867.—Visited the house this day, and found it in very good order throughout.

(signed) "*S. Nicholson.*

"4th October 1867.—Visited the house and found the invalids all well cared for, and all the inmates comfortable and cleanly.

(signed) "*Robt. Tyler Barrett.*
"*Chas. Roumieu.*
"*J. Benthall.*
"*Jas. Hewitt.*

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"17th October 1867.—Visited the sick wards, and also those occupied by the women and children. Found that some repairs are needed in the receiving wards, and some whitewashing in the lavatories, and also recommend that water be laid on to a privy in the yard to the north of the male infirmary; in all other respects the wards are cleanly, and the patients comfortable.

(signed) "*R. T. Barrett.*
"*Chas. Roumieu.*
"*R. J. Stovall.*
"*S. Nicholson.*
"*J. Symons.*

"24th October 1867.—Mr. Richard Eve signed his name as a visitor, but made no remark."]

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## 19th November 1867.

WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL's Evidence—*continued.*

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I county-courted the guardians for the lunacy fees for two lunatics; I recovered the fee for one, the other I did not recover, because the latter had not been paid within three months after the half-year in which it became payable.

A patient with gonorrhœa would go into the venereal ward, as well as a patient with syphilis.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I was in utter ignorance that the visit of the "Lancet" Commissioners was expected. Dr. Anstie when he came gave me his card after he had sent one in to the master; when I was parting with them, Dr. Stallard gave me his card; I said to Dr. Anstie I was not the master, but the doctor, and he said I was the very person they wanted to see; I knew Dr. Anstie was a medical man, nothing was said as to the object of this visit; I surmised they came down to see the house, and that they were the gentlemen who had made the previous reports; I read the "Lancet"; I did not know the house would be reported at all; I did not expect there would be such a report made; I told them it was about the worst time a person could come to look at the house, because of the change of masters; I think I also mentioned the fact that the inmates were out hopping.

I know the Metropolitan Poor Law Medical Officers Association with which Dr. Rogers is connected; I am not a member of it; I have attended one meeting of the association; I never heard Dr. Anstie's name nor saw it in print; they did not produce Mr. Eager's card; I went round with them.

I don't say that the lighting of the upper syphilitic ward is bad; there are five windows in a room 36 feet long; I have had proper shutters made to fit the ventilating panes, so that whilst the weather is severe they can arrange the shutters as they please; they can't bear the room without the shutters, when the wind is in certain quarters; the nurse has the shutters under her control, and can give them to the patients as there is occasion; the ventilating panes and shutters were put up by my recommendation; I could not recommend anything better.

The walls are bare, there is nothing on the walls; I have seen them much cleaner and much dirtier; they have not been whitewashed since the visit of the "Lancet" Commissioners.

I have never made any complaint about the bedsteads; they are two feet six inches wide; they would be narrow for a water bed, but not for any other bed; I have known no ill effect, but the bed would be firmer if the bedsteads were wider; the night commodes were there, and could be seen by any one.

I have found the male pauper, Murphy, a good nurse; I could not find so good a one as he in the house; he was always very willing, and I never heard a complaint against him.

It was never explained to me why the guardians did not consider a boarded floor for the children's day-room necessary; the children in the cottages are brought up on brick floors; at the time I reported the floor in the children's day-room it was very much more worn than now; on several occasions I have seen a quantity of water lying in the hollows, and I have often seen the children sitting on the floor; that has all been repaired, and the floor made very even; that was the reason of my objection; the floor is not always perfectly dry, that is according to the weather; I don't recollect what state it was in on the 12th of October; I should say that the dampness was sometimes from washing, and if there had been rain for several days the atmosphere would make it damp.

I can't say how long the dinner had been served up when we got to the old women's ward; the meals when they get to the sick and infirm wards are never hot, they are warm, they are neither hot nor cold; I have frequently observed that to be the case; I have never complained of that or recommended any improvement.

I have been in two other workhouses, one in Sheerness; I have also been over the Strand workhouse; I have never been medical officer of a workhouse before, except as assistant; I have never been in a workhouse in Essex; I know the Tendring union, I knew Manningtree

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Manningtree and have been there; I knew a Dr. Mungo Park; I was his assistant; I had charge of the Newhaven workhouse for a month, I never saw the dinners cut up; I don't know that they were cut up in the hall.

When the meat is sent to the sick wards the plates are sent in upon trays; I never saw any cloth over the meat or anything else; the three old women had just commenced their dinner when we went in; I don't know that some of the old women preferred bacon; I had told the present master that if they preferred bacon to beef they might have it, but not bacon instead of mutton; I should not prescribe mutton, and sanction beef or bacon instead; if an old woman had asked for bacon instead of mutton, I should not have allowed it; it is out of duty, and not of kindness, that I order the old women a meat dinner every day.

The explanation as to the dirty state of one of the two fidgetty imbeciles was asked of me. I said, "He did all the dirty work of the house." He carries up all the coals; he carries the food to the pigs; his hands were very dirty. He turns the handle of the washing machine; he is very willing to do this. I never considered him unable; he did so much work that the nurse asked me to order him extra food.

The able-bodied dormitories are certainly very good rooms, but I don't consider the ventilation sufficient.

There is a report to Mr. Hawley, dated 16th November 1866 (*shown to Witness.*) That is my signature.

"What is the state of the ventilation and drainage?—Very good.
Supply of water?—Very good.
General sanitary state of the workhouse?—Very good.

"*W. E. P.*,
"M. O.'

It was my report on the state of the workhouse on that occasion. I always understood that the inmates are locked in at night without water-closet or any bell to call assistance. I have not heard that the under porter sleeps in the room and has the keys. I have heard since the 12th of October that there is a responsible woman in the female ward with the keys. Whenever there has been a woman in labour, some one has been able to leave the ward to communicate it; that has always been the case.

I gave the newspaper containing the report of the inquest on the epileptic patient to Dr. Anstie; it was the "County Chronicle," of the 4th of January 1867. The newspaper was put in. The report was as follows:—

"Coroner's Inquest.—Singular Death.

"On Monday afternoon last an inquest was held at the Farnham Workhouse, before C. J. Woods, Esq., on the body of John Tuckey, 41 years of age, who died on the previous Saturday morning under circumstances detailed below.

"*Thomas Barnett*, an inmate of the workhouse, deposed:—On Friday morning last, soon after eight o'clock, the deceased, myself, and three others, commenced cleaning out a cesspool in the workhouse garden, which is open at the top and bricked at the sides. We used buckets for dipping out the soil, the cesspool being quite full. An accident happened to John Tuckey at half-past nine, by which time we had lowered the soil one foot, leaving about four feet to remove, of which the greater part was thick. We were on working when I heard a man named Clear say that a man had fallen in. I was then about a rod away. I said, 'Why don't you get him out again, then?' and immediately ran to the cesspool. I laid down, and putting my hand under the soil I felt some person, who, on getting his head clear, I found to be deceased. I asked Clear to assist me in getting him out, but he refused, and stood up laughing. Clear was next to the deceased when he fell into the soil. I next called to another man named Woods, by whose assistance I got him out, and we assisted him to the workhouse. I there left him in charge of the master, and returned to my work. The deceased was subject to fits, and when the attacks came on he would suddenly fall down and remain insensible for four or five minutes. This would sometimes happen three or four times a week.

"*By a Juror.*—The deceased appeared to be in very good spirits before the accident.

"*Richard Clear*, the person alluded to by the last witness as having refused assistance when requested, was next called, and duly cautioned by the coroner as to any statement he might make on oath. The witness expressed his willingness to be sworn, and said—About eight o'clock on Friday morning last, the deceased, myself, and three other men commenced cleaning out a cesspool on these premises, four of us using buckets and the other a ladle. We had been at work about an hour and a half, when something happened, I being at the time about two yards from Tuckey, who had been laving before me. He was resting, and sitting on the brick wall of the cesspool with his legs over the water. I shortly afterwards missed him from the wall, and on looking in saw him splashing in the soil. I called to Thomas Barnett.

"*The Coroner.*—Did you not at once attempt to get the poor man out?

"*Witness.*—I had a pain in my back, which prevented my assisting to get him out.

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"*The Coroner.*—But your pain was not so bad that you were unable to lave the water out?

"*Witness.*—No; I could do that. I was not able to get him out by myself.

"*The Coroner.*—According to your own admission you made no endeavour to get him out. I am ashamed of you; thoroughly ashamed of you.

"*Witness.*—No words passed between us. I have sometimes had fits myself, and was all in a shiver and a shake.

"*The Coroner* very severely censured the witness for his cool indifference at a moment when his assistance might have saved the life of a human being, and ordered him to leave the room.

"*The Jury* expressed their entire concurrence in the coroner's remarks.

"*Mr. Sargent,* master of the workhouse, deposed:—I knew the deceased. He has frequently been in the workhouse, and was last admitted about two months ago. On Friday morning I selected some men to clean out a cesspool on these premises, of whom the deceased, John Tuckey, was one. I have seen him in a fit once during the last two months in the dining hall. He went off for two or three seconds only, and was perfectly helpless.

"*The Coroner* here expressed an opinion that in consequence of his suffering from fits the deceased *was an improper person to be employed in clearing a cesspool.*

"*Mr. Sargent* said it did not occur to him at the time or he certainly should not have so employed the deceased. His attention was called to the accident at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, when the deceased was brought up into the ward entirely covered with soil, but perfectly sensible. Witness gave him a glass of gin, and ordered him to be placed in a warm bath. Half-an-hour afterwards witness visited him in bed, where, in reply to a question, deceased said he felt very bad; but at four o'clock, before which time he had received medical attendance, brandy, and medicine, he seemed decidedly better. The witness detailed at some length the result of each of his numerous visits to Tuckey, and added that the latter showed a great disinclination to speak after the accident, or to partake of his medicines and other necessaries.

"*Jane White,* principal nurse at the Farnham Union, said:—On Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, John Tuckey was first put under my charge at the workhouse. He was then in the able-bodied men's room, and I went to him with the doctor, who ordered me to give him some brandy, to put a mustard poultice on the chest, and to keep him warm. I saw the deceased several times, and whenever I spoke to him he complained of being very bad, and said he had a heavy cold. He once complained of pains in the stomach, and was sick twice during the day. Dr. Powell ordered him to be removed into the infirmary, and prescribed medicine for him. I saw him soon after 10 o'clock on Friday night, and again at six on the following morning, when he seemed about the same. About a quarter to eight I took him some wine, which he was unable to swallow, and he died at eight o'clock.

"*William Murphy,* night assistant at the workhouse infirmary, said the deceased took medicine five or six times during the night, the last time being about seven o'clock on Saturday morning. He died very suddenly at the last. Seven or eight other persons were sleeping at that time in the infirmary.

"*Thomas Bohan* took the deceased some beef tea at intervals, but could not say whether he partook of it, as he requested him each time to place it by the bedside, and witness did not clear away the jugs.

"*The Coroner* here remarked that after hearing the evidence given by previous witnesses as to the treatment of the deceased after the accident, he was strongly of opinion that the house-surgeon should be examined on that point. The proceedings were accordingly adjourned for a short time, and Dr. Powell was immediately sent for.

"*Dr. Powell* said—About 11 o'clock on Friday morning I was at the workhouse, when my attention was called to the deceased, who was in one of the able-bodied rooms lying in a comatose state. I had been previously informed that he had fallen into a cesspool, and had been placed in a warm bath. I was likewise informed that Mr. Sargent had given him some gin, which had caused him to be sick, and he threw up a quantity of black matter, which I saw on the ground. It was quite dark, and I am of opinion that it was some of the fluid from the cesspool, showing some had entered his stomach. The body generally was cold, but the deceased was quite sensible, and said he wanted to go to sleep. I ordered two ounces of brandy to be administered at once, and a similar quantity in the course of two or three hours. I saw him again about seven o'clock the same evening, at which time reaction had taken place. The body was warm, and the pulse very feeble and slow. The deceased complained of pains in the stomach; which he described as being wind and water. The nurse had previously applied a mustard poultice over the stomach, which was a proper application. He was breathing quickly and laboriously, and the bronchial tubes were full of mucus. I then ordered his removal to the infirmary, and supplied medicine to be taken hourly, to act as a stimulant. I also ordered an extra supply of tea. He was quite sensible when I left him, but I did not again see him alive. I have examined the body externally since

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since death, and it presents no unusual external appearances. Decomposition set in about three hours after death. When I saw him at 11 o'clock on Friday he was not in a fit state to take an emetic, or I should have administered one. The poison generated in the soil would be very quickly absorbed into the stomach.

"At this stage of the proceedings the coroner said he considered it necessary that a post mortem examination should be made, and he further thought that it should be made in the presence of another medical man.

"*The Coroner* having requested the opinion of the jury, the latter remarked that everything necessary appeared to have been done in regard to the deceased's treatment, and they therefore considered that a post-mortem examination was unnecessary.

"*The Coroner* expressed regret at his own opposition to their views, and it was ultimately arranged that a post-mortem examination should take place, and that the inquest should be adjourned until Wednesday afternoon for that purpose."

I never told Dr. Anstie that "the late master chose to think that an epileptic inmate who had remained in bed to repose himself after a severe fit, was unduly self-indulgent, and made him get up and go into the garden to take out manure from a cesspool." I did tell Dr. Anstie that the late matron had told me that matters were suppressed at the inquest, and that the man had a fit in the morning. I was present at the inquest. From what I have since heard from the men in the house, I understand that the man did not have a fit. I have asked them as carefully as I could. I have made those inquiries within the last few days. When I made the statement to Dr. Anstie, I knew the account Mr. Sargent had given. I never heard that the deceased had been employed at his own request, because he would have been for doing so.

I have had a good fight, but not with the guardians, and I give them credit that, with very few exceptions, they have given whatever I have asked for. I firmly believe that when they have not, they have done it from perfectly conscientious motives. I believe the house has every board-day been specially prepared for the guardians, so that they have found it particularly clean as compared with other days. I have never made a complaint that has not received their most careful consideration. I know the master had a knack of being able to convince the guardians. I know that there has always been opposition on the part of the late master, but not of the guardians. The guardians have almost always overruled the master with reference to my recommendation.

I don't think I have ever complained of the insufficient staff of nursing, but I believe the first nurse resigned because she had too much work. The guardians were willing to give her an assistant. There was no room for her. If there was a good helper in each ward, that would be sufficient; I mean a permanent one, but that we could not get. The ordinary inmates have a great objection to help in the venereal wards, and we were obliged to get them from the patients themselves. I have never recommended a paid night nurse, but that would be the best course to adopt.

Children have no business in the laundry, but they come after their mothers. There is what the women call a guard in the room; it is not a fixture, and it is not used. The fire is required for heating irons. If the child had not been taken out of the workhouse so soon after the accident, I think it would have got well.

I did not put the guardians into the county court from any ill-feeling, but to try the right, the Poor Law Board having decided that I was not entitled to the fees. I merely told Dr. Anstie that I county-courted the guardians for my lunacy fees. There were two grounds upon which I thought I was not entitled to recover, one was the Statute of Limitations, and the other that the woman died before she was removed from the house. Mr. Hollest, the clerk, appeared for the guardians, and raised the defence that it could not be charged to the rates after a certain period. Thinking I could not recover I had not sent in my bill in time. I would not myself have described the conduct of the guardians as to my fees as Dr. Anstie has in paragraph 14.

The following letters were put in and read:—

LETTER of Dr. *Powell* to the Poor Law Board, dated 7 October 1865, as to Lunacy Fee.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, Farnham, Surrey, 7 October 1865.

IN reply to yours of 3rd October, there was no order made by any justice for the payment of my fee; the usual course adopted in the workhouse since I became workhouse medical officer, and during the time of my predecessor, has been on the admission of any lunatic into the workhouse whom the medical officer considered required removing to a lunatic asylum, or on any inmate becoming insane, for the medical officer to fill up the proper form and hand it to the workhouee master, who had the lunatic then visited and examined by a magistrate or clergyman, who filled and signed his portion of the form; then the proper officer removed the lunatic to the asylum. For such certificate the guardians have always paid the workhouse medical officer the fee. Had the lunatic in this case been removed to the asylum, I should have included the fee in my usual quarterly account, and the guardians would have paid it; but I did not feel justified in doing so in this case without your sanction.

"I am, &c.

"The Poor Law Board, Whitehall." (signed) "*W. Edward Powell*, Workhouse Medical Officer."

W. E. Powell.

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LETTER of Poor Law Board to Dr. *Powell*, dated 23 November 1865.

"Sir, Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 23 November 1865.

"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and as regards the inquiry submitted to them in your letter of the 31st August, I am to state that if you, as medical officer of the Farnham Union Workhouse, only fill up a certificate as to the state of a pauper inmate of the workhouse, whether such certificate have reference to mental or physical infirmity, the Board consider that you are not entitled to any extra compensation for so doing, as the case would fall within Art. 205, No. 3, of the General Consolidated Order.

"If, however, you should be summoned to attend the justice when he makes an order for the removal of a pauper to an asylum, the case would be different. You would then, the Board consider, be entitled to some remuneration, although of what amount the Board cannot say.

"If the justice should attend at the workhouse whilst you are there, the Board do not think that you could be entitled to so large a compensation as if you attended away from the workhouse, at the residence of the justice, or at the petty sessions.

"The Board direct me to add, that the practice which you state exists in the union, of an order for the removal to an asylum of a pauper lunatic being made by the justice without the actual presence of the medical officer at the time, is a very irregular, if not an illegal, proceeding on his part.

I am, &c.

"W. E. Powell, Esq. (signed) "*Enfield*, Secretary."
Medical Officer, Farnham, Surrey."

I know nothing about the workhouse library. I have seen some books in the master's office. I don't think I have ever noticed any in the infirmary.

*By the late Master.*—I remember an investigation held in the workhouse in March 1866. The cause of the inquiry was certain complaints made by me against the late master and matron.

The complaints are contained in the paper signed by me.

The following letter was put in and read:—

LETTER of Poor Law Board to the Guardians, dated 22 May 1866, relative to Complaints of Dr. *Powell*.

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

"Sir, "22 May 1866.

"I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Guardians of the Farnham Union that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, his Report upon the inquiry held by him on the 14th and 20th of March last, and 3rd of April, into the charges preferred by Mr. Powell, medical officer of the workhouse, against Mr. Sargent, the master, and Miss Stedman, the matron. The Board have also received from Mr. Hawley a copy of the evidence taken on that occasion.

"The charges in question were communicated to the Guardians by the Board, in their letter of the 7th of March last.

"As regards the charges against the master, the Board, upon a careful consideration of the evidence, are of opinion that the first, second, third, twelfth, and sixteenth, as set forth in Mr. Powell's letter of complaint, are not proved; and, in the case of the fifteenth, which was as follows: 'That Jane Simmons, admitted' (to the workhouse) 'on February 12th, was placed to sleep in the tramp ward on that night.' They consider that the proceedings of the master were justified by the state in which the woman presented herself for admission, having regard to the caution which he had previously given her.

"The Board consider that of the charges against the matron, the sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth were not proved; and that the fourth, fifth, and seventh charges, although proved, were satisfactorily explained by Miss Stedman, or by the other evidence taken at the inquiry.

"In regard to the ninth charge, viz.; 'That the females admitted on the 3rd and 23rd of January, after being bathed, had each to take a sheet off their bed to dry themselves with,' the Board are of opinion that, whether the sheets so used were clean, as stated by Miss Stedman, or dirty, as stated by the nurse, the practice of allowing the women, after being bathed, to use them for the purpose of drying themselves, is very objectionable, and should be discontinued, and a sufficient quantity of clean towels supplied to the receiving ward; and further, that the matron is censurable for having allowed the practice in question to prevail.

"The fourteenth charge, also against the matron, was that 'on the 12th of February the medical officer found Eliza Cumber (since dead) with only one sheet on her bed, and that it was in a most filthy state, stiffened with phlegm; that on inquiring he found the other sheet under the bed, in such a state that she' (Eliza Cumber) 'had to take it off two days before, and that her chemise was encrusted with fœcal matter; and that he (the medical officer) at once ordered, in writing, clean linen to be supplied.' This charge has, in the opinion

opinion of the Board, been substantiated; and they are of opinion that the matron is censurable for her proceedings in regard to the deceased, Eliza Cumber. W. E. Powell.

"The Board cannot conclude this communication without expressing their regret that the medical officer should have considered himself justified in making a series of charges against the master and matron, which he has, in the case of the master, altogether failed to establish as substantial offences, and which, in the case of the matron, have also been, to a great extent, disproved. 19 Nov. 1867.

"I am, &c.,

"W. Hollest, Esq., (signed) *H. Fleming*,

"Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union." "Secretary."

The washing of the inmates in their utensils had occurred before that investigation; I am not aware it has been the case since that investigation. I think that the question of the scanty supply of towels and linen was investigated by Mr. Hawley; after the investigation it was remedied. I don't think there has been any stint of bedding, linen, and other necessary articles since that time. I have never heard the nurse complain of want of sheets or towelling until recently, when she applied to Miss Stedman for short towels. There was one basin in the infirmary for my use at the time the inmates used the utensils for washing purposes; I cannot recollect having seen more than one. There was a basin in the male infirmary, a basin in the female infirmary, and one in the venereal wards, but they were for my use. The patients could have used the basins if they chose. I found the basins there, and directed them to be reserved for me. There was nothing to prevent the patients using those basins if they thought fit. I could have ordered basins before if I had known they were wanting; when they were ordered half were supplied immediately. I ordered a dozen, and half-a-dozen were supplied. There has been a supply ever since, but I should like a basin for every inmate. I have constantly directed the nurse to obtain more; she never got what I should call sufficient, viz., one for each bed. I should think that between 70 and 80 is the greatest number of cases I have ever had at any one time; I speak of all cases on the medical book; it does not follow that they are all receiving medical attendance. I should say that more than half are actually sick; all persons receiving any extras are on the medical book; the other cases are not receiving medical attendance. I think I have had 13 cases in the upper venereal ward, not 14; that was before the fever wards were opened. I think I have had 13 more than once, but not several times. The staircase from the lower to the upper ward is boarded and closed when the door is shut.

There were seven women occupying the infirm women's day-room, but only three when the "Lancet" Commissioners came. They were bootless and decrepid. The other four were not so old. They were sitting on a bench opposite the fire, with the plates on their knees. It is not correct that there were seven crouching over the fire, as stated in the Report. Five of the seven have meat every day, and two have meat five days and soup two days. The names of the old women were Emma Boxhall, Mary Smith, and Penelope Wells, and Mary Weedon—they had meat every day; and Jane Simmons and Harriet Foster, who had meat five times and soup twice a week. I now find there were only six, and not seven, old women in that ward; but there was a child besides. The two last had house diet four days a week, which were two meat days and two soup days; and I order them meat on three days, in a specific entry, which is No. 6 dietary. I have nothing to do with ordering the house dietary. The house diet for these two women was Monday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday. I cannot say whether Mary Weedon was present when the "Lancet" Commissioners came or not. I don't know that the hard benches were made for the accommodation of the old men; they have backs. They are very comfortable benches; not so comfortable as a Windsor chair. The old men were quite infirm and unable to work. It was not an act of cruelty to allow them to sit round the fire without occupation. I never heard they were not kindly treated. I have no reason to doubt that the imbecile Thomas Garfath had a clean suit of clothes every week. The 12th of October was a Saturday. He was on the medical list. I could have ordered him not to be put to any dirty work, if I had chosen; it did him no harm. I could not say who amongst the old men stated that the newspapers had been taken away. I could not name either of the old men who said so. I can't bring to my recollection the name of any one who said so. There were 10 or a dozen in the ward at the time. I should say that three or four said the newspaper had been taken away. I can't say whether from themselves or others. I don't think I could point any of them out if I saw them.

The porter informed me that the men in the tramp ward had no food at night; he said nothing about morning. I don't know whether they get any food in the morning or not. I have never made any application, except in my letter to the guardians, for any food for the tramps. I have never asked the porter to give any, but he has told me it was not allowed. I never asked the master for any.

[A transcript of the shorthand notes of the meeting of the guardians on the 11th July 1867 was here put in, and proved by Mr. Chapman.] The notes were as follows;—

W. E. Powell.

19 Nov. 1867.

FARNHAM BOARD OF GUARDIANS, 11th July 1867.

Present:—Mr. R. T. Barrett, in the Chair, Rev. C. Stonehouse, Messrs. Percy, Weston, S. Andrews, and Mr. Roumieu.

A LETTER was read from Dr. Powell, dated 8th July 1867, which states that a woman named Frances Hopkins, and her husband, applied for admission on Saturday the 29th June. The husband was refused an order, and the wife admitted and sent into the infirmary in labour on Sunday morning about eight o'clock. She states that she had no food on Saturday morning at Cobham, nor until nine o'clock on Sunday morning when the nurse gave her some bread and butter, and that 27 hours had elapsed without her partaking of food, 14 of which were spent in Farnham workhouse. The general practice in the workhouse is to give tramps nothing to eat on their admission. This case was not brought as a complaint, but that the custom might be altered if the Board thought it advisable.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I think the woman had better tell her own tale.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Roumieu left the room for the purpose of eliciting the facts of the case from the woman's own statement.

Master's book produced, containing an application for clothing to the value of 3 *s.* for the woman's husband.

*Mr. Sargent.*—I must explain that her chargeability here arises from her inability to go further on her journey. The woman came in last Saturday week, and the man on Sunday about the middle of the day. I do not know that she made any complaint that she was in want of anything.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—With respect to the time this woman seems to have remained here without food, I suppose everything has been done in accordance with the regulations of the Poor Law Board, but that no sustenance should have been afforded her seems a lamentable fact if her statement be true.

*Mr. Sargent.*—I think it would be a lamentable case if true; but I think the nurse, if she had any humanity about her, should have seen to her. The facts of the case are these: On Saturday night she obtained an order to come in for a night's lodging. I saw the woman come in for the night's lodging. I saw her come down the garden path, and the order was brought to me. I sent her down to the tramps' ward, and heard nothing further about it until next morning, when I cut a half-pound of bread for her when she came out of the tramps' ward. She did not come out, and the deputy porter went down, and on coming back said she was in labour. The nurse was sent for by me, and she went back and the woman was taken to the infirmary. The breakfast cut was not given to her.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I want to ascerain whether a tramp arriving here at eight o'clock at night has to remain until the next day without food.

*Mr. Sargent.*—(As understood.) All able-bodied persons would be refused, but sick persons, children, and others who are unable to work might have half their allowance over night if they wished it.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—This woman came here a little before nine. She had not anything in her mouth supplied by this institution until (as I understand it) the middle of the day on Sunday.

*Mr. Sargent.*—At 8·10 (here is the memorandum) I sent an order to Dr. Powell requesting him to attend the woman in labour, and consequently she was then in the infirmary in charge of women, the matron and nurse. Dr. Powell arrived at ten o'clock, so that if she had not any food supplied, I leave it to you to say whose fault it was. If the person had come under my immediate control through a bad leg, for instance, I should have undoubtedly supplied him or her with food long before that time.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—The woman says she came in here at nine o'clock on Saturday night in a state of complete exhaustion, and she complained to the deputy porter that she had had no food for a certain time, and had walked a long distance. I think it is said that a woman should be shut up at nine o'clock at night and shut up too till next day, having to rap like a criminal. And I understand she has had nothing offered her from this house until the middle of the day on Sunday. I do not think any blame attaches, except to the deputy porter who took the order.

*Thomas Boham* was here called in. He said in reply to questions put by the Chairman and Mr. Roumieu, I took the order for admission from Mrs. Hopkins, and showed her into the tramps' ward. She asked if there was anything to eat, but she appeared to be troubled more about her husband than anything else.

The *Chairman.*—Did she tell you that she wanted food, that she was exhausted, and that she had not eaten for several hours?

*Boham.*—No Sir. She told me she had been walking from Cobham, and she said she was hungry. I think I took the order to the master.

*Question.*

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*Question.*—Did you tell the master or matron she wanted food?

*Answer.*—I do not recollect. I am not certain that the master was at home.

*The Chairman.*—I think the superintendent of police should be asked to attend here next board day.

*Mr. Roumieu*—Under what arrangement is it that no food is given; is it a legal enactment, or is it a resolution of the Board as to time?

*Mr. Sargent.*—It is on the minutes. It is also the custom not to give them food on their admission until the next morning.

*The Chairman.*—I think every person so admitted should have half a-pound of bread, or that they should not be admitted without seeing some responsible officer. I should ask you to frame a resolution to that effect.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I want to know how the case was treated after Mr. Sargent took cognisance of it.

*Mr. Sargent.*—The man was sent down to ask her to get up, and finding she did not come out soon he went to tell her again, and said the woman was in labour. I told him to go for the nurse, and the woman was taken into the infirmary. At 8.10. I sent an order to Dr. Powell. I took it for granted that the nurse had offered her tea.

*The Chairman.*—Is there food at the disposal of the nurse without first coming to you?

*Mr. Sargent.*—No, Sir, but the nurse has arrowroot and other articles which she might have given herself.

*The Chairman.*—Then if you had given it a thought you must have known that she had no breakfast?

*Mr. Sargent.*—Yes, but I think if the nurse had been told, I should have been informed by her of the circumstances.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I do not want to create any feeling in the matter, but I have ascertained that the nurse gave her bread and butter and tea from her own resources, and that has been refused to be replaced by Mr. Sargent. If you can give us any explanation, do it at once. I only want to show that the woman had an appetite, and that she wanted these things.

*Mr. Sargent.*—I am very sorry to say, indeed, there is much feeling; and I am the victim of that feeling.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—The nurse gave her the things she required.

*Mr. Sargent.*—But the nurse got it back again; it was tea and sugar, and not food.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I ask you whether when the case came under your care, you offered her any food, you say you did not? She wanted a breakfast, and if she did'nt she ought to have had it.

*Mr. Sargent.*—The facts are these. There is a helper in the infirmary who gets tea and sugar in the morning. In addition to this there is one ounce of tea and seven (?) ounces sugar (dry) weighed out to this woman that she may have it. On the Sunday morning I knew nothing at all about her having anything given to her on her admission, I took it for granted she would, but I find on the Sunday Dr. Powell ordered her No. 3 diet, two ounces arrowroot, one ounce sugar, and also some broth. In addition to that, one ounce of tea and seven ounces of sugar, dry, to be given out of the stores; and in the afternoon one pound of oatmeal and eight ounces of sugar. The only explanation I can give is, that the woman was sent into the infirmary, and I trusted that if she wanted anything the matron and nurse would see what was to be done.

*The Chairman.*—There is something in that. A woman in labour should be in the charge of female officers. I think when the woman was put in the charge of female officers the duty of the master should cease. If there had been any refusal when she applied, then the master's responsibility would begin anew. I am surprised to find in the medical book, "one ounce of tea and seven ounces of sugar for attendant on F. Hopkins."

*Mr. Roumieu.*—They seem to have a draught of water, and go and lay down in that kennel until the next morning. The system is a bad one as regards these casual tramps.

*Mr. Sargent.*—I think it is highly desirable that some alteration should be made, and in future I will see to the cases myself; but nothing had been said to me, and I thought it was an ordinary tramp case.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—I think something should be said to the superintendent of police, not to divide his favours in this singular manner, separating husband and wife.

*Mr. Sargent.*—With respect to the nurse saying the things had not been supplied to her; I can state that she has been supplied with them.

*Mr. Roumieu.*—We have all our own views of the case, and do not want it to go further,

W. E. Powell. I only wanted to ascertain what has been the rule by which the tramps were treated in this union.

19 Nov. 1867. *Mr. Roumieu* then moved the following proposition: "It is the wish of the board that every person admitted to this house shall before being placed in any ward be seen and spoken to by a responsible officer of this establishment."

This was seconded by Mr. S. Andrews and carried unanimously, and the clerk was directed to record the same upon the minutes.

The man's application was refused.

The woman (Frances Hopkins) told me that she had told the porter it was not a proper place to put her in, so near her confinement. There was an order in the usual form sent to me from the workhouse on the Sunday morning to attend the case. I have no doubt it was stated to be a labour case. I attended immediately; it was about 8.30. I ascertained that she was in labour, but the pains had discontinued, and as the labour was not sufficiently advanced for me to be of any service I went away. I stopped with her from half to three-quarters of an hour. I had left directions with the nurse to send for me when I was wanted.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I never made any recommendation to the guardians with respect to the tramp wards. I have stated that they were not fit to be occupied by human beings. I have never in writing made a representation to the guardians to this effect. I should think it would be a great presumption to make such a representation when the guardians and Mr. Hawley were satisfied with them.

When I said they were not fit for human beings I meant that they were too stable-like. I have been round several times with the guardians, who have often remarked that it was not a fit place for the tramps. This was when I first came. I never made any representation to them as a Board. I have not represented to them that the tramps were likely to suffer in health. I have never represented that the ventilation was insufficient. I have never seen the shutters stuck up. I was never called to attend a tramp. I have never represented to the guardians that the warmth was insufficient. I have never represented to any party that the warmth or ventilation was insufficient. I have never been called in to see a sick tramp by night. I have been called in, perhaps on two occasions, in the morning, to see whether a tramp was able to travel. I have turned no one out to go and travel. have always leant to the merciful rule.

I am not aware that by Article 207, No. 6, I am required to report in writing to the guardians "any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which I might deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates."

I am not aware that in addition to my being the medical officer of the sick I am also the sanitary officer of the workhouse.

I have no doubt I received the letter of the 2nd of March 1866. I have no recollection of it.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I am aware that the female tramp ward is about 18 feet long, about nine feet high, six feet on the sides, and about 10½ feet wide, and that there is a door fitting fairly—also a window without glass, with a shutter fitting fairly. It has a roof, and on the whole keeps out wind and weather. I know that there is a raised platform lying on an inclined plane, and extending the whole length of the room, as in a guard-room of barracks; on this platform are straw beds. I should not call them comfortable. If the tick was fairly filled with straw I should not say they are comfortable or uncomfortable. The tramps are glad to lie upon them. I prefer these straw beds to flock beds, they are more cleanly. A new flock bed just turned up is more comfortable than straw. I have understood that the tramps have one rug each. The floor is paved with bricks. With the window closed the ventilation is insufficient. I have never suggested any ventilation, because if it were the same as in the infirmary it would be too great, unless a person were to have charge of it. I have never known any ill-effects from the arrangements in these tramp wards.

I think there should be a fire-place, with ventilation, and a person in charge. The present wards, with a fire-place, and better ventilation, and a responsible person near to them, in charge, would render the wards sufficient tramp wards for a proper number.

*By late Master.*—John Tuckey was never a patient in the infirmary. I never saw him except on his admission. I don't know what state he was in when he went to empty the cesspool. I saw him first afterwards at 11 to a quarter past. I thought it was a serious case; he was in danger, and I thought his removal would be dangerous. I came again to the house at 6.40 and remained until 7.20. I thought there was no necessity for going again until the evening. When I saw him at night he was more conscious, and the system had rallied, and he was able to walk with assistance to the infirmary. I did swear at the coroner's inquest that everything had been done for the man that could be. I was informed when I came to the workhouse that the man had fallen in between eight and nine. I don't know who told me. Another medical man was called in for the *post-mortem* examination, because the coroner said I ought to have seen the patients between 11 and 7 o'clock.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I was aware of the cesspool. It is 36 yards from the infirmary. It was uncovered

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uncovered before the accident, and it has only been covered since, but I have a very indistinct recollection about it. I never found it offensive. I have never heard any complaint from any inmate that it was offensive except when it was emptied. I have no reason to suppose that it has been injurious to the health of the inmates of the infirmary. I have never complained of it.

*By late Master.*—The coroner did not state that in consequence of my conduct at a previous inquest he had no confidence in me. I am not aware that the coroner had complained to the Board of Guardians; I now recollect the case of a man who died from gangrene of the feet in 1866. I was summoned to attend that inquest; I had erased an entry of the nature of the disease in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. The man was admitted on the 24th of January, and he died the 4th of February; that took in three weeks of my medical book. In the first week and third I left a blank as to the cause of disease. In the second week I entered, by mistake, gangrene. I did not intend to enter it. I was almost satisfied that the man would die, and I did not wish the coroner to ascertain the cause of death from my book without calling me as a witness; a letter from the coroner addressed to the guardians, dated 7th February 1866, was communicated to me.

[The following letter was put in and read.]

"Letter of *C. J. Woods*, Coroner, to the Guardians, dated 7 February 1866.

"Sir, Farnham Workhouse, 7 February 1866.

"Upon the holding of an inquest to-day on the body of a man named 'Anderson,' I had occasion to refer to your 'Workhouse Medical Relief Book,' in which I found three separate references to the case, the column 'Nature of Disease' on each occasion not being filled up; such omission not having occurred, so far as I made a search, in any other part of the book. It would not, however, be within my sphere of duty to make any observation on this omission, but that in the second of the three entries I noticed an erasure in this particular column; and on questioning Mr. Powell, your medical officer, he was under the necessity of admitting that he had originally made the entry 'gangrene'; and on hearing that an inquiry was to take place (the necessity of which he had himself suggested), and not having received a summons to attend, he had erased the word in order that I might not get any information from his book. I told Mr. Powell that I considered his conduct in doing so extremely improper and censurable, and that I should make a report accordingly to his Board of Guardians.

I have, &c.

The Chairman. (signed) *Chas. Jno. Wood*, Coroner.

I had no doubt whatever that this man's ailment was gangrene. My book is made up weekly, and it is my duty to make it up weekly. I told the coroner candidly that the reason I erased the word was, that the coroner of the western division of the county of Surrey (repeating his words) should not get any information from my book as to the cause of death without calling me. After the inquest and before the next meeting of the guardians I reinserted the word "gangrene," and told the Poor Law Board so. The coroner never told me that it was in consequence of this case that he called in another medical man to make the *post-mortem* examination in the case of John Tuckey.

There was another occasion on which I was called upon to explain an alteration in the medical book. There was a case in the infirmary which had been ordered a pint of porter daily, but I was told by the nurse that the mother of the child had told her, that the child had only had half a pint, and I altered the entry accordingly; the name of the child was Elizabeth Balchin; I altered the figure one into half for a week; I did not know that the child had received a pint of porter per day.

[The following reports were put in and read.]

Copy Report in Master's Journal, and the Medical Officer's reply in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book.

The Master begs to call the attention of the Board to an alteration which the medical officer made in his book with reference to the quantity of porter ordered for Eliza Balchin.

The alteration was ½ pint was substituted for 1 pint.

This was done after the patient had been supplied with 1 pint during the whole week; it is in the eighth week of the Michaelmas quarter 1867.

Week ending 17th August 1867.

The porter ordered for Eliza Balchin and supplied to her was 1 pint daily this week.

*W. Ed. Powell*, Medical Officer.

The day after I made the alteration the nurse told me it was incorrect, and I told her to remind me of it when I was at my medical book; but she did not do so, and I forgot it.

The Board of Guardians paid for those water beds through me, and I received a commission. I paid Mr. Hooper the full charge, and he returned the commission; I had a similar commission on waterproof sheeting as well; I applied for a third water bed, as I had another case for it; my impression is that the guardians saw no necessity for it, and in

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fact the patient died before the third bed would have come down. I once got a loan of one of the water beds for three or four days, when it was wanted for a private patient; the patient could not use it; I got it from the master. I never heard that an inmate complained that he could not get his shoes mended because the doctor was having his done; I did get my shoes mended in the house by the consent of the master; I found the leather. I never heard that the man who mended my shoes had porter for doing so; I ordered him none on that account. I do not recollect having clothes mended in the house; it has been very trifling if I have. I have often in the hall tasted the dinners and the soup, and have in consequence more than once spoiled my dinner; I have never taken a quart of soup; I have often had a mouthful or two of stout or perhaps a quarter of a pint; the master has given it to me. I remember several cases of lunatics taken to asylums; the late master has removed them; he has had an assistant. I once went to Fareham with a lunatic with Mr. Sargent and Mr. Thorpe; my expenses were paid for me by Mr. Sargent; I went at the expense of the guardians; I did not ask the guardians for their consent. I remember Miss Moss, who acted as matron; I never quarrelled with Miss Moss as to the food I had in the dining hall. I remember speaking to her about some shanks of mutton which had been kept for several days; she said she had a leg of mutton at her table which was not good; I had it fetched down, and I found it perfectly good; I did not call her a "liar" in the presence of the inmates; she did not reply that if she was a liar she was not an Irish one; it was not in consequence of that quarrel that I discontinued taking food in the dining hall; it was not in consequence of the late master refusing to allow me to have food in the house, that the constant quarrels between him and me occurred.

Since the present master has been here I have expressed my perfect satisfaction with the state of the house. I have not done so previously; I could not have done it; I have no recollection of having done so.

I think I recollect Mr. Hawley asking me whether I got everything required. It was before the late master left. I told him I heard no complaint about the things.

I do not recollect telling the inspector in February last that the house was in good order. He went round the house, and could see for himself. I accompanied the inspector more than once.

[The following minute of Mr. Hawley in Visitors' Book, dated 4th February 1867, was read:

"I have inspected the workhouse this day, and have found it in a very clean and orderly state. I went round the infirmaries with the medical officer, and found the sick in a comfortable state and properly attended to."]

At the time I went round with Mr. Hawley I drew his attention, and that of the master, to the bath in the female receiving ward as being too large, and suggested that it should be made smaller; the master said it could not be thought of, it would be such an expense. He shut me up at once. I can't recollect that Mr. Hawley put any question as to the state of the house; I know he asked me whether I wanted anything; my impression is that I said I did not. I was content to get what I wanted upon requisition. I conveyed to Mr. Hawley that there was no want that I knew of. I did not consider the house clean when I went over with Mr. Hawley; I rarely saw the windows clean. The wood-work in the infirmary never could be clean, for water and a brush could never take the dirt off. Soda has now been used, but it has taken all the paint off. The floors were as clean as they could be made with water and a brush. I did not tell Mr. Hawley that no soap or soda was used. I did know they were not used.

It is not true that on various occasions the late master threatened me with personal violence.

I never made any complaint to the guardians in writing, nor to Mr. Hawley, that the privies at the infirmary were offensive. I have never known the privies to be in such a state as to do any harm. The custom of the house was to have a thorough cleaning before each board day, so that the guardians always saw the whole house in the best state, as clean as it could be made. The guardians meet once a fortnight; generally they go round on the day of meeting. I have known Mrs. Gibson visit the sick inmates. I brought a lady to the house on one occasion to visit it; she went over the house with me. The late master said I had exceeded my powers; I have never attempted it since. I recollect Captain Newcome, an *ex-officio* guardian and justice of the peace, visiting the house on other than board days. He has been here two or three times to certify lunatics. I have seen him here on other occasions. I have known him go over the infirmary.

*By Dr. Smith.*—For the ordinary inmates the ordinary allowance is of cooked meat, which can always be weighed and tested; for the sick dietary, the allowance is for uncooked meat; I do not know what proportion the uncooked meat bears to the cooked meat. There is a great waste of meat in consequence of the large quantity allowed, and also of bread. I order the sick diets myself. I have never seen any tins for conveying the meat in a hot state to the infirmary. I do not consider a straw bed any hardship to the patient, but I should prefer chaff.

It would be easy to put in air bricks as ventilators in the sick wards; I have never recommended any. There are four windows in the old men's room; they open up and down; it is as light and cheerful as a room can be with bare walls.

I consider a bedstead two feet six inches wide enough for an ordinary patient; never found any inconvenience from them; I think it would be very foolish and quite unnecessary

to

to get rid of the present bedsteads, and get larger ones; if I were selecting new ones I should select them at three feet. I have never gone over the male wards from time to time with the view of ascertaining their condition; although I have found the ventilation bad when I have gone there; I think the stockings and clothes have a good deal to do with the smell of the room, and would be disagreeable without being injurious. W. E. Powell. 19 Nov. 1867.

The woman Cumber, to whose feet the hot brick was applied, was a dying case, and would in my opinion have died in about a week; it was, I think, consumption; she had been long ill, and confined to her bed; there were two dying at the time, and I thought Cumber would have lived longest; I think her death was accelerated by the shock; I saw the feet after death; they were darkened, not blistered; the sole of the feet was discoloured only. I think she must have drawn her feet away from the fire; I don't think she suffered pain; it must have been the fright.

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## 20th November 1867.

EXAMINATION of WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL—*continued.*

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I remember Ann Balchin as helper in the infirmary. There were great complaints of her disposing of the food of the inmates, and I ordered the child into the infirm women's room in consequence, and the mother was to have charge of it. I made no alteration in the diet of the child. I satisfied myself that the complaints were true, and therefore I removed her from her nurse. I have told the present master that she was unfit to be in the kitchen for the same reason. I should say that the usual number of persons confined to their beds in the male wards has been about 10, and not more than three or four in the female wards. 20 Nov. 1867.

There has been a great decrease of venereal cases lately. This is owing to the establishment of a Lock hospital at Aldershot, which has been opened six or eight months. The wards were very full when the hospital opened, but some have died off and some gone out, and the number now is only seven. The reason there have been so many cases heretofore is in consequence of the camp at Aldershot; almost all the cases have come from there.

*Re-examined by Dr. Smith.*—When Eliza Cumber's bed caught fire she had been confined to her bed some months. I was not supplied by the guardians with the rules and regulations of the workhouse when I came in 1864, nor have I ever been supplied since, nor have the guardians ever supplied me with the Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Board. The only information I received as to what the duties of the medical officer are, is that contained in the letter of the Poor Law Board of 2nd March 1866.

I have seen the house dirty at other times than when the paupers are out hop-picking. I have rarely gone into the water-closets. When Dr. Stallard went round he went into the infirm women's water-closet. He called me in; it was dirty; it was stopped up with a piece of rag, and there was a quantity of fœcal matter in the pan. It appeared to have been used instead of paper. I have generally experienced an offensive smell on the female side. It proceeded either from the water-closet or lavatory. To me it smelt more urinal. The old women have a habit of passing urine on the floor of the lavatory. I have constantly called the nurse's attention to it, and desired to have it cleaned. I should rather say the smell proceeded from the old women sitting down there than from the privies. I have never found one of the lavatory water-closets in a highly disgusting state. I did not consider it was my duty to look after the water-closets. I don't recollect the letter of the Poor Law Board, but of course I received it.

I never made any report but this one to Mr. Hawley. I did not go over the water-closets or the house before I signed it; I took and signed it straight off. In answer to the Question No. 7, are the nurses paid officers, I have said "Yes." I have never had but one paid nurse. In answer to the question, "Is the nursing satisfactorily performed, particularly the night nursing," the answer is, "Yes, by day, but badly by night; and then only by paupers in the wards, themselves patients." That was true. No alteration whatever has been made in the system of night nursing since the date of this report, 16th November 1866. I think I handed the report to Mr. Hollest, or, at any rate, to the late master.

Since the cases of Thomas Anderson and John Tuckey, and the inquiry in May 1866, the guardians have presented me with a gratuity of 15 *l.* That was on 21st February 1867.

[The following minute of the Guardians was put in and read.]

MINUTE of Guardians, dated 21 February 1867.

*Dr. Powell.*—Dr. Powell's application for an increase of salary having been discussed; it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Stonhouse, seconded by Mr. Percy, that the sum of 15 *l.* be granted him by way of compensation for the greatly increased number of sick he has had to attend during the present year, such sum to be for the year ending the 25th of March next, and the clerk was directed to obtain the sanction of the Poor Law Board to the same.

W. E. Powell.

20 Nov. 1867.

Before I erased the word "gangrene," I had had a difference with the coroner about my fees. The sole fastening to the female tramp ward is by staple and padlock. I did not know it was locked at night till the Commissioners went round.

I have known cases of labour run on to 26 hours. I know of a case of labour which has now gone on for three weeks. The case of the female tramp was one of lingering labour.

That which is called a guard in the laundry is used for drying clothes on. It would not go half round, or prevent a child running against the stove. The laundry with the old women and children is in the same yard.

The child was badly burnt in both hands. The whole surface was blackened. There is a drain in the yard, but not near the children's day-room.

(Entry in Visitors' Book, dated 11th May 1865, signed Charles Roumieu, put in): "Found lavatory watercloset in intensely disgusting state; surprised to find that all females in bed had no body clothes, other than their usual day shift. This privation seems greatly to be felt by lying-in women, whose state certainly should claim a little more attention to comfort and protection."

At that time there were no night dresses for the females. I don't know whether they had any of their own. I don't think they were allowed to. The night dresses were obtained at the suggestion of Mr. Roumieu, and this is the suggestion which I alluded to in my examination in chief.

[The following Minutes of the guardians of 28th January 1864, and 11th February 1864, were put in and read.]

"Minute of Guardians, dated 28 January 1864.

"*Drainage, and Nurse's Room.*—Mr. Bassett, Mr. Brown, Mr. Roumieu, and Mr. S. Andrews were appointed to view the drainage in garden, and the roof of the nurse's room."

"Minute of Guardians, dated 11 February 1864.

"*Drainage, and Nurse's Room.*—The Committee appointed at the last Board reported as follows:—

"We recommend that the sewage tank be covered in, and that a pump be put in for the more convenient removal of the manure; and that a committee be appointed to communicate with Mr. Simmonds, with a view to arranging with him for the abandonment of the present means of irrigating his meadow with the overflow of water, and also for the purpose of suggesting such an alteration in the fever wards of the infirmary as may be found needful; and that the Committee be empowered to obtain the opinion of a builder or architect at an expense not exceeding 2 *l.* 2 *s.*

"Whereupon such recommendation was adopted, and Messrs. Barrett, Brown, Sheldrake, Stonhouse, Roumieu, and Simmons appointed as such Committee."

I remember now that before the "Lancet" Commissioners left the infirm women's room three of the women who had been dining in the dining-hall came back into their room. Their names are Jane Simmonds, paralysed, born in 1808; Mary Weedon, born in 1794, an imbecile; and Harriet Foster, who is blind, born in 1813. The three old women in the room were Penelope Wells, born in 1782; Mary Smith, born in 1778; and Ellen Boxhall, born in 1789. I am not sure that Jane Weedon was one of those who returned. There may have been two and not three.

I had no idea whatever that breasts of mutton had been supplied to the infirmary instead of legs in the present nurse's time. I have only heard complaints that the meat was too fat. I heard the cook tell the "Lancet" Commissioners that breasts only had been supplied during her time, between three weeks and a month.

*W. Edw. Powell.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 20th day of November 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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Deposition of Richard Eager.

Richard Eager.

And this deponent, the said Richard Eager, on his oath, saith: I am a surgeon, and reside at Guildford, and have been in practice there 43 years. I have been surgeon at the union workhouse at Guildford about 20 years, and have been one of the surgeons to the Royal Surrey County Hospital, opened a year ago last May.

I was called in by the coroner to make a post-mortem examination on John Tuckey. The opinion I formed upon the examination was that he had died from swallowing sewage, which, by subsequent absorption, had got into his blood. I did not know that he was subject to fits, except from what I heard at the coroner's inquest. I made the post-mortem examination on the 1st of January, and I went afterwards to see the tank in the garden. It was not covered, nor did I see any cover. About two feet of the contents had been taken out. I smelt the tank abominable. The contents of the tank were a thick dark-coloured

coloured sludge. If a person were constantly exposed to such exhalations as existed at that time, it would be prejudicial to health. It appeared as if people had been emptying it—I cannot tell whether that day or not. It could be smelt at a great distance, if borne in the direction of the wind. I smelt it several yards, but I did not smell it in the workhouse. I think it could be smelt in the workhouse if the wind were favourable.

After I had seen the cesspool, I went to the infirmary and saw two wards on the ground floor; one large and one small one. They appeared to me very overcrowded, and to have a very imperfect ventilation. There was a general appearance of untidiness, and they looked dirty. In the large ward there were but two windows. I have not seen the wards since then. I have purposely abstained from going there, in order that I might now convey more accurately what my impression then was. I feel confident that there must have been 12 beds in the large ward, from the manner in which they were crowded together. They were so very near each other, that there was barely room for a person to pass up between. The room is 26 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet high. That gives 865 feet of superficial wall space. Each window is 5 feet 4 inches high, and 3 feet 1 inch wide, giving a superficial window space for the two windows of 33 feet. The window space to the wall space is about 1 to 27. In my opinion, from having been upon the Building Committee of the Royal Surrey County Hospital, the proportion of the window to the wall space should be one-seventh; and therefore I think the ventilation of that room was extremely imperfect. The two windows are on one side; and therefore there is no cross draught. This I think very bad. There is also a very insufficient amount of floor space for each bed. Taking 10 beds there would be only about 40 feet of floor space for each; that is clearly not a sufficient space. In the Guildford Workhouse there is 80 feet, and in most metropolitan hospitals they have from 110 to 120 feet. The cubic space of the room is rather over 4,000 cubic feet; that would give for 10 beds rather more than 400 cubic feet each. When I heard that Tuckey had been taken to the infirmary, I expressed an opinion as to the impropriety of its having been done, because of the state of his lungs, and the insufficient amount of cubic space there. I stated in the room at the inquest that the space ordered by the Poor Law Board was 500 cubic feet; but the workhouse master said I was all wrong, it was only 350. There was some altercation between us, and the master was directed to go and take the dimensions. I afterwards wrote to the Poor Law Board, and received a communication that 500 feet was the space approved by them. In my opinion, 500 feet is a minimum; I think it should be 650. I allow that in the wards of my workhouse.

I visited the female syphilitic wards on the same occasion. I went into the upper ward; it is reached by a staircase from the ward below. I think there is a door at the bottom, but not at the top. I saw a dozen women there; I counted them. They were of a low order of prostitutes. One of them recognised me, and addressed me by name, which surprised me very much. She had been previously under my care for syphilis at the Guildford Union. She was one of those in bed. There were four in bed; the rest were crouching round the fire. They were sitting on their heels, or on something very low, as they do sit. The fire-place appeared very dirty and neglected; the coals and cinders scattered about the room. The air was very fetid and offensive. The room was very dirty indeed; both the room and the women. The whole aspect of the apartments was extremely repulsive. I asked the medical officer where the lavatory was. He pointed to a door. It looked a dark place, and I did not go in. I did not go into the water-closet. I did not notice any effluvium from it. I did not visit any other wards in the house.

I saw the tramp wards yesterday. I have always understood that in the Guildford Union the tramps get food both night and morning.

I do not consider that the infirmary wards I went into are fit for the reception and treatment of the sick. To adapt the large ward for the purpose, I think there ought not to be more than six beds; and there should be windows on the opposite side. The smaller ward ought certainly not to have more than one bed; it might be used to treat a single patient in.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I am now speaking from what I saw last January; it made a strong impression on my mind. The objections I take to the large ward are, first, it has got but two windows, both on the same side of the room. I can't tell where they could put another window in that row. I did not observe a large ventilator at the end of the room; I observed some ventilating spaces in the roof, but don't know whether they communicated with the external air. I know the windows had ventilating panes. I did not think it necessary to ask the master whether the ventilation was sufficient; I could judge of that myself. If there were nine beds instead of 10, it would bring it very close on the 500 cubic feet. I never heard that the Farnham guardians had been advertising for land for separate wards to relieve the present building. I never heard that they had applied to the Government for land for that purpose at Aldershot.

As a fact, I found the wards crowded to an extreme degree. I call the beds, when separated by a foot and a half to two feet between the beds, crowded in an extreme degree. I should say that if there were ten beds instead of nine it would not be crowding to an extreme degree.

I have now based my calculation upon further information, that there were only ten instead of twelve, as was my original impression; I am still under the impression that there were twelve when I saw it.

Richard Eager. 20 Nov. 1867.

I did see a ward the dimensions of which *only* fitted it to become a commodious closet, that was the one with the three beds. The dimensions of that ward were 16 ft. by 9 ft. and 10 ft. high. I have no closet of that size at Guildford; I wish I had.

I think I may say that the venereal ward was in a very disgusting state. As medical officer I should have considered it my duty to have reported it to the master. If he had not attended to it, I should have gone to the visiting committee. I should not have reported it to the guardians. The existence of this state of things showed bad administration. It would be the duty of the medical officer to endeavour to alter it.

I saw the cesspool when it was uncovered. I saw it again yesterday. I look upon the present covering as merely the preventative against persons falling in. I mean to say that I smelt an unpleasant odour when I was near; I smelt it within 10 ft. or 12 ft. I believe the gases would escape through the cracks of the present covering. I could not distinguish either sulphuretted hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen. I look upon it as very remarkable that typhoid fever has not been generated in the house. If it has not resulted there has been no harm done.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I think the cesspool is so far distant that the gases would have become so much diluted as not to be perceptible or prejudicial. The action of sulphuretted hydrogen is rapid. I have based my opinion as to the case of Tuckey upon the supposition that the man was taken at once up to bed and did not sit up for two hours. Ventilation must depend upon ventilation apart from windows, if the windows are kept shut.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—The opinion which I have given as to the case of Tuckey is not inconsistent with the supposition that the man may have fallen in by accident, and not in a fit. I did not examine his head. An epileptic fit would not leave perceptible traces after death. It is very unusual for a person to die in an epileptic fit.

*Re-examined.*—I visited the venereal ward, and saw what I have stated with my own eyes. It did not require a doctor to discover what I did. Any person with common sense and observation could do so. It is the duty of the visiting committee to visit the wards. The visiting committee at Guildford visit every week.

The medical officer should be the person to report on the state of the ward. The nurse is responsible for the state of the ward. It is her duty to see that the wards are kept clean. Mr. Sargent said, in my hearing, after the inquest, that he could not understand why a parcel of doctors and others should come and interfere with the measurement of the workhouse at the inquest, and if so, he could not tell what would come to pass. I am not certain of the exact words, but they were to that effect. It was said in an insulting and offensive manner.

*Richard Eager.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 20th day of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

Mr. Smith put in the following entries in Visitors' Book:—

"27 December 1866. Visited house, and in good order throughout.

(signed) "*S. Nicholson.*"

"1 January 1867. Visited the infirmary wards, and found all clean and in good order, and the patients as comfortable as their state of health would permit.

(signed) "*Robert Tyler Barrett.*"

"10 January 1867. Visited the house, and found it in perfect order throughout.

(signed) "*S. Nicholson.*"

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## Deposition of John Boulter.

John Boulter.

And this deponent, the said John Boulter, on his oath, saith: I am an auctioneer and hotel keeper, and reside at Frimley. I was two years overseer of the parish of Aldershot, and have been a guardian of this union for three years at different times. I was first guardian in 1859 and 1860; and also in 1864. I am well acquainted with the Farnham Workhouse. I have come to the workhouse half-yearly since at the audits. I have sometimes gone partly over the house; and I have gone into the venereal wards. The general condition of the house has always been as it was this morning, disgraceful. The want of cleanliness of the place was always objectionable. The closets very bad indeed; with common pans, no traps, it necessarily follows they must always be very offensive and dirty. No doubt about it. The smell is very offensive; the lavatories disgusting. I noticed this morning, to my surprise, that the sick men in the infirmary were sitting on and had to sit upon hard forms, without backs or elbows. Since I visited the

John Boulter. 20 Nov. 1867.

the venereal wards a year ago, I found this morning an improvement in it. I then saw a patient lying in bed with the sun burning down upon her head; upon which there was a bit of rag, or an apology for it. I made a remark about it at the time. This morning I observed that there was a sun-blind up.

The baths are very objectionable. Everything I saw in the house was objectionable; the beds crowded, of course; and, in fact, last Thursday night I came into the workhouse to light my lamps, and I saw two males and a female tramp standing in the rain near the workhouse door. It had been raining hard and fast all day. They said they had got an order for the tramp ward. Presently the matron came and took the girl into the hall. The men and woman were dripping wet. In a few minutes the porter came with a lantern and took them away. It was about six o'clock. When I went round into the stables for my horse the girl was calling out for water. When I came again the next morning I was surprised to find all three were there. I asked them why they remained; the men said it was while their clothes were being dried. They were then lying without their clothes. The men were lying down on the straw with a rug. The girl was sitting on the edge of the platform. The girl had her clothes on. They were then all in the male tramp ward.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I did not see them when they went. I wrote what I heard from them. I made no inquiry in the house about it. I did not inquire of the master. It is useless to complain here or to the Poor Law Board. I think it is the worst house, the worst managed, and the worst constructed workhouse in England in every respect; and all connected with it. The worst set of managers, and every one highly censurable, from the President of the Poor Law Board to the porter, including Mr. Hawley, the Inspector. The house has always been in the same beastly dirty state as it is now, and its arrangements objectionable. There is nothing good, except the master's private apartments; not even the medicine.

I did not resign the office of Guardian; I was out by effluxion of time, I think. I found it was useless coming here. On the 23rd of March 1865 I addressed to the clerk to the Guardians the following letter.

The following Letter was put in and read:—

LETTER of Mr. *J. Boulter*, dated 23rd March 1865, to the Board of Guardians.

"Dear Sir, Aldershot, 23 March 1865.

"HAVING tendered for supplying the union with wine and spirits, I beg leave to resign my seat at the Board of Guardians of the Farnham Union.

I am, &c.

"William Hollest, Esq. (signed) "*John Boulter.*"

I do not know that I tendered for the wine and spirits; I do not think I did. I sometimes write that which is not fact. I do so to carry out an idea, and in anticipation of a want. I sometimes write to say I am going a journey, and don't perform it. I don't know that I write to say I have been a journey when I have not been.

*John Boulter.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 20th of November 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION of JOSHUA HARRISON STALLARD.

J. H. Stallard.

AND this deponent, the said Joshua Harrison Stallard, on his oath, saith: I am a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London, and reside at No. 7, King's-road, Bedford-row, London. I have had great experience in the general administration of the poor law for at least the last 25 years. I have also written three works on the subject, one the "Workhouse Hospitals," published in 1865; another, entitled "The Female Casual, with Regulations for the Management of Workhouse Hospitals;" and also a book on London Pauperism amongst Jews and Christians. I am not connected with the "Lancet" Commission on Metropolitan workhouse infirmaries. I have been connected with the "Lancet" Commission on country workhouse infirmaries, which commenced about five months ago. It is carried on at the sole cost and charge of the proprietors of the "Lancet." They have had commissions on the adulteration of food and the constitution of wines; supply of food to the merchant service; the sanitary condition of the camp at Aldershot, and on the sanitary condition of the army and navy in certain particulars. I believe all the commissions have been carried on at the sole expense of the proprietors of the "Lancet," which is considerable. Medical men are sent down to inquire, inspect, and report, which reports are published from time to time in the columns of the "Lancet."

I came down to Farnham on the 12th of October with Dr. Anstie, and came to this workhouse. We arrived at the workhouse between 10 and 1. We were two hours and a half going over the house. I did not know a single soul belonging to the workhouse when we came down. (The parish book shows that they came at 12.45, and left at 3.) I sent in my card to the master. Dr. Powell came out, and said the master was engaged. Dr. Anstie requested that we might be shown the workhouse. Dr. Powell said there was

J. H. Stallard.

20 Nov 1867.

no objection to us seeing it, and he offered to conduct us over. We desired that, if possible, the master should go with us; but we were told he was engaged serving the dinners for the inmates, and could not do so. I believe the master came up with his apron on at the moment, but he left us with Dr. Powell. We went round, and made a thorough survey of the house.

We went to the venereal wards first; there was no one in the lower ward, and we went upstairs. We found seven patients there, four, I think, were in bed, two in a dying state; and one suffering from an enlargement of the neck, of a somewhat dangerous character. We asked who was in charge of the ward; we were informed that there was a paid nurse, who had a general supervision of the sick wards, and would be summoned by a bell should occasion arise, the ordinary nursing of the ward being left to the patients who were able to assist. We learnt this from the patients themselves, from Dr. Powell, and from subsequent inquiries from the nurse herself. I considered this ward to be in a dirty state at the period of our visit; the walls were bare and dirty; the walls, as regards dampness, are not in the same condition now as they were then. On all the inequalities of the plaster on the walls dust had attached, and was there then. Since the present inquiry I have been into that ward again. There is no dust on the inequalities of the plaster now; it has been swept. There were cobwebs in the corners; I observed there was one cobweb on the top of the ceiling, but none on the walls at all yesterday.

The inmates of the room were also dirty looking, with a general slovenly appearance; their persons and clothes not being satisfactorily cleaned. I saw two round towels; I was told that two a week only were allowed for all purposes of washing; the nurse told me this. I went to see the water-closet; it is a dark well-like place, lighted from the top; it was in a filthy state when I saw it, and it smelt offensive; the seat and pan were dirty in the extreme, the pan especially. We went into the lavatory; it is a damp looking place, with a series of slate mangers, which might be taken for urinals as easily as for lavatories. There were no lockers or cupboards; I saw two basins of the kind which has been produced, one contained some stale beef-tea, the other some porter.

I was told that the nursing was done by a paid nurse, with a male assistant, to whom we were introduced, and a pauper helper, who helped to clean the female wards. There is a privy connected with the male infirmary, but on the outside, which smelt offensive at the time of my visit. I saw the privy in the inner yard, it is in the open, at a considerable distance from the ward; it was not so absolutely dirty on the seat as the other we saw, but it smelt offensive. The only clean one was the water-closet upstairs, near the nurse's bed-room; I cannot say it was quite satisfactory, but it was cleaner than the rest. I went into the old women's lavatory and water-closet; there is water laid on, that was stopped up by a considerable piece of linen; I should call it a dish cloth, or part of the inner lining of a dress. I saw no paper provided in any of the water-closets or privies. I asked Dr. Powell whether the water-closets were not frequently closed up, and he told me such circumstances were not at all uncommon. There was instance of the drain in the able women's yard having been recently stopped up. There was a deposit of black mud, varying from half-an-inch to an inch in depth covering the surface round the drain. This is in the same yard as the wash-house and the able women's day-room.

What is called the children's room, I should term a cold and cheerless room, with a brick floor; the bricks were damp generally; I don't recollect one part damper than the other.

The infirm women's ward is even worse; it has six or seven beds, in one of which was a child in a dreadful state, suffering from dropsy and other dreadful diseases. There is no table, and the old people sat upon a bench opposite the fire, with the food which they had just had in from the dining-room, in plates upon their knees. The food was neither hot nor cold. One old woman in particular had got a knife; I saw no forks at all amongst them. There were three or four I held a conversation with, two particularly; some came into the room afterwards. I asked one of these four old people how they washed themselves. One of the more active stated that those who were able had to go out into the lavatory at the end of the building; and the old woman herself said that they brought her a wet towel, with which she wiped herself. I afterwards saw a kind of metal bowl or ladle, in which water was brought in for the purpose of washing, for the use of the inmates. I saw one woman with a knife, but I don't remember seeing a knife in the hand of any of the other women. I have no doubt there were plenty of knives and forks in the house, as I saw them in the dining-room.

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## 21st November 1867.

EXAMINATION of JOSHUA HARRISON STALLARD—*continued.*

J. H. Stallard.

21 Nov. 1867.

THE tin bowl now produced is not the one I saw in the infirm women's room; I am quite certain it is not. The bowl which I saw was an iron bowl with a bar across it, looking something like a ladle. The second one now produced is not the bowl.

We

We visited the children's day-room. It has a brick floor; I should say it is not a suitable floor; inflammation of the lungs is likely to occur, and in winter, chilblains. Both of these diseases are on record as having occurred there in the cases of Baigent and Lowe. J. H. Stallard. 21 Nov. 1867.

The following minutes of the Guardians and correspondence were put in and read:—

MINUTE OF GUARDIANS. 14 January 1864.

*E. Baigent.* The nurse having alleged that this young child had not had proper attention and treatment previous to its death, the nurse was called before the Board, and also S. Adams, who had care of the child and Ellen Lowe, and women in the day ward where this child was, and also Mr. Knowles and the master, when, after an examination of the facts, it was unanimously resolved that the clerk should write to the Poor Law Board, and request them to send down an inspector to inquire into the death of the child who died in the union house on the 12th instant, and to the attention given to the infirmary, and the house, by the medical attendant and officers of the workhouse.

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LETTER of Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Farnham Union, dated 28th March 1864.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
28 March 1864.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform you that they have received from their inspector, Mr. Hawley, a report of the inquiry which he held on the 22d and 25th ultimo into the allegations made by Elizabeth Elliot, the nurse at the Farnham Union Workhouse, to the effect that two children named Elizabeth Baigent and Ellen Lowe, inmates of the workhouse, had been neglected by the master and matron and the medical officer.

The evidence given by the nurse in the case of Elizabeth Baigent is to the effect that Mr. Sargent, the master, placed this child under the care of an incompetent and careless inmate, that he did not provide sufficient fires in the room occupied by the child, and that her illness and subsequent death may consequently be, in some measure, imputed to his negligence. It does not appear that Elizabeth Elliot makes any complaint against the medical officer respecting his treatment of this case.

The Board have carefully considered the evidence taken by Mr. Hawley, and they are of opinion that the master of the workhouse is completely exonerated from all blame, and that the charges made by the nurse against him are of a frivolous and vexatious character. As regards Mr. Knowles, the Board think that he should have sent the medicine which he prepared for the child; as, although it might not have been of any material benefit to her in the hopeless state in which she was lying, the sending it would have shown a desire on his part to pay every attention to the case. To this extent the Board consider that Mr. Knowles is blamable, and they request that this view of his proceedings may be communicated to him.

In the case of Ellen Lowe the charges preferred against the master appear to be as follows:—

1. Neglect to provide shoes and stockings by which she suffered from chilblains and eventually lost a portion of one of her toes.

2. Refusal on his part to have better fires kept in the "lower room" occupied by the children.

3. The dirty state of the children and their not being supplied with combs.

4. Interference with the nurse in the infirmary.

The charge against the medical officer appears to be insufficient attendance on the child, particularly in the second week after she was received into the infirmary, and omitting to send some ointment for her foot for which the nurse had applied.

The Board are of opinion that it is proved by the evidence that Ellen Lowe had both shoes and stockings during the whole of the time before she entered the infirmary, and that the chilblains from which she suffered were consequently not caused by the want of them. It also appears to the Board that the nurse herself is blameable for omitting earlier to inform the medical officer of the state of the child's feet.

The Board consider that the charge against the master, of refusing to provide proper firing is not proved, and that it is shown by the evidence that he acceded to the application made to him for the additional firing which the nurse considered requisite.

The Board regret to find that the allegation as to the children being dirty, and the heads of some of them infested with vermin during the time they were under the care of Emma Finch is, to a certain extent, proved. It is, however, shown by the evidence that as soon as the master was made aware of the condition of the children he selected another woman to attend to them, under whose care they were restored to a state of cleanliness. The Board, therefore, consider that he is not chargeable with neglect of duty in this matter. The statement of the nurse, that there were no combs for the use of the children, is entirely contradicted by the evidence.

With respect to the alleged interference of the master with the nurse in the management of the infirmary, she states that she warned him that it was wrong to send cases of fever to the infirmary, and that there ought to be a proper fever ward for them, and she reminded him that the two nurses who preceded her had died from that cause. It appears that she

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refused to act upon the orders of the master to admit into the infirmary a woman named Deane, until the medical officer of the workhouse had seen her, and the question for consideration is, whether, in sending this woman to the infirmary, the master exceeded his authority.

By Article 208, No. 14, of the General Consolidated Order, it is the duty of the master to send for the medical officer when an inmate is taken ill, and Article 307, No. 4, imposes upon the medical officer the duty of classifying such inmate. The master does not appear to have sent for the medical officer before ordering this patient into the infirmary, and consequently by thus exceeding his own authority he improperly interfered with the nurse. It was clearly the duty of the master to send for the medical officer as soon as the woman referred to was taken ill, and, omitting to do so, he clearly neglected an important part of his duty. I am to request that he may be cautioned against the repetition of any similar irregularity. With regard to the complaint against Mr. Knowles, it appears that he has not attended the workhouse more than five times a week on the average, although some time since his salary was increased on condition that he should attend there every day. The The Board consider that for this neglect Mr. Knowles is censurable, but in other respects they are of opinion that the charge preferred against him by the nurse has not been substantiated.

In communicating to the Guardians their opinion upon the result of Mr. Hawley's inquiry, the Board direct me to state that they cannot avoid the conclusion, that if the Guardians had appointed a substitute for the matron during the three months when she was unable, from severe illness, to discharge the duties of her office, the management of the workhouse would have been carried on with its usual regularity, and the complaints which have given rise to this inquiry would not have arisen.

I am, &c.

Wm. Hollest, Esq., (signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.
Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union.

MINUTE OF GUARDIANS. 7 April 1864.

*Complaint in re Lowe and Baigent.*—The clerk read a letter enclosing the opinion of the Poor Law Board on this inquiry, when the master and nurse were called before the Board, and the same was read to them, and after the matter had been discussed, it was resolved that the Poor Law Board be informed that this Board protested against such decision, and the chairman having penned a letter expressive of the Guardians' opinion, the clerk was directed to transmit the same to the Poor Law Board.

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LETTER of Guardians to Boor Law Board, dated 8th April 1864.

LOWE AND BAIGENT.

Sir, Farnham, Surrey, 8 April 1864.

IN answer to your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the Board's decision, I am directed to state that the Guardians beg most firmly, but at the same time most respectfully, to protest against the Board's decision in these cases.

The Guardians are strongly of opinion that the charges made by the nurse against the master were fully proved by the evidence as taken by Mr. Hawley, and even if they were not so, they beg to represent that the terms "frivolous and vexatious," as used in the Board's letter, must be considered as evidently, though indirectly, to apply to the Guardians, who, after mature consideration, requested that the inquiry should be made.

They beg in conclusion to remark, that the decision of the Poor Law Board must tend most materially to weaken the authority of the Guardians over the officers of the union workhouse, without which authority it is quite out of their power to protect the inmates of the house from negligence and oppression.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Hollest.*

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LETTER from Poor Law Board to Guardians, dated 18th April 1864.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
Sir, 18 April 1864.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to express their regret on being informed that the Guardians of the Farnham Union do not concur in the decision arrived at by the Board in reference to the allegations made by Elizabeth Elliot, the nurse at the workhouse, to the effect that two children, named respectively Elizabeth Baigent and Ellen Lowe, inmates of the workhouse, had been neglected by the master, matron, and the medical officer.

I am directed, however, to state, that having again carefully considered the evidence submitted to the inspector at the inquiry, the Board see no reason to alter the opinion already conveyed to the Guardians as to the result of the investigation into the charges preferred by the nurse against the master of the workhouse and the medical officer.

I am, at the same time, directed to state that the terms "frivolous and vexatious," used

used in the Board's letter of the 28th ultimo, were intended to apply solely to the persons by whom the charges were made and supported and, in no sense, to the Board of Guardians of the Farnham Union. J. H. Stallard. 21 Nov. 1867.

I am, &c.

W. Hollest, Esq., (signed) *C. Gilpin*, Secretary.
Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, further Examined:

I WAS present at a meeting of the Guardians on the 11th of January 1864; I can remember a question put by Mr. Bunn, then a Guardian; it was relative to a subject then before the Board, the death of a child named Baigent. The question was, whether the child had been sitting on the frosty ground. William Chapman.

The following depositions of Mr. Knowles, the late medical officer, with reference to the cause of death of Elizabeth Baigent, and of Elizabeth Elliot, as to the state of the toe of Ellen Lowe, taken at the inquiry by Mr. Hawley, were put in and read.

EXTRACT from Deposition of Mr. KNOWLES.

MY attention was called by Mr. Sargent to the illness of E. Baigent, on Saturday, the 9th December; I was in the house at the time; I saw it; it was in bed, in the women's bed-room; it was in a very weak state, and suffering from debility; I did not prescribe for it, not thinking medicine of any use. I approved of the broth and arrow-root and other things which had been given it by the master. On Sunday I did not see it, being engaged in the country. On Monday I saw it at four o'clock in the afternoon, it was then very ill indeed, and suffering from pneumonia; I ordered it into the infirmary, but ordered nothing, as it could take nothing; I did not see it again before its death. I entered the death of the child in the weekly medical report as caused by "debility," and I have made an entry of two visits in that book. In the certificate of death furnished by me to the Registrar General (certificate put in), I have entered the cause of death "Pneumonia," and the time from attack 'till death "six days;" I explain this by stating that "debility" is not in the list of diseases in the register of nosology, and the two entries are not inconsistent, as debility accompanied the pneumonia, and I did not detect the existence of pneumonia till the Monday; the entry of six days instead of three was owing partly to a mistake, but I was justified in making the entry from my knowledge of the period of the disease, and the state the child was in when I saw it.

EXTRACT from Deposition of ELIZABETH ELLIOT as to case of ELLEN LOWE.

THE child was admitted into the infirmary on the 28th December with fever, and her foot was still very bad, and continues so now; one of the toes has lost the first joint. I believe every care was taken of her after I gave her the socks, up to the time when she came into the infirmary. She still continues very ill from the results of the fever, and the toe is still unhealed.

EVIDENCE of J. H. STALLARD—*continued.*

I SAW a long low bench in the children's day room, and a broad board on tressels; there were seven or eight children sitting on this bench, and their feet on the floor. Their appearance was generally healthy and clean. I saw three other children in the infirmary; one was suffering from porrigo, the other two from the itch. They were in the long room in the female infirmary; I am sure two had itch, I can't swear to the third. I saw no toys whatever when I was there. A statement was made, I believe, by Dr. Powell, that the Guardians had subscribed for a pound's worth of toys in the winter; but the whole quantity had certainly never come into the room. J. H. Stallard.

We passed on to the infirm old men's ward in the main building. We found 10 or 12 old men sitting about the room, and an extremely vivacious person tried to shake hands with me; he was an imbecile. There were 10; I saw no occupation for these old men. I don't remember a table; I won't undertake to say there was no table. There were forms with backs to them; sufficient for all, when I saw them, to sit upon. The hands of the person who wished to shake hands with me were literally black; I inquired why, and was told by Dr. Powell that he did the greater part of the dirty work of the house; imbeciles are not usually cleanly in their habits; in my judgment imbeciles are not proper persons to be put to do the dirty work of the house. This man looked well and happy.

I made inquiries from the inmates themselves as to their previous condition of life; and the inmates gave me the facts which now appear in the "Lancet".

I asked the old men whether they had anything to read or any newspaper supplied them. They informed me that the late master had been in the habit of taking them away as contrary to the rules. One of the men further stated this, and it was confirmed by two or three standing near.

I went into the male and female dormitories and looked for a bell; I also looked for a water-closet, or commode, and found none. I presumed that they were locked in at night in consequence of the order of the Poor Law Board, contained in Article 208, No. 11 of the Consolidated Order, and the circumstance that unless the doors in question are locked

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at night, the males and females could visit each others rooms. I am not aware of any other regulation of the Poor Law Board with regard to the keys than those contained in Article 208, No. 11, and 214, No. 7, with respect to the keys of workhouses.

I know it is a general practice in those workhouses which I visited, to lock the doors of the wards at night in order to keep the sexes separate.

I visited the able bodied men's day room, in which there were four or five men, but none really able-bodied. It is quite true that in all the house we saw no really healthy people except a few young women, mostly with babies, and a few young children.

I visited the tramp wards. They were not so clean then as they are now. The straw was dirtier than that at present; it appeared to have been there a considerable length of time. In my opinion the term "frowsy" would aptly describe the state of the straw in the male ward. "Frowsy" means dirty, and as if it looked full of vermin.

I was informed by the assistant porter that the tramps had no food allowed them when they were admitted; but that women with children were supplied with a piece of bread, but not otherwise; I think Dr. Powell directed my attention to the journal from which the account was taken of the female tramp, who was taken in labour.

I saw the "Lancet" report before it was published; it was shown to me by Dr. Anstie; I read it. I consider that the report understates the circumstances which we saw and ascertained on our visit to Farnham. For every word of the language I do not feel myself responsible. I should have thought it an impertinence on my part to have criticised his style. The substantial facts so far as they go are correct.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I think I have visited between 15 and 20 workhouses for the special purposes of this inquiry, before I visited Farnham. The special purposes are, to examine and report upon the sanitary and hospital arrangements of workhouses. The general management and treatment of the sick, including the general arrangement of the hospital wards, and the general appliances for the treatment and care of the sick. The object is to ascertain the truth and the real condition of these workhouses; and to inform the public through the "Lancet" newspaper. I don't believe the object is to increase the sale of the "Lancet"; if I thought so, I would throw up my appointment to-morrow. I believe this is done in the pure spirit of philanthropy, and quite irrespective of any article that might increase the sale of this newspaper. My opinion is, that the object of the "Lancet" is two-fold: 1st, to secure for the sick in workhouses proper medical assistance, and nursing, attendance, and other necessaries, which in the case of the London workhouses had been proved to be grossly wanting; and 2ndly, to promote the interest of the medical profession which the "Lancet" represents, and a better function for medical officers with respect to the treatment of the sick in workhouses, and adequate remuneration for the services which they render. And I believe the proprietors are willing to subscribe a large sum of money out of their own pockets, and it is not the first time they have done so.

I think the report is not fair; as it is understated. A sensational report may be perfectly true; and I don't admit that in 99 cases out of 100 it must be untrue. I have seen more better than worse workhouses. I believe it has been a school or college. I have heard it stated that Sandhurst College was formerly here. I don't know whether it is true or not. I think it is a perfect marvel of bad construction. I will give you one example: the female fever ward, on the supposition that it was occupied by fever patients; I can scarcely conceive a worse arrangement than the necessity of either descending the staircase to the privy in the yard by passing the door of the male ward at the bottom of the staircase, or, on the supposition that the door at the top of the staircase was locked, of the patients having to go to the water-closet in the female infirmary, there being no other alternative that I am aware of.

I conceive that the venereal wards are altogether a marvel of bad construction. I should doubt if they were intended for patients of any kind, because I understand they were originally occupied for another purpose—old men's sleeping rooms, or something of that kind. The floor of the lower one, which is tile-paved, and, I believe, partially covered with matting, is exceedingly damp. The matting was put down on account of the dampness. The water-closets and lavatories were not adapted for sick people. They are practically outside, under a different roof, and the floors are not adapted for sick people to go over them when they are used. It is true that the staircase is boarded up the side, and there is a door at the bottom, and a wall at the other side. When the door is shut it is closed. That I call an open staircase, because the door is practically left open. It stood open at the period of our visit; and if it were not kept open, there would be no efficient ventilation of the upper ward. It is so far a closed staircase that it is necessary to open the door to admit the air up.

The room was extremely bare and gloomy. My notion as to "bare" is, that sick people who are confined to bed will get better all the faster if surrounded with simple comforts, such as cleanly-looking painted walls, decorated with a few simple prints, such as are to be found in several workhouse infirmaries in the country. I don't want picture galleries. It was a moderately dull day when I was there. There are five windows. I don't think that an insufficient number. Two of them are very small, more like ventilators. I don't say the windows are insufficient in number, but only in size. The windows are opposite each other, and are fitted with ventilating frames. It is sometimes said that the ventilation is too great.

I think it is a fair mode of describing the arrangements to say that it not unfrequently happens in cold or wintry weather that the patients complain, and that the frames are simply boarded up. It is no part of my business to say in the report that anything was done through kindness or care on the part of any one for the sick.

I was

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I was not informed of anything about the hopping season; but I was told the late master had left, and the new one was cleaning the house. I knew this was a hop district, and that the season for hop-picking had closed. The poles were piled up as now. I did not know that inmates leave the workhouse for the hop-picking season until I heard it in this room. I have been in the hop districts occasionally.

One of the faults of the house is, that owing to its construction, there is necessarily more dirt than in a place better constructed.

As to bedsteads, I think they should be three feet; but I will not go so far as to say that the present ones should be sent away. I strongly object to chopped straw for sick people. I differ from Dr. Powell in this respect.

The nurse told me that only three round towels per week were allowed for the upper venereal ward, and that the practice was to set apart one day in the week for washing the towels and linen of that ward. The importance of the towel question depends just as much upon the quantity of towels supplied as the facilities with which they are washed.

I admit that the water-closet of the female syphilitic ward is not outside the lower storey. I think it was originally outside; but a door of communication has since been opened into it from the inside.

I did look at the water-closet; it has a pan, and it had the appearance of not being trapped. I did not examine it. I know from the minute book that there are several entries relative to putting the closet in a proper state. No doubt the people who come into workhouses have not been in the habit of using water-closets. As a matter of fact, the inmates are in the habit of having some articles of their own clothing in the wards.

My objection to the basins is a positive one. It is extremely difficult for the patients to drink out of them in their beds. I do not know that the Guardians had given orders for mugs previously to our visit.

I do not think the "Lancet" report implies that a male pauper aided the paid nurse in attending the patients in the female syphilitic ward. We were informed that there was no more nursing to do in the female infirmary than the paid nurse herself could do. I asked Mrs. White whether she could get more assistance in nursing by asking the master or matron, if she required it. She said not on all occasions. She told us that the man did the nursing in the male wards. We saw him putting a poultice on a patient. She said that the principal nursing of the females was done by herself, but the women assisted her in keeping the wards clean. She also said that the women whom she had to assist were generally very inefficient. She did not say the woman was inefficient. The old man seemed to be a kind nurse, but I can't say he was efficient.

I remember last Thursday; it was a very wet day. I did not see the nursery on the following morning. I think the health of the children depends upon several other things than a brick floor. The children were healthy looking and cleanly. I say that the three children had itch; it would not be so objectionable to place children with psoriasis with others, as if they had itch. I don't remember about the 2*s.* worth of toys; you must ask Dr. Anstie.

There were three or four old women sitting near the fire; as to more than one, there were decided indications of toothlessness; certainly there were two or three. They were crouching over the fire; they were sitting uncomfortably on benches, with their food on their knees. There were thick lumps, of beef or bacon decidedly, not mutton as ordered. I did not inquire why they did not get mutton. I should not think the Guardians wrong in giving bacon; the people are accustomed to bacon, and they prefer it to another kind of meat.

I think it was great carelessness on the part of somebody in not supplying these old women with forks. I think it true to say that the cutting the meat up in the dining hall, and sending it to the sick and infirm in the way described, is calculated to repress inordinate appetites. I think the practice of weighing the meat is calculated to make it cold, but that is done according to the regulations, for which the Guardians are not responsible.

The seats in the old men's ward were not comfortable in comparison with easy chairs. I have seen draughts and dominoes in workhouses for the amusement of the inmates, and very properly. I don't think draughts and dominoes contravene the order.

I think an imbecile ought not to do the dirty work of the house.

I don't think that, if the windows of the able-bodied dormitories were pulled down an inch or so at night, there would be much the matter with the ventilation.

I saw several of the paupers employed about the garden and in the field, but they were not able-bodied.

I mean to say that if the doors of the men's dormitories were not locked at night, the sexes would not be separated. They could not communicate by the passage on the upper floor. I think they could by the passage on the ground floor. I was not aware that one of the inmates in the laundry on the women's side which is locked at night, had a key belonging to the laundry which happens to fit the door of the female dormitory; but that is an accidental circumstance. There were no night commodes in the dormitories in the main building. I saw them in plenty of the other wards.

I have such a very strong objection to night commodes, that I think they ought not to be used. The existence of night commodes does not make water-closets less necessary.

The assistant porter told me that he saw that the woman admitted into the tramp ward was pregnant. I don't know that he told me anything else. I think it is wrong to lock up in that ward any woman without means of communication.

The statement as to the epileptic patient is founded on a report given to Dr. Anstie and myself by Dr. Powell, the main facts of which had appeared in the local journals.

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I heard from Dr. Powell that the man had a fit that morning, and had remained in bed till eight o'clock; eight o'clock is one or two hours after the usual hour of getting up. Dr. Powell told me that he had received this information from the late matron in the presence of the nurse. I think that the sentence "fortune, however, favoured the master, and he escaped the more serious consequences which might have been expected," fully justified if the circumstances previously noticed had been true. I know the verdict of the coroner's inquest. I have lost all confidence in the coroner for this division of the county, because he refused to hold an inquest on Eliza Cumber.

I believe it to be true that the late master seduced one of the female inmates. I think that the term "seduction" may be applied to the case of a common prostitute. I don't think that the term "seduced" necessarily applies to the case of a modest woman.

I will give you two instances of the evil traditions of the place; the treatment and management of the children, and the other is the case of the brick floors. We had our information from the local journal. "Sheldrake's Journal" contains it all; I say that the most important things the Guardians have refused relate to the children; the fireguard was one, the bath was another, and the warfare against the brick floor, which ended in a compromise.

The statement in the "Lancet" implies that those who washed and bathed in the chamber likewise afterwards dried themselves on the sheets of the beds. This was applicable to the infirmary patients. As 15 or 16 males had only one towel, I don't know how they could have done anything else. The inference is, that if this was the case in the receiving wards, it was the case in other parts of the house.

I heard Dr. Powell state that "there has always been opposition on the part of the late master, but not of the Guardians. The Guardians have almost always overruled the master with reference to any accommodation." In spite of that statement, I am still of opinion that the state of this workhouse shows a remarkable want of cordiality between the officers themselves in particular, and between certain officers and the Guardians.

With respect to the non-payment of the lunacy fees, Dr. Powell told me that he had great difficulty in getting a variety of things from the Guardians; that he had been frequently snubbed and refused, and that he had been obliged to county-court them for his lunacy fees. He did not convey to me the idea that it was merely a friendly proceeding to try the right; quite the contrary.

*By the late Master.*—Dr. Powell certainly said the late master had threatened him with violence. I am not sure that he said more than once; but he said he had avoided the presence of the master for a long time. I cannot mention the name of any old man who said the late master had taken away the newspapers. I have not seen any of these since; I think I could recognise them. My experience is, that on the first blush paupers will tell the truth, but not afterwards. I should not be surprised if they were to deny it now.

*Dr. Smith.*—Pneumonia is a frequent cause of death amongst children; it arises from a variety of causes. The occurrence of cold weather is a frequent cause of death. The death of the child of Baigent occurred in the winter, when the weather was probably cold, and when deaths from pneumonia most frequently take place. The child had been some weeks in the infirmary and discharged; it was then sent back to the nursery, and went again to the infirmary, where it died. I did not see any vermin in the straw in the tramp wards.

*Re-examined.*—It is within my experience that when I was a medical officer of a workhouse, that paupers often told the truth at first blush to strangers, but that on inquiries of officials or Guardians they retracted what they said. It is within my experience that paupers do not complain to ordinary officials. I know of very remarkable instances, such as the case of Richard Gibson and others. They are very uncertain and unreliable witnesses.

I did not hear Dr. Powell say that the master had the virtual government of the place, and that he had known remonstrances on the part of the Guardians, but the master generally had his own way. Dr. Powell told me that he believed that evidence had been suppressed at the inquest in the case of Tuckey. The itch which I saw on the two children was in the forks of the fingers and on the wrists; that is a place where itch commonly shows itself. Psoriasis usually appears on the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, shins, and elbows.

The filth of a water-closet depends upon the way it is kept as well as its construction.

(Eight old men from the aged men's room were brought in, and Dr. Stallard pointed out two, Richard Elkin and Charles Draper, as having stated that the late master had taken away a newspaper from them).

*J. H. Stallard.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 21st day of November 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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## Deposition of John Hickley.

John Hickley.

And this deponent, the said John Hickley, on his oath saith: I am a provision merchant, and reside at Aldershot; I was a Guardian of this union in 1865 and 1866; I occasionally attended the Board meetings; I used to drive over and put up my horse in the stable. The stable is next to what I now find to be the male tramp ward, which is under the same roof as the tramp ward. It is between the cow-shed and the stable. The pig-sties are on the same frontage as the tramp ward; I only heard that this was the tramp ward on Wednesday

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Wednesday, November 13th. Previously I took the tramp ward to be a place where straw was kept for the stables and piggeries. I had not the slightest idea it was a place for locking human beings in. I have seen it used by several, viz., more than two Guardians, as a common urinal, two or three times. I should think it was not a proper place to lock up tramps in at night.

On Thursday evening I saw the men locked up in this ward, wet through; I saw a woman locked up in the female ward; she was wet through. I inquired of the porter if they would have anything to eat during the night, or anything done for them; and he said, "No;" they would have to wait there till the morning. I saw the woman go in; she was putting her head out of the window. I heard her crying out to the porter for water, and for something to eat; she said she was hungry. The porter said he could do nothing, but would speak to the master. Mr. Eve and myself gave the porter 1 *d.* each to get her a loaf. These were all the coppers we had; I then went away. I came on the following morning, about half-past 10 or a quarter to 11; I noticed the men in the ward, and asked them why they were there then, and they stated they were waiting for their clothes while they were being dried. I saw the woman at that time in the male tramp ward with the men.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I was once on the visiting committee. On 16th November 1865, I visited the house, and made the following entry in the visiting book: — "Visited the house, and found everything clean and satisfactory." I have myself used the tramp ward as a urinal; I have gone into it just as a stable. I am not aware that the subject of tramps came before the Guardians in July last; I never heard of their resolution on the subject. I don't think that the giving or withholding food should be left to the discretion of anyone.

When I visited the house as a member of the visiting committee, I did not visit the tramp wards.

(signed) *John S. Hickley.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 21st day of November, 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Emma Spreadboro.

E. Spreadboro.

And this deponent, the said Emma Spreadboro, on her oath, saith:—

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I reside at Aldershot. I have been an inmate of this workhouse; I was employed as cook about 14 months; I have left the house 10 weeks; I was in the workhouse altogether about a year and eight months. Mary Edmeades, who is in the kitchen now, was a helper; she is of weak mind. I have often seen the meat when brought from the butchers; I saw it at all times when it was brought, and have seen it weighed. Mr. Sargent has been present sometimes when it has been weighed. The porter has been present when the master has been out. The butcher or his man has not been there at the time; meat was brought to the house every day; mutton and beef were brought in; an aitch-bone of beef and round of beef have sometimes been brought in for the officers; clods of beef and sticking pieces have been brought in for the inmates. The beef for the officers and inmates has been weighed separately. Sometimes a piece of a breast of mutton has been put in to make up the weight of beef; sometimes once and sometimes twice a week that has happened. I have never seen more than one piece put in at one time; sometimes one breast, and sometimes one piece of a breast. I remember the mutton coming in; it was weighed separately; sometimes shoulders, sometimes legs, and sometimes loins. I have never seen breasts of mutton with the shoulders, legs, or loins of mutton; the joints of mutton were cooked for the sick. Sometimes I cooked a part of a leg of mutton, and sometimes a shoulder for the officers, but most times beef. I cooked the legs of mutton for the sick, also the loins and shoulders for the sick. I cannot say who had the breasts of mutton sent in to make up the weight of the beef; they were cooked and sent in to the hall; I sent the joints for the sick to the hall, and the meat for the officers to the master's kitchen. If the joints were going to the officers, they would not be sent to the hall. The officers dined at one o'clock, and the inmates at half-past twelve o'clock. The inmates' dinner was got ready first, and the officers' dinner after I had served the inmates. I have sent a whole leg of mutton to the officers' table once a week sometimes; I do not remember sending it oftener; sometimes not so often as that. I may have taken a part of a leg twice a week, but sometimes not at all. I have not had any conversation with any one here, or at Aldershot, about this meat.

Sometimes the mutton for the sick was sent up to the hall after the beef, but more frequently at the same time. I never sent chops or other meat direct to the infirmary without going to the hall.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—Before coming into this room I did not know what I was to be asked about.

*By Mr. Smith.*—The officers most times had beef. I came over here yesterday, and returned to Aldershot last night.

E. Spreadboro. 21 Nov. 1867.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—The mutton for the sick was sent up after the beef, in order that it might be kept warm. The beef was served to the inmates in the hall first. The milk that was sent into the kitchen was always new milk, and so supplied to the inmates; I should have skimmed it myself, but I have never done so.

*Emma Spreadboro.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 21st day of November 1867.
*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Charles Draper.

Charles Draper.

And this deponent, the said Charles Draper, on his oath, saith:—

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am one of the inmates of the workhouse. I remember two gentlemen coming into our room some time ago. They did not ask me any questions. One gentleman came in to inquire about newspapers. The nurse brought him in; he had a paper in his hand, and was writing on it. I do not remember any other time when any one came in about newspapers. The doctor was not with him; I do not remember what question about newspapers the gentleman asked us. I can read; I never look at any newspapers here; they do not take my fancy; some of the other men do; I have seen them reading them here. They do not read newspapers very often; they do sometimes. Never saw any newspapers taken away from the other men; Mr. Sargent, I understood, never allowed them; I never heard him say anything about it; but when he came in, and they had a newspaper, they used to whip it into their pocket; that is why I think he did not allow them. I never put one out of sight myself. I never told anyone that papers had been taken away.

*Charles Draper.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 21st of November 1867.

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### Deposition of Richard Elkins.

Richard Elkins.

And this deponent, the said Richard Elkins, on his oath, saith:—

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am an inmate of the workhouse. I have seen one man have a newspaper in the ward, and have seen him reading it there; his name is Orton. He has very often had one there. Sometimes he reads it out aloud. I have not seen the late master come in when he has been reading the newspaper. I think he took a paper away from a man once; I forget who it was; the man told me so; I cannot say how long ago. Never heard of Mr. Sargent taking away a paper from anybody else. I remember the doctor and two gentlemen coming into the room just after the new master came. They did not say anything about the newspapers; not that I heard. I did not say anything to the gentlemen about a newspaper; I did not hear any of the other men do so. All I know is, that one of the men told me that Mr. Sargent had taken the paper away from him. I do not know what the paper was.

The mark of
*Richard × Elkins.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 21st day of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Ralph Orton.

Ralph Orton.

And this deponent, the said Ralph Orton, on his oath, saith:—

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am an inmate of the workhouse. I have had a newspaper since I have been here, pretty nearly every week. It came direct to the house at first; afterwards to the post-office. Mr. Sargent told me that they were not allowed to be sent to the house; that I had better write to my friends and tell them so, and I did so. I asked them to send it to the post-office, and I have got it there since. I have fetched it myself, or one of the other men has done so. I have read it in the ward after my work. The late master has never seen me reading it in the ward. I have not read it in any other part of the house. The master has never taken the newspaper away from me; I have never told anyone that he did. Sometimes I have read the newspaper aloud in the ward. I have not seen any other men in our ward with newspapers. I do not think I was in the ward when the two gentlemen came with the doctor. I do not recollect the men in the ward saying anything about the newspapers to the gentlemen.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I remember the late master giving me newspapers himself. I do not remember his telling me that he personally had no objection to newspapers. I do not

remember

remember any conversation with him, except what I have referred to, about newspapers. I do not remember his seeing me reading a newspaper in the hall. R. Orton. 21 Nov. 1867.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—The master did not suggest that I should have the papers sent to the post-office.

*By Mr. Smith.*—The paper I have is the "Sussex Gazette."

(signed) *Ralph Orton.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 21st of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

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## 22nd November 1867.

### Deposition of Thomas Wightman.

And this deponent, the said Thomas Wightman, on his oath, saith: I am an upholsterer, and reside at Aldershot. In March last I was elected a guardian, and am so still. I have from time to time attended the meetings of the guardians, but I have not yet been on the Visiting Committee. I have visited parts of the house at various times, but never made a set inspection till October last. Two or three days after the visit of the "Lancet" Commissioners I went over the house in company with Dr. Young, a medical man at Aldershot, and Mr. Eve, a guardian, who has resigned, for the express purpose of acting for the guardians on this occasion. I went over the whole of the house, except the dormitories in the main building. I went over the whole of the infirmary and tramp wards. T. Wightman. 22 Nov. 1867.

The venereal wards had apparently been recently cleaned. They were then clean. I went into the nursery and saw the tile floors. When I saw it it was cold and damp. In my opinion it was not fit for the young children; I should say certainly not. The infirmary did not appear to be furnished with appliances for decent comfort. There was an absence of furniture and utensils which make up one's comforts. The same existed throughout. I do not consider the system of out-door water-closets fitted for the sick.

I visited the tramp wards. The female tramp ward is at right angles with the building where the male tramp ward is. Both male and female tramp wards are separate from the other offices of the house. As a guardian I put up my horse in the stable, which is next to the tramp ward. I had no idea, until the report of the "Lancet," that the male tramp ward was used as a tramp ward at all; I took it for some portion of the stable or piggery. I never saw anything but dirty litter on the raised platform, and the brick floor always appeared damp and dirty. I never saw any rugs at all there, although I have frequently seen it. I have seen it used as an urinal, and I have seen a horse tied up inside; I should say it belonged to one of the guardians. It was on a Board day. I never saw a chamber-pot there. In my opinion that tramp ward is not a proper place to lock any human being up in, except as a punishment. I think it is not a fit building for a tramp ward of any workhouse.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I have attended the meetings of the Board pretty constantly. I believe the whole of the guardians, to the best of their ability, would, so far as they deemed they had the power, do all they could to promote the comfort of the sick and the infirm. I believe this union has been a pandemonium, but I do not believe it is the fault of the guardians. As far as my experience goes, I think the late master had too much power, or rather that his position was a false one in this workhouse. I think that the whole of the pandemonia arises from the fact that the guardians have not, by law, the appointment and removal of the master; and I also think the guardians have not been properly instructed in their duties. As far as I can understand, there have been no orders and regulations sent to the guardians for their guidance since 1847. I know that the guardians have for some time past been endeavouring to find land, to build fresh houses, to relieve the pressure here. I have never known an instance in which a proposition, coming from any quarter, to increase the welfare and comfort of the inmates, has not met with the most serious and anxious attention. I may mention that the guardians have not done all they could wish, in consequence of the terms of the instructional letter of the 5th of February 1842, as to the dismissal of paupers from the workhouse; in which the Commissioners state, that whilst they think the guardians have a power of dismissing paupers from the workhouse, they think that no person who is not utterly destitute will be found willing to remain in a properly constituted workhouse. The inference from that article is that the guardians are not to make the workhouse too comfortable; and that operated upon the minds of all the guardians as well as my own. That I considered a good law, in 1842, for the then inmates who were able-bodied, but not for the present class. The object of the law is to discourage able-bodied paupers coming into the workhouse, and so far it is a very good object. I saw the brick floor in the children's room, at five o'clock in the afternoon; I can't say it had been recently washed. Dr. Eve remarked that there were many cottages in the neighbourhood having much worse floors. The impression of the house on my mind has always been, throughout, of bareness and want of

T. Wightman.

22 Nov. 1867.

comfort. I have never brought the defects which I noticed before the guardians, as I did not think, as an individual guardian, I should do so.

*Re-examined.*—A cottage with a brick floor would have surrounding circumstances which would in a great measure mitigate the evils, such as freedom of access to the external air, and maternal care; and it is there usual to see a piece of matting and carpet, on which the feet rest.

The instructional letter has this effect, that they do not expend more money nor provide more comfort than is necessary to carry out the law of that letter.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I think the spirit of the letter applies equally to the sick in the hospital. I have inquired, and have not been able to ascertain that any orders of the Poor Law Board have been issued since 1847. I have read the greater portion of the consolidated order; I have read so much of it as relates to the duties of guardians and the visiting committees.

[The following queries, prescribed by articles 148, 149, 150, 151, and 152, were put in and read.]

*"Visiting Committee.*

"Art. 148. The guardians shall appoint one or more Visiting Committees from their own body; and each of such committees shall carefully examine the workhouse or workhouses of the union once in every week at the least, inspect the last reports of the chaplain and medical officer, examine the stores, afford, so far as is practicable, to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them.

"Art. 149. The Visiting Committee shall from time to time write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the Visitors' Book, to be provided by the guardians, and kept in every workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the guardians at their ordinary meetings:—

"*Q.* 1. Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean and well ventilated in every part; and is the bedding in proper order; if not, state the defect or omission?

"*Q.* 2. Do the inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour; and is their clothing regularly changed?

"*Q.* 3. Are the inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the guardians, and is such work unobjectionable in its nature; if any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same?

"*Q.* 4. Are the infirm of each sex properly attended to, according to their several conditions?

"*Q.* 5. Are the boys and girls in the school properly instructed as required by the regulations of the Commissioners, and is their industrial training properly attended to?

"*Q.* 6. Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state; is there any child not vaccinated?

"*Q.* 7. Is regular attendance given by the medical officer; are the inmates of the sick wards properly tended; are the nurses efficient; is there any infectious disease in the workhouse?

"*Q.* 8. Is there any dangerous lunatic or idiot in the workhouse?

"*Q.* 9. Is Divine Service regularly performed; are prayers regularly read?

"*Q.* 10. Is the established dietary duly observed; and are the prescribed hours of meals regularly adhered to?

"*Q.* 11. Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for?

"*Q.* 12. Is the classification properly observed according to Arts. 98 and 99

"*Q.* 13. Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations; if so, state the name of the complainant, and the subject of the complaint?

"*Q.* 14. Does the present number of inmates in the workhouse exceed that fixed by the Poor Law Commissioners?

*Repairs and Alterations of the Workhouse.*

"Art. 150. The guardians shall once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, cause all the rooms, wards, offices, and privies belonging to the workhouse to be lime-washed.

"Art. 151. The guardians shall cause the workhouse and all its furniture and appurtenances to be kept in good and substantial repair; and shall, from time to time, remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the house, its drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or in the furniture or fixtures thereof, as may tend to injure the health of the inmates.

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*Government of the Workhouse by the Guardians.*

"Art. 152. We do declare, that, subject to the rules and regulations herein contained, the guidance, government, and control of every workhouse, and of the officers, servants, assistants, and paupers within such workhouse, shall be exercised by the guardians of the union."

I see nothing in these regulations to prevent the guardians remedying any defect in ventilation, and providing for the proper nursing of the sick. The word "proper" is to be interpreted by the instructional letter of 1842. There is nothing to prevent the guardians providing proper utensils for the inmates to wash in, decent linen for cleanliness, and proper utensils to drink out of. There is nothing to prevent their making the drainage of the house adequate, and providing proper water-closets. I think the guardians ought to have provided a wooden floor instead of a tiled one, if the Poor Law Board suggested it. It would have been proper for them to appoint an additional nurse, if it was recommended to them by the Poor Law Board, and an officer was needed. I am not aware whether the Poor Law Board publish an annual report, or whether they furnish copies to the guardians of every union. My attention has never been called to a circular letter of the Poor Law Board, on the subject of nursing in workhouses, dated 5th May 1865.

[The following circular letter was put in and read.]

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

"Sir, "5 May 1865.

"The Poor Law Board deem it advisable to direct the attention of the guardians to the state of their infirmary or sick wards, in regard to the nurses and attendants upon the sick.

"The General Consolidated Order, where it is in force, and the General Regulations which regulate the government of the workhouses in places where that order is not in force, provide for the appointment of a nurse as a paid officer of the workhouse. They also provide for the appointment of such assistants to the nurse, to be likewise paid for their services, as the guardians may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the office.

"The Orders have prescribed the following as those duties:—

"Art. 213. The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse:—

"No. 1. To attend upon the sick in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.

"No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.

"No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in the sick ward.

"It is obvious that these duties require, in any workhouse where there are many sick patients, great care and attention on the part of the nurse. The office is one of very serious responsibility and labour, and requires to be filled by a person of experience in the treatment of the sick, of great respectability of character, and of diligent and decorous habits. Such person cannot discharge the duties of the office singly, but must have the assistance of others of both sexes; and there is scarcely less need of the same qualities in the persons who are to be the assistants than of those required for the chief officer.

"Hence it is necessary that the nurses should be adequately remunerated, and that they should be appointed after a strict investigation of their qualifications for the office. But the Board consider it of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurse should also be paid officers. By appointing paid assistants the guardians will have an opportunity of selecting persons whose qualifications for the office can be properly ascertained, and they will also be able to hold such officers responsible for negligence or misconduct, as in the case of the superior officers of the workhouse.

"Where pauper inmates are directed to act as assistant nurses, there is no stimulus to exertion, no test of capacity, and no responsibility for negligence.

"The Board therefore recommend that the guardians will, as far as possible, discontinue the practice of appointing pauper inmates of the workhouse to act as assistant nurses in the infirmary or sick ward.

"It is alleged that there may be some difficulty in finding an adequate supply of competent persons for these offices in the workhouses. Upon this point the Board have no definite information; but this will be readily tested if the Boards of Guardians are prepared to make offers of fair and remunerative wages or salaries to those who will be willing to engage.

"The Board have to make one further observation, that where the arrangements of the workhouse will permit, it is very desirable that special accommodation should be provided for the nurse and the paid assistants, so that they may be always ready to attend upon the patients, and be removed as much as possible from the distraction which the proceedings in a large workhouse are calculated to produce.

T. Wightman.

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"The details of these arrangements will doubtless vary in many of the unions and parishes, and the Board will be ready to entertain any communication which the guardians may make to them upon the subject; but they cannot avoid expressing their earnest hope that it will obtain the immediate attention of the guardians.

"I am, &c.,

"To the Clerk to the Guardians of the Union." (signed) "*Enfield*, Secretary."

If that letter was received by the guardians, I should not doubt that theyhad sufficient power to provide for proper nursing. The guardians would have had power to remedy the defects in the tramp ward. I believe that many of the guardians did not know that they were used as tramp wards.

*Re-Examined.*—I believe that the evils which were existing at the time of the late master, were due to him and the position he held in a great measure. The evils, in my opinion, are, to some extent, the result of the guardians not having the power to remove their officers, the master in particular.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I have heard that the guardians have complained of the master to the Poor Law Board as to the general management of the house. I believe that the guardians have requested the Poor Law Board to dismiss the master as an unsuitable person to fill the office, unsuitable with reference to the general management of the house. I do not know whether the Board refused to dismiss him; I have heard that they did refuse. I know that the appointment and dismissal of officers rests with the guardians, subject to the sanction of the Poor Law Board. I have never known an instance of the Poor Law Board refusing to accede to the requests of a Board of Guardians to dismiss an officer when reasonable grounds were shown, but I think it must be exceedingly difficult for the guardians to bring all the circumstances before the Poor Law Board and to give them a complete view of the case. I do not believe the Poor Law Board would refuse the application of a Board of Guardians for the removal of an officer if they considered it reasonable. I have never known an instance in which the Poor Law Board have fettered the action of the guardians of this union with regard to their officers; not as to a question of fact. The guardians might not be in a position to lay before the Board facts in the shape of a charge, although there might be many circumstances known and felt by the guardians which, in their opinion, would justify or require the dismissal of an officer. I think that there would be a difficulty in making a written statement as to such circumstances. I do not know that there is any resolution of the guardians asking the Board to dismiss the late master. I know that when charges are made against an officer there is an inquiry on the spot.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I have heard that the guardians have applied to the Poor Law Board to dismiss the late master. I cannot say from whom I heard it; it was from some of the guardians. I heard that it was on account of the bad management of the house, which is expressed in the word "pandemonium." "Pandemonium," in my estimation, is a place of misrule. It was at a Board meeting of the guardians that I heard the statement; I should say that it was not from an Aldershot guardian. I know that within the last two or three years the office of master became vacant in consequence of the death of the late master's wife. I know that the late master was re-elected, and it was at the meeting already referred to that guardians expressed regret that they had re-elected him. The remark had reference to the late master's general mode of conducting the house; not to the charge made through the Windsor guardians.

[The following Minute of the guardians, dated 8 June 1865, relative to the re-appointment of the late master, was put in and read.]

"Mr. Sargent was, on the motion of Mr. Stonhouse, seconded by Major Spring, unanimously elected master at the salary of 50*l.* per annum; and the clerk was directed to insert the advertisement proposed, twice in the "Times," and once in the Aldershot, Farnham, and Winchester papers, notifying that the guardians would, at their meeting to be held on the 29th instant, proceed to elect a matron."

The conversation to which I have referred was subsequent to the charge being made against the late master by the Windsor guardians. I heard it stated that the late master had been re-elected from motives of commiseration in consequence of the loss of his wife.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I have never had any experience in other workhouses; I have never gone over one. I considered that as I had not been appointed on the visiting committee, it would be irregular for me to bring forward my matter with respect to the state of this house. It would depend upon the degree of grossness, and I saw nothing so gross as in my opinion would justify me in bringing it forward. I have never had any difficulty in getting ingress to the workhouse. I never went to the infirmaries until after the visit of the "Lancet" Commissioners. I have never been to the wards at the top of the house, or the privies in them, nor the kitchen, until after the visit of the Commissioners.

(signed) *Thomas Wightman.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 22nd day of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

DEPOSITION of EBENEZER AYLWIN.

AND this deponent, the said Ebenezer Aylwin, on his oath, saith,— E. Aylwin.

22 Nov. 1867.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am a butcher and reside at Farnham. I have contracted for the supply of meat for this workhouse. I first became contractor six or seven years ago, and have contracted ever since. My present contract is for good ox beef in clods or sticking pieces without bone, at 7½ *d.* per lb. Meat for master and matron's table, 8½ *d.* per lb. Legs or loins of mutton, 9½ *d.* per lb. Shoulders are not specified in the contract. The beef which I have supplied has been clod and sticking pieces, without bone. Occasionally a breast of mutton has been supplied with the beef to make up weight when I have not had sufficient beef to supply the order. That has happened very seldom in the last year. The greatest weight of breast of mutton supplied with the beef has been five or six pounds. When the orders have been larger than usual for beef I have put in a breast of mutton. I have never supplied more than two breasts at one time. I have never sent in breasts more than once a week. The meat for the master and matron's table has been sometimes shoulder of mutton, sometimes leg, sometimes part of the round for roasting, sometimes ribs of beef. I have supplied legs and loins of mutton for the sick. I have invariably sent what was specified in the order.

[The following statement showing legs and loins of mutton supplied during five weeks from 31 August to 4 October 1867, was put in and read.]

STATEMENT of Mr. *Aylwin*, Contractor for Supply of Meat for Workhouse.

STATEMENT of Items of Legs or Loins of Mutton, as per Contract, sent by me to Farnham Union during Five successive Weeks, including the Month of September last.

| | *Lbs.* | | *Lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 31.—Legs and loins of mutton - | 8 | Sept. 14.—Legs and loins of mutton - | 11½ |
| Sept. 2.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 11 | „ 17.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 10 |
| „ 4.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 9 | „ 18.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 10½ |
| „ 6.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 11 | „ 20.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 9 |
| First Week - - *Lbs.* | 39 | Third Week - - *Lbs.* | 41 |

| | *Lbs.* | | *Lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 10.—Legs and loins of mutton - | 8½ | Sept. 21.—Legs and loins of mutton - | 13 |
| „ 12.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 12¼ | „ 23.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 8 |
| „ 13.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 8 | „ 24.—Ditto - - ditto - - | 9 |
| | | „ 27.—Ditto - - ditto - | 11 |
| Second Week - - *Lbs.* | 28¾ | Fourth Week - - *Lbs.* | 41 |

| | *Lbs.* |
|---|---|
| Sept. 30.—Legs and loins of mutton - - - - - - | 10 |
| Oct. 3.—Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - | 9 |
| „ 4.—Ditto - - ditto - - - - - - - | 9½ |
| Fifth Week - - - *Lbs.* | 28½ |

19 November 1867. *Ebenezer Aylwin.*

That statement shows all the meat supplied for the sick during that period. What I supplied for the officers is not shown. During the five weeks, I supplied for officers, beef and shoulders and legs of mutton. I did not during that time supply any breasts of mutton, except to make up the weight of beef. I have not sent in a breast of mutton more than once a week. During the five weeks referred to in the statement, I think I supplied very few breasts, because it was the hopping season, and I have so large a sale for breasts. The breasts were always put down as beef. Breasts of mutton are about the same price as beef. I have a contract for breasts for out-door relief; the price is 7½ *d.* During the five weeks, and throughout the summer, we were charging in the shop 8 *d.* per pound for breasts of mutton; we were at the same time charging for beef, of the kind supplied to the union, 8 *d.* per pound.

E. Aylwin. 22 Nov. 1867.

The legs of mutton supplied for the sick were 9½ *d.* per pound, and for the officers 8½ *d.* Two legs for the different purposes might be sent on the same day.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—It would be utterly impossible, from the quantity of mutton that I have sent in, that the sick could for three weeks have had nothing but breasts of mutton. I have seldom sent a leg of mutton for the master's table; only occasionally.

(signed) *Ebr. Aylwin.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 22nd day of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

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T. Bohan.

### Deposition of Thomas Bohan.

And this deponent, the said Thomas Bohan, on his oath, saith—

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am an inmate of the workhouse, and assist the porter. I sleep in the old men's room, and have slept there for five or six years. The porter is the baker, and he bakes for the workhouse and the north and south districts of the union. The door of the old men's dormitory is not locked at night; it was once locked, but only for a very short time; that was more than a year ago. It was locked because the old men got up and down stairs so much. During that time I had no key; there is no keyhole in the inside; it might have been locked for something like two or three months. During that time there was a night-stool in the room, which the men could use; there is one there now. If the men come down-stairs they can go out into the back-yard by taking down the bar from the middle door at the foot of the stairs. The door leading into the yard is not locked now; there has been no lock on it for the last month; I have never known it to be locked; there is a bar, but I have never known it to be put up. The men very rarely go into the yard at night; they can do so if they choose. There is no bell in the day-room.

The able-bodied men's sleeping-room is above the old men's. At present, that room is not locked; it was locked for some time; I should say that it has not been locked since a twelvemonth ago; before that it was locked regularly. There was no night-stool; and there is not one now. They can now get down into the yard, and they have been able to do so during the last year. Before, when the door was locked, they used to rap at the door, but not very often; if they rapped at the door, either I or the porter used to get up. The porter slept at the bottom of the staircase. I was sure to hear them. I have no doubt that the young men sometimes used the chamber utensils; I do not know for certain; I never went to see.

I have to do with the tramp wards, and to take down the tramps at night, both men and women; I have done so for five or six years. I have had as many as nine men in the male tramp ward on one night; it is the largest number I ever had. Sometimes I have four, sometimes five or six, sometimes none; sometimes the tramps come after we have gone to bed, and the porter gets up and lets them in. We might have had five or six women on one night; sometimes we have none; sometimes one or two.

We did not give the men anything when they came; lately we have done so; that is, within a week or so; we give them bread. When the women have children, we have given both the women and children bread; now and then bread and butter. Those that want it always have water. In the morning the men have half a pound of bread each; that has always been the case, except when they have kicked up a row in the night. They are let out now and in the summer time at eight o'clock in the morning. The women and children have always had the same allowance of bread as the men. Sometimes they have brought their own food with them, and left it there in the morning; the women in particular.

The men used to pick oakum; they do nothing now; they had their bread whether they did the work or not. I never searched them before they went into the tramp ward. The men have loose straw to sleep on, and a rug to cover them with; that has always been so. The women have a straw bed and a rug to cover them. The man who looks after the cows changes the straw, and it depends on him when it is changed. The tramps clean up the wards before they go out; they are locked in at night; the key was kept in the porter's room; the shutter is fastened and is bolted from the outside, and cannot be opened from the inside; it is always bolted. There is a chamber utensil in the ward; no night convenience. There are sometimes two chamber utensils, but they are always breaking them. There is no privy that they can get to when locked in; they can use one before going in and when coming out. They keep their clothes with them. There is no fireplace in the ward. When they complain of being wet, their clothes are taken down to the kitchen to dry; when they don't complain, we don't trouble about it; some do not say anything about it until the next morning; when their clothes are taken away to dry, they are in the straw with their rug, and with or without a shirt; no shirt or clothing is provided. The women's clothes are kept in the ward; when they are wet, and they ask, they are sent down to the kitchen to dry; they do not send quite all of their clothes, not their under-clothing.

I remember

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I remember the female tramp, Frances Hopkins; I took her straight down to the ward; it was just as it was dusk; she was locked in immediately; I think it was a fine night; she was in trouble about her husband. The police had given her an order, but had refused her husband one; she was in trouble about him, because she was afraid that he would do something to get locked up. I do not recollect her saying anything else; I noticed that she was in the family way; I have no recollection whether she asked for any food, but am certain that she had none. I did not mention to any one afterwards, on that night, that I had admitted a woman in the family way; I think there was no one else in the ward with her; I saw her next morning when I went down in the regular way to open the door; she told me that she wanted assistance as she was in labour; I told her that if she had mentioned to me over night the state she was in she would not have been put there. I went and told the master, and he sent the nurse directly; I went down again just as the nurse had got her out; the tramp was walking with a person on each side to assist her; they were taking her in the direction of the infirmary.

I think that I let out three tramps, two men and a girl, on last Friday morning. When I went down in the morning two men gave me their clothes to dry. The woman did not say hers were wet. I took their clothes and had them dried. I did not see the tramps again.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I remember when the "Lancet" Commissioners were here; they did not ask me any questions, I do not recollect that they did; they did not ask me any questions about the tramps; I did not go round with them; I had no conversation with them, except that they asked whether I was the assistant porter. I asked their names and they gave me their cards. The tramps are very abusive sometimes. The woman, Frances Hopkins, did not tell me that her husband had been drinking.

*By Mr. Smith.*—If a woman comes in wet to the skin I have never known a case in which the whole of her clothing, shift and all, has been taken away to dry; if wet to the skin, and they do not complain, they would keep their wet shifts with them. I have seen the women naked in the wards. The regular old tramps always take all their things off, and cover themselves with the rugs. I have never seen a woman without some covering. I have five or six rugs in the male tramp ward, but some of them are old; the tramps tear them in pieces. I have not more than six rugs. I do not know how many rugs there are in the female ward; we shift them about as they are wanted. If a woman came without a child she would have no food on admission. Now, one of the inmates cleans the tramp wards every morning; that has not been for long. The late master once searched a tramp; he was a sailor. I never saw any other searched; he had suspicions that he had money about him; the man had no money. I do not know whether the police search them.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I know that since July last no tramp is sent to the tramp ward until he has been seen by the master, matron, or porter. There may have been a man, once or twice, who has had food given him by the master at night. I do not know any one in particular.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I knew Thomas Garfarth, an imbecile; he has been employed in the house; he carried coals to the kitchen, washhouse, and laundry, not anywhere else; he would carry two, sometimes three scuttles, to the kitchen; one to the washhouse, and one to the laundry; the boys carried the rest. Garfarth took the wash to the pigs. I filled the coal boxes but never carried them. Garfarth was dirty in his habit; he does not know any better; he was in the habit of making his clothes dirty whether at work or not; he had a clean suit of clothes every week.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—The woman, Frances Hopkins, when she was being taken down to the tramp ward, could have said anything she pleased to me.

(signed) *Thomas Bohan.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 22nd of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Elizabeth Young.

E. Young.

And this deponent, the said Elizabeth Young, on her oath, saith:

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I was appointed nurse in October 1865, and remained here until 22nd March 1866. There had been a little contention in the Board room, and Captain Nicholson said that the weakest must go to the wall, and I resigned in consequence of something that took place at that meeting. When I came to the workhouse I think there were 20 girls in the venereal ward; we were quite full in these wards; there was not one bed unoccupied, to the best of my recollection. There was only one fever case during the time that I was here. In the fever ward there were three children with itch; they were in the upstairs fever ward. There were none in the lower fever ward; it was empty.

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[The following Minute of 22nd February 1866, as to the resignation of Mrs. Young, was put in and read.]

"A letter from Mr. Woods, the coroner, relative to the death of Rose Cumber, who died in the infirmary of this house, having been received by the clerk, Dr. Powell, the master and the nurse were called before the Board, when the letter was read by the chairman; and the matter having been enquired into,

"The Board were of opinion that Dr. Powell acted properly.

"That the master was not to blame.

"That the nurse was guilty of a breach of discipline in writing to Dr. Powell without first communicating to the master the subject of her letter. And the Board were further of opinion, that the sick ward, in which there were dying women, should not be left so long without some one in attendance.

"The nurse having subsequently tendered her resignation, the same was accepted, and the clerk was directed to insert advertisements that the guardians would receive applications from candidates at the next meeting."

In the large room of the female infirmary I think that there were eight beds. I do not remember, but to the best of my recollection there were eight beds; at one time we had two extra beds. There is a three-cornered room with three beds; I think that there are only two rooms upstairs; I now remember that there are three. The second is a square room; a lying-in room, with one bed. We have never had more than one lying-in case at a time; but on one occasion, when there was no lying-in case, we have put in two patients.

In the long room downstairs there were, I think, eight beds; we added more if there were extra patients. I think I have had 10, that is the largest number. In a small room below there have been three beds. There is a second room below without a bed, in which the doctor's basin was kept.

The doctor had a basin in each room; in each of the five rooms we had a basin for the doctor; also a piece of soap and a clean towel. There was besides the five, a basin in the venereal room. I kept a basin always ready for him, with water in. When I first came there were three white basins for the doctor, and I think only one white towel. The patients at that time were very sadly off. I think I had two old musty tin basins for them. At first I could not find any; only the doctor's; but afterwards found two musty ones in the bath room of the infirmary. I used then to take the doctor's white basins for washing the hands and faces of the patients in. The patients, I think, before I came, washed in an old pail without a handle; there were three or four pails. Mr. Sargent, when I told him that the handles were off, got them put on. About a fortnight after I came I applied to Miss Stedman for basins, rags, towels, knives and forks, spoons, and sheets. I was continually applying to Miss Stedman for things, but she did not give them to me. When the guardians came round they gave an order to Miss Stedman to supply all the things I wanted. Afterwards we got extra towels, half a dozen basins for washing, which was enough. After the second time the guardians came round, I had as many towels as I required; this was afterwards so many reports in the medical officer's book. Just before Mr. Hawley's investigation the guardians came round and supplied me with everything that was requisite.

When I came the old rusty basins were thoroughly cleaned, and we used them for washing. We used the iron basins and the pails, and also the doctor's basins for washing the patients. After I came the patients never washed in anything else than the basins or pails. In the venereal ward the girls washed in the pail and the doctor's basin. The doctor's basin was always on the table when not in use. We were very short of towels in the venereal ward when I first came; I think that there were only two; but in the back yard I found, I should think, a matter of 18 small towels; they were mouldy, and were under an old bedstead, which was out in the open air. Eventually I got plenty of towels. The yard is at the east end of the infirmary. When first I came we had scarcely any sheets in the infirmary; scarcely one to each bed; I was obliged to go without to supply the poor creatures. Before I left we got everything we required. After Mr. Hawley's inquiry, and the guardians went round, I got everything I wanted very comfortably, except stomach warmers. I asked Miss Stedman for them, but did not get them. I complained to the doctors at the same time as I did as to the feet warmers. I got the feet warmers but not the stomach warmers. When I came I wanted knives and forks; I asked Mr. Sargent, and he gave me some. After the first time that I asked we always got them. There is a kitchen in the infirmary, and there is a cupboard on the table there, and I kept the knives in the knife box on the top of the cupboard. I could conveniently keep all the knives and forks for the infirmary there; it was a large knife box; the knives and forks were collected regularly and placed there. There were plates for the inmates, not tins; that was the reason why the dinners got so cold. The women in the infirmary, when I came, drank out of the yellow basins, but sometimes they had tin mugs. In the venereal ward it was the same. Afterwards, instead of the nasty yellow basins, which I disapproved, they got some very nice pink mugs. In these they had the tea sent down, and the beer and porter as well. There was a very great improvement when I left; as comfortable as anything could be for a country workhouse; it is different from London.

In

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In the syphilitic wards they were very badly off for night chairs. At first there were two; when I left, there was one for each ward, sent down from the house.

Just before I left I had the linen changed as often as necessary. Before, I had not the common necessaries. I could not obtain them from Miss Stedman as often as I required; it was the wish of the guardians that they should be supplied with everything.

The downstairs floor of the venereal ward is of brick; that was very bad; in winter it was shocking. I have seen the water run down the walls; the infirmary is just the same; that is, in the winter. The brick floor is very damp in the least wet; we got some matting to remedy that; the guardians let us have it. The water-closet, when I was here, was kept thoroughly clean. I used to get some of the girls to help to keep it clean. There is plenty of water there; it was never stopped up; I mean the drain of the closet. I once saw the men working at a drain of the house. The closet was never disagreeable while I was here. In the fever ward yard there is a privy. When there was a patient in that ward a chair was put in. When I was here the privy was regularly cleaned. I found no difficulty in keeping them sweet and clean. I used to give the girls something out of my own pocket to keep them clean.

I could not go from my room at night to the venereal ward without going out of doors. On the men's side all the assistance I could get was Murphy. I asked Miss Stedman repeatedly for men; not the guardians. I think it was her duty as matron to ask the guardians. Sometimes on the women's side I had a young girl; sometimes no one. I should have liked to have some one in each ward, and then the accident to Rose Cumber would not have happened. When any one was wanted to clean out the men's ward, Mr. Sargent would send down some men.

I had no assistants at all in the venereal ward. I have applied to Miss Stedman for assistance; she said she could not let me have any, let the girls do for themselves. I used to give the greatest part of my time to these girls; I pitied them, so would any one who had seen them. Those that were getting better used to help the others; I found no difficulty in getting them to help; they were quite willing to do anything. Some were in bed in a dreadful state, quite shocking, and some were able to be up all day. At times some were able to render a good deal of assistance. Those who were getting better washed the room, made the beds. These wards, when I was there, were kept cleaner than any others. If the ventilation was not thoroughly attended to it would be very bad. In fine weather I ventilated it myself, because they would keep the shutters over the ventilators shut, to keep them warm. I used to go round all the wards at a quarter to 10 o'clock. I am sure there were no bells in the fever or venereal ward when I was here. The outside door of the venereal ward was not locked, so that they could come to my room at any time by coming up through the fever ward; they have several times come to me when they have been very ill at night; I have left the gas burning for the purpose.

I remember the death of Rose Cumber; she was in the venereal ward; I saw her about a quarter before 10 o'clock on the night before her death; she was very ill indeed, in a dying state. I read and prayed to her. She might have lasted out two or three days; you can never tell. I could not get any one else, so I left one of the patients with her, telling her that I would give her something the next day, either money or some food about, or a petticoat or some little thing of my own. This girl who was to stay up with her was very much better. She must have fallen asleep. I told her that if there was the least change in Cumber she was to come to me. The next thing was that the girl came to my room to tell me that Cumber was dead. I think it was about three o'clock in the morning. I said, "How very wrong that you did not come before." When I went down I smelt fire. I stripped the things off the bed, and I saw a brick in the bed; the sheet, about a third of it, was burnt; also the bed; the flock appeared to have been smouldering; there was no flame; some water had been thrown over the bedding. Her feet were moved on one side as if to avoid the fire. Just at the side of the bottom of both feet they were burned; you could scarcely say that they were scorched; they were just a little black.

I knew nothing previously about the brick. The girls told me that they had got this brick unknown to me to warm their feet. I had put a flannel petticoat for the girl, but they had taken it away and put a brick; they did it out of kindness. When I left her she was very happy, and thanked me for my kindness to her. I think the girls did it of their own accord, out of kindness to her, not to do her any mischief.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I have been applied to, to give evidence here, by some gentleman; I do not know who. He told me that there was to be an inquiry at Farnham as to a report in the "Lancet" newspaper. He did not say that he wanted me to give evidence for the "Lancet" newspaper. What I told him was that my sons did not like my name appearing in the newspapers as mixed up in a case of this sort. He did not ask me what evidence I could give.

I never knew the guardians to throw any obstruction in the way of my obtaining whatever I wanted. I asked Miss Stedman for what I required, and when I did not obtain them Dr. Powell made the requisition. The guardians always sanctioned what was asked for. Dr. Powell used to try to get all he could for me. The only time that I saw the Board of Guardians was when Captain Nicholson said that all, or the weakest, must go to the wall.

Ann Balchen was here when I was nurse. At first there was a deficiency of soap, but afterwards I got plenty. I do not think much soap is wanted for washing the floor, a little soda is better. I never myself found any difficulty in getting soap. I thought it was the

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duty of the matron to give the things required, without waiting to be asked by the nurse. If the nurse should ask the matron, and she omits to give what is wanted, it is her duty to go to some other higher authority.

*By Mr. Smith.*—Mr. Nicholson said at the Board meeting: "All must go," or "the weakest must go to the wall." "All" means Miss Stedman, Dr. Powell, Mr. Sargent, and me. We were all quarelling together in the Board-room; I consider that one was just as bad as another; I never saw such a scene in my life. As a fact, I went, and the others remained. I wrote a letter to Dr. Stallard on the 14th of November last.

[The following letter was read and put in.]

LETTER of *E. Young*, late Nurse at the Workhouse, to Dr. *Stallard*.

9, Morgan-street, Tredegar-square, Bow-road,
Respected Sir, London, 14 November.

WHILE I was nurse at the Farnham Union, the cruel sights I saw there I shall never forget, more particularly in the venereal wards. The poor creatures could never get a sufficient supply of coals. I have seen them when the snow was on the ground, and it was freezing hard, with no fire; I used to send for coals, but the master only allowed them (to the best of my memory) half a skuttle-full a day for each ward. Their clothing in these wards were truly awful; there was a girl by the name of Fitch, who for weeks only had one chemise, and no gown, only a cold cotton old petticoat, with a cotton vulgar jacket; the clothes were generally very damp. Their tea was like water; and not half enough to eat. I also pitied the helpless babes; they were in a ward quite detached from the infirmary, with scarcely any clothing; a brick floor. My heart even now feels grieved for the sad misery I witnessed there. Dr. Powell was obliged to order at times double the amount of brandy and wine he would have done, as it was so bad; in fact, I believe it was nothing but British wine and British brandy; and simply because I took the part of the poor, I have been most unjustly treated, I consider. I even wanted a personal interview with the Poor Law Board, but I could not have it, so that I might justify my character. Did time permit, I could relate many horrid scenes. When I was first there, they had no night-gowns or pillow-cases; in fact, they had only got a matron who had been a schoolmistress, and she did not understand her duties. There was an investigation by W. T. Hawley, but it would have been better for me had it not taken place; for, to save his friend, Mr. Wood, the coroner's name being put in the paper, I had no justice.

Yours, &c.
Mr. Stallard. (signed) *E. Y.*

The circumstances stated in that letter are true.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—It was true at the time when I entered on my duties. Afterwards all was left comfortable. If Miss Stedman had understood her duties it would not have happened. I do not say that it was entirely the fault of Miss Stedman. I think that when there is so much backwards and forwards, Dr. Powell being in opposition to the master and matron, it does a great deal of harm. I could not have thought it possible that there could be such discord among officers. I did think Dr. Powell was as bad as the others. They made me the scapegoat.

[The following Minutes of the Guardians, dated 11 January 1866, 19 January 1866, and 25 January 1866, were put in and read.]

"11 January 1866.

"Dr. Powell attended before the Board, and stated that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the infirmary was managed; that there were a number of bad cases requiring change of linen which had been refused. The nurse and matron were called in, and the matter partially gone into, but the further inquiry deferred until the 19th instant, when a special Board was to be summoned, and the matter fully inquired into."

A special meeting was held in consequence.

"Special Meeting, dated 19 January 1866.

"Dr. Powell, the nurse, master, and matron attended the Board, when Dr. Powell reiterated his complaint, and the subject of the management of the infirmary, and the washing and supply of linen was gone into, when it appeared that the matron had been unable to finish the required supply of linen, by reason of her not having since her appointment had strength enough to get up a sufficient stock. When it was ordered that different arrangements should in future be made, so that all the linen should be washed once a week, and the matron ordered to get assistance if she wanted it, to help in getting up a proper supply of linen.

"The clerk read a letter which he had received since the last Board, from the Poor Law Board, enclosing copy letter they had received from Dr. Powell, enclosing also copies of his reports to the Guardians and the Guardians' answers, and also complaining of the treatment

ment and management of the children in the workhouse; when the subject matter of the letter and reports were discussed, and the Chairman stated he had seen the Poor Law Board on the subject: and it was therefore resolved that an answer should at once be sent to the Poor Law Board, and the Chairman's offer accepted of perusing the proposed answer."

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"25 January 1866.

"*Dr. Powell.*—A letter was received from Dr. Powell, complaining of language used by the matron towards him in the presence of the nurse, and complaining that the materials for work had been removed from the patients in the venereal ward, when the subject-matter was inquired into in the presence of the parties, and the Board were of opinion that Dr. Powell had overstepped the bounds of his duty.

"The report in the medical book was also read relative to brandy being supplied, when, after the matron's explanation, the Board were of opinion that Dr. Powell, instead of endeavouring to prevent these complaints, rather fomented them, and that, if more unanimity prevailed among the officers of the house, it would be better for the interest of the inmates."

I think that I must have been in the Board-room on that 25th January also. I do not think that two days passed without something unpleasant taking place. I have had to tear up my handkerchief to dress the wounds of the poor people. If the guardians were only here once a fortnight they could not know what was going on in the meantime; whether sheets, brandy, or other things were necessary.

I addressed the letter to Dr. Stallard; I did not know him; Dr. Stallard sent his card first, and then I called and saw him, before I wrote the letter, and told him of the circumstance, that I had just lost a situation of 55 guineas per annum, on account of the former inquiry by Mr. Hawley; I had obtained the situation, it was in a titled family; I was to have gone on the 7th of this month; I think that I lost that through Mr. Hawley's report, but I cannot tell until the matter is further investigated; I resigned before the inquiry by Mr. Hawley was completed; I did not wait for the inquiry.

I understood that Dr. Stallard had learnt from the lady that I had lost this situation; I told Dr. Stallard that if I recollected anything I would write to him. Dr. Stallard did not ask me to write.

*By Mr Lambert.*—I used to send for coals, and did not get them. When the guardians came round they ordered more to be supplied. I did not myself complain; I told the girls to do so.

The complaint as to the case of the girl Fitch was investigated. I do not think that the Visiting Committee went more than once to the venereal ward. The guardians, if they had come round, would have seen her.

I said in the letter "the clothes were generally damp." I did not complain to the guardians. The girls did, and the guardians remedied it.

We did the best we could to dry the sheets by the fire. The sheets were wringing wet one day. I put my watch in, and it made the sheets quite steam.

The brandy and the wine were very weak. At the time it was remedied; but after a time it got bad again. There was no peace while I was here.

*Mr. Sargent.*—When I was short of anything in the infirmary I applied to Miss Stedman, and was generally unsuccessful. I was not in the habit of applying to the late master, except for soap and the ordinary ordered things. Sometimes when I was refused by Miss Stedman, I got sheets from Mr. Sargent; those belonging to different wards. I usually got from Mr. Sargent whatever I asked for. He only refused me coals. He said that he thought the supply sufficient.

I have seen books like this (*book handed to Witness*) in the infirmary. They were for the patients to read. There was a library in the house, and the books were exchanged from time to time. There were plenty of books in every ward. Mrs. Gibson used to bring in periodicals and tracts. I was only once refused assistance for night nursing, and then I think Mr. Sargent was in London with a lunatic.

(signed) *E. Young.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 22nd of November 1867,

(signed) *John Lambert.*

2nd December 1867.

Deposition of Francis Edmund Anstie.

F. E. Anstie.

2 Dec. 1867.

And this deponent, the said Francis Edmund Anstie, on his oath, saith: I am a doctor of medicine and a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. I am senior assistant physician and lecturer on materia medica at the Westminster Hospital. I was engaged in 1865 on the "Lancet" Commission relative to London workhouses, and inspected about two-thirds of those workhouses. I also wrote about half of the reports which were published, besides others which were not published, because after the Government had ordered an investigation, the "Lancet" did not think it worth while to go on. I also wrote the general summary on all the London workhouses which appeared in the same paper. I declined to be attached to the Commission about country workhouses. It was at the distinct and earnest request of Dr. Wakley that I came to the Farnham Workhouse. I was very unwilling to come. I was never near the place before, and I had not the remotest acquaintance with any one at Farnham.

I came down with Dr. Stallard on the 12th of October, and we inspected the workhouse with Dr. Powell. We went round with Dr. Powell, because we could not get the attendance of the master. Immediately after we had completed our inspection we returned to London.

I wrote the report in the "Lancet" on the same night after my return, and it was in due course published in the "Lancet." I decidedly think that, from what I saw, and the evidence which I received, the report is a very moderate one. I consider I was justified in using the expression, that "if the evidence we have above adduced be not sufficient to convince them of their justice, there is plenty more behind." I had at that time other incidents mentioned to me which did not appear in the report: one was the case of Eliza Comber; another the locking of the syphilitic wards; also the matter of the cleanliness of the old women, as regards their persons. I observed that one or two were dirty as to their skin, and I inquired as to the regulations about washing. I found that, practically, there was no regularity about washing in that room; body-washing seemed to be unknown, except when a bath was medically ordered. The washing of face and hands was by no means performed every day. I have made no mention about the dietary, which I considered very bad.

I and Dr. Stallard questioned the old men in the old men's ward simultaneously. Certainly several voices at once stated that the late master had taken away newspapers. My own experience is that when a fresh face comes, paupers tell the true story; after they have been confronted with officials and after inquiry, they tell their story differently. It is a striking and singular exception when a pauper complains.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I took the evidence of the medical officer and of the paid nurse; also the evidence of several paupers; and I also received information of various kinds subsequently to my visit, and before publishing my report.

I have had experience of workhouse officers. They may change their statements some times, but are not so likely to do so as paupers. I know it to have happened myself that paupers tell the truth on the first occasion; and I was put up to that as a peculiarity amongst paupers by Mr. Farnall, who had great experience amongst them.

I was led to believe, from what I saw and heard, that the Guardians had neglected their duty.

The impression is still on my mind, as it was then, that the Guardians have tolerated a state of things in their workhouse which was like nothing but pandemonium, simply because they chose to believe implicitly all the master told them, and ignore all complaints from other quarters. I had not examined the Minute Books; I did not know I was at liberty to do so.

I make a distinction between complaints and requisitions. The complaint referred to the system of squabbling going on in the house. I consider that was embraced in the term pandemonium. The passage quoted refers to the defects *plus* the squabbling. I wrote the paragraph about Dr. Powell after my return home. I think his character as medical officer here is easily read. I understood him to say that he had constantly fought against the management of the place. I took notes at the time; I have not the note book here; I saw it a week ago; it is in London.

I have found out that some of the articles said to have been obtained upon Dr. Powell's application were not so obtained. The two articles are the stomach warmers and the night dresses. I understood Dr. Powell to say that the scanty allowance of towels which are now provided were then altogether absent. That may be my mistake, but the actual state of things was quite as bad. I mean one round towel for three wards.

I believe Dr. Powell told me that the patients who had washed in their chamber utensils afterwards dried themselves on the sheets of their beds. Primarily it is the duty of the matron to see that there are towels; it may be the duty of the nurse to complain if there is an insufficient supply, but I think it is the duty of the Guardians to inquire and see that proper

F. E. Anstie.

2 Dec. 1867.

proper things are supplied, although there may be no complaint. Dr. Powell was my authority for the paragraph about the epileptic patient. Dr. Powell told me, upon the authority of the matron, that the man had a fit that morning. Dr. Powell told me that this statement had been made by the matron in the presence of the nurse, while the circumstances were fresh in her recollection. Dr. Powell told me that the master had made the man get up. It is not likely I should have imagined any such circumstance. I don't think Dr. Powell gave me the newspaper with the account of the inquest, but I am not quite sure. I had read the report of the inquest before I wrote that paragraph. I had read the report of the master's evidence at the inquest. I did not believe it. I meant to imply that the master had committed manslaughter, and that the jury ought to have found him guilty of the same thing. My reasons are, that the master, even on the lowest showing, was aware that the man was an epileptic. He had never reported that circumstance to the doctor. He had never taken any opinion whether such a man ought to be employed in any hard work whatever. Further it was stated to me, and I still believe, that the man was in bed until eight o'clock, a fact which proves in workhouse management that the man was unwell. Dr. Powell stated to me on the same authority as before, that the man was in bed at eight o'clock.

Then it appeared to me that the matron's story, as reported by Dr. Powell, was very unlikely to be untrue. Its non-appearance at the inquest was accounted for by another circumstance of which I was aware: that circumstance was that the master had a hold over the matron of a peculiar kind, and that she was in dread of him. If I can't take the word of the medical officer, and the direct statement of the matron, I don't know what I can do.

My authority for the paragraph as to the lunacy fees is Dr. Powell. It was the sense of what he said. It happened that the matter had been made public before. I don't see that I was bound to go any further. The story which Dr. Powell gave me was that the Guardians, as he thought unjustly, had refused payment of his lunacy fees. He said nothing about any correspondence with the Poor Law Board then.

The object of paragraph 7 was to show that the system of out-door relief was insufficient. I have not seen so many country workhouses as London ones. The scale of out-door relief is generally insufficient except in a few particular cases.

Besides the report to the "Lancet" I wrote a letter to the "Times," signed "The Author of the 'Lancet' Report," dated 24th October 1867.

[The Letter, which is as follows, was put in and read:]

"Farnham Workhouse.

"To the Editor of the 'Times.'

"Sir,

"I feel that my strictures upon Farnham Workhouse have been received by the Guardians with a consideration and a respect which was more than could have been anticipated. Had the wounded feelings of those gentlemen led them to reply with hasty or even violent contradiction and abuse, it would have seemed to me a venial fault, considering the weakness of human nature. Instead of this the two replies, so far published, are written in a spirit of candour and manly honesty, which shows that their authors, at any rate, were not wilful agents in the disastrous mismanagement of the workhouse, and that they are willing to learn from any one who can help them to do their duty better.

"I wish I could go further and say honestly that, according to their lights, the Guardians have done their best; but this, unfortunately, is impossible. A sentence in the letter of your second correspondent gives an illustration of this. He suggests that the dirty condition of the house which I described, was probably a merely temporary consequence of the neglect and disorder which have arisen during the interregnum previous to the new master's entrance upon office. I assure him that I am too old a hand at workhouse inspection to have made such a mistake. The dirt I spoke of was unquestionably the result of months or years of accumulation; and both medical officer and nurse, on being appealed to, admitted that it was impossible to prevent this neglect with their limited and inefficient staff of servants. One wretched hole, which (under the auspices of that praiseworthy 'new broom,' the recently-appointed master) was in process of cleansing at the time of our visit, was a kind of larder adjoining the kitchen. This place must have been an actual stalactite cave of filth; there is no other image which would adequately express the foulness of those parts of it which had not yet been scraped; and I was assured by the cook that a horrid stench used to issue from it into the kitchen, which at times made her quite ill. Now the visiting Guardians had often been in this room, the cook had often pointed to the smell (for it was solid), and the Guardians were often asked to make the master send some one to clean the place. But nothing was done till a new master came.

"Nor is this the worst. The late master, on the death of his wife (in 1865), appointed the new matron (a single woman) to the night charge of the male wards, and took that of the female wards himself. Individual Guardians were repeatedly appealed to to put a stop to a state of things which was obviously improper and dangerous. They declined to interfere. The results are known.

"But really, Sir, I do not care to heap up charges against the Guardians. Whatever their faults may be, it is certain that they are only on the lowest level of an ascending scale, on the highest degree of which we find—the Poor Law Board.

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2 Dec. 1867.

"It is time to have done with mealy-mouthed courtesy. In the course of more than two years' experience of the doings of the Poor Law Board, I have come to know pretty accurately the way in which that body does its work. Fortunately I am in a position in which I have absolutely nothing to hope or fear from the Poor Law Board, and I can therefore afford to express the opinion that there does not exist such a delusion to a patient and credulous public as that office. I don't mean to speak any evil of worthy men like Mr. Villiers or Mr. Hardy, or Lord Devon. They are not the agents—they are only the instruments. But the permanent staff of the Poor Law Board (which teaches successive presidents their lessons) is composed, with one or two exceptions, exclusively of men whose whole animus is the wish to keep things quiet at any cost. It is the permanent officials of the Poor Law Board who have invented and industriously disseminated the doctrine that sickness is a crime if it lead to dependence on the rates.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"The Author of the 'Lancet' Report on
"Farnham Workhouse."

"London, October 24."

It is my decided judgment that the dirt was of months'—it might be years'—accumulation. I allude to the syphilitic ward to start with. The walls had not been swept, or insufficiently. From the appearance it might have been more than a year.

As to the larder, described as a stalactite cave of filth, I referred first to the dust on the windows, which evidently had been much worse. I understood they were to be cleaned further. There were stalactites of dust on the windows, and others of grease. That is to say, there was grease on the lower part of the walls, and I think on the dresser. It was not crystallized in this case. I may also add there was a bad smell in the place. I am sure the cook said she had called the attention of the Guardians to it; and that the Guardians were often asked to make the master send some one to clean the place.

Dr. Powell told me that the late master, on the death of his wife, appointed the new matron (a single woman) to the night charge of the male wards, and took that of the female wards himself.

I have no recollection whether or not we visited the officers' apartments.

Dr. Powell is my authority, both verbally and in writing, that individual Guardians were repeatedly appealed to to put a stop to this state of things, which was obviously improper and dangerous.

The article in the "Lancet" is not an attack upon individual Guardians, but against the system. The charges are censures upon the Guardians. It is almost the worst charge, that they never cared to see whether these things were so or not.

There is an entry by Mr. Roumieu in the visitors' book as to the state of the water-closets and lavatories: that entry I have discovered this time.

I did not say anything about the night commodes, as they have nothing to do with the matter in hand. They would not compensate for the want of water-closets. Night commodes would hardly mitigate the evil: in some instances they would aggravate it.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I have no recollection that anything was said to me, before I wrote my report, that the report of the inquest was ever communicated to the Poor Law Board or Poor Law Inspector. I have no recollection that I have ever heard that it was.

*Re-examined.*—Mr. Wightman, one of the Guardians, wrote to the "Times" in corroboration of my report. There was also another letter, signed "a Guardian," published in the same paper. With reference to paragraph 13, I should now say, after hearing the evidence, that the master was rather able to carry the Guardians than it was their intention to favour him.

The syphilitic wards are not now in the same state as when I saw them. They have undoubtedly been swept. Whitewashed they have not been. The floors have been washed. There has been a little washing here and there; but the general cleanliness is very much greater than when we were there.

I went to the cesspool in the garden: it is in about the same state as it was then. I consider its contiguity to the hospital prejudicial; but what is much more, the periodical ladling of it out. I don't think the application of any disinfectant would render it innoxious.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I should have anticipated typhoid fever as a kind of dysentery, would be the most likely to arise. I believe there has been but one case of typhoid since the fever wards were built. I don't know whether it was brought in. I don't know that any case of dysentery has occurred. I think it remarkable that no case of typhoid fever or dysentery has occurred.

The usual duration of epilepsy is from five minutes to a quarter of an hour; sometimes longer, for several hours. Almost always there are convulsions in an ordinary attack of epilepsy. When no convulsion, it is technically called mild. When the attack is from a few seconds to ten minutes, it would render the patient incapable of employment, in which he must take care of himself. It does not unfit him for simple work. There are cases occurring without any premonitory symptoms. A scream is frequently but not necessarily the first indication of the attack. I think if the man had only one fit of the short duration

of

of two minutes whilst he was here, that fact ought to influence the master in the employment he is set to. F. E. Anstie.

*Francis Edmund Anstie.* 2 Dec. 1867.

Taken and subscribed before me, the 2nd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

Mr. Lambert informed Mr. Smith that a letter had been addressed to the Poor Law Board, stating that it was deemed desirable to have Mr. Hawley's evidence on the inquiry, and that in consequence of this intimation Mr. Hawley was present to reply to any questions that he might be desirous of putting to him. Mr. Smith stated that he had completed his case.

Mr. Barrow put in the visitors' book and minute book of the Guardians, and they were taken as read.

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### Deposition of George Newland.

And this deponent, the said George Newland, on his oath, saith: I am superintendent in the Surrey County Constabulary, and am stationed at Farnham; I was previously stationed at Egham, where I was the inspector. I came to Farnham in the month of December 1864, and I was at once appointed assistant relieving officer of vagrants; Mr. Martell was my predecessor. I have been in the police since January 1851, and have had my eye pretty constantly on tramps during the whole period. During the time I have been here, not one in 30 have asked for food; all they ask for is a night's lodging. The order is given at the police station; that is all we do. Within the last three weeks or a month, there has been a large increase in applications. There were only about half the number previously. During the whole of the preceding three years, we have never had so many applications as we have now. They come up in ones, twos, threes or fours; in the latter cases one only is the spokesman. They are not always searched. We have never found more than 2 *d.* upon any one of them. George Newland.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—When an applicant has had 2 *d.* I have sometimes given him 1 *d.* to make up 3 *d.*, to go to the lodging house.

I have often refused orders to applicants. I have no doubt I have refused orders to destitute persons; I have done so because I have seen them loitering about for several days, lodging at Aldershot and Farnham, and also because they have come from other unions. We relieve all at this time of the year, but for three or four months in the summer we do not. I am appointed by the Guardians, and when I refuse an order I act upon my own responsibility. I have no instructions from the Guardians as to whom I was to admit and whom I was to refuse.

*Re-examined.*—None but the lowest of the low apply in the summer. There is lots of work at that time of the year, and that is the reason why they are refused.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—When the tramps have been able-bodied men and applied in the summer I have refused them. I have never refused a person who has been sick or ill, and never a woman. I have never refused a tramp if he appeared in want, either in summer or winter.

About a week since I gave an order for as many as 10 men. At the commencement of hopping I have sometimes given an order for as many as three, four, or five women, never more. I don't know how many the vagrant wards will accommodate. I have never received any instructions as to the number of admissions. No tramp after receiving an order has come back saying there was no room at the workhouse. I have never heard what the able-bodied men have done after they have been refused an order. I have never heard that any one has suffered any ill effect from being refused an order.

*By Dr. Smith.*—One or two a week of the tramps would be sick persons. I have seen very few cases where the persons appeared to be much exhausted. Up to the last five or six months two-thirds or three-fourths have been professional beggars; not more than one in 10 or in 15 would be honestly seeking work.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—Sometimes way tickets are presented to me which have been given in the Guildford Union. I give similar tickets for Guildford. These are what I believe to be deserving cases. Tramps have been taken to the workhouse late at night by the police and always admitted. I myself have got up late at night and given an order and sent a policeman with it. I have known men after 10 and some after 12 o'clock. I never had any complaint from any tramps to whom I had given an order as to their treatment in the workhouse.

*G. Newland.*

Taken and subscribed before me, the 2nd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

George Newland.

2 Dec. 1867.

The following were put in by Mr. Barrow:—

Entry in Visitors' Book, dated 11th September 1861, signed by W. H. T. Hawley, Poor Law Inspector.

"I have inspected the workhouse this day, and have found all in satisfactory order.

"The vagrants appear to be considerably on the increase, which is probably owing to the relieving officer of the north district not carrying out the instructions which he received from the Board of Guardians some time since, to refuse relief to all able-bodied male vagrants."

Minute of Guardians, dated 6th March 1862.

"It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sears, seconded by Mr. Stonehouse, that superintendent Hollington be appointed assistant relieving officer, at the salary of 15 *l.* per annum, it being understood that for such sum he undertakes to save harmless the union from any damage which may be done to the station-house, by parties applying for relief."

Entry in Visitors' Book, dated 21st April 1862; signed by W. H. T. Hawley, Poor Law Inspector.

"I have inspected the workhouse this day, and have found all in good order. The employment of the police in the suppression of vagrancy has had the effect which I anticipated, as the number of vagrants is very much reduced since my last visit."

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Deposition of John Gray.

John Gray.

And this deponent, the said John Gray, on his oath, saith: I am a serjeant of police stationed at Farnham. I have been at Farnham 10 years; and, with the exception of about six months, I have assisted in searching the tramps, and I have given orders in the absence of the superintendent. Able-bodied men were never relieved in the summer if they had food or money. I have known men pass over their money to some of their companions, and then come and get orders for themselves afterwards. I have seen men in the streets after getting a ticket, and asked them why they were not gone to the house, and they have said that they had sold their ticket. Some of them are, no doubt, in want of food; but that is not generally the case. In searching the applicants I have many times found food upon them. I remember Frances Hopkins. She and her husband and another man applied on the 29th of June last. I refused the husband because he was not sober. I told the woman I would give her an order. The other man was not the worse for liquor, but he was an able-bodied man. I gave the woman an order; it was about eight o'clock. I did not perceive she was in the family-way; she walked very well after she got the order. She did not tell me where she had come from; I don't remember that she did. She did not make any complaint to me as to the state she was in.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—The woman was sitting on a post outside when I gave her the ticket. I heard about a week afterwards that she had been confined in the workhouse; I have heard nothing more of the case until now. I won't swear the woman did not say where she came from. I frequently give these orders myself. I sometimes refuse an order in the absence of the superintendent, and then I exercise my own discretion. I have known five or six cases where tramps have passed over their money to others. If they come with food and no money, I give them an order, if they are not stout able-bodied men.

*Re-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I have received orders from the superintendent that when I have had a doubt about a case, I was to let it stand over till his return. This order has been invariably given by the superintendent.

I have several times taken tramps to the workhouse late at night. I have been there with them as late as two in the morning. I have never known them refused; they have always got in.

I have sent as many as nine men and women on one night. The numbers that apply now are three to one what they were in 1857.

*John Gray.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 2nd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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GEORGE NEWLAND, further Examined.

George Newland.

2 Dec. 1867.

And this deponent, the said George Newland, on being further examined, saith:

*By late Master.*—I have had a conversation with Dr. Powell relative to Frances Hopkins. It was on the 25th November last, in Farnham town, opposite the police station. He told me that he remembered the woman, Frances Hopkins, telling him that she was afraid that her husband, who had been refused relief, would get locked up, because he had been drinking.

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3rd December 1867.

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DEPOSITION of WILLIAM JACOB HOLLEST.

William Jacob Hollest.

3 Dec. 1867.

AND this deponent, the said William Jacob Hollest, on his oath, saith: I am clerk to the guardians of the Farnham Union, and reside at Farnham. I have been clerk to the guardians ever since its formation. I believe the present workhouse was built in 1790. It was a single parish under Gilbert's Act. In March 1846 the present union was formed. The workhouse was then purchased by the union from the parish. The infirmary, dining hall, and the infection wards were built shortly afterwards, under the superintendence of Mr. Witherden Young, an architect in London. I think the purchase, alteration and all, cost about 6,000 *l.* The Poor Law Board gave their sanction and approval in the ordinary way. In 1863 the guardians looked out for land for poor-houses at Aldershot and elsewhere. The Camp was established at Aldershot in about 1856. There was a great increase in venereal cases and in pauperism generally afterwards. The guardians advertised for a site for a pest-house, away from the workhouse, in September or October last. They only had one answer. This subject has been frequently before the guardians. I believe these proceedings will all be found on the minutes.

The guardians subscribe to the Lock Hospital and to the Bath Hospital; 10 guineas to the Lock, and 5 guineas to the Bath. Patients are sometimes sent to the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary. The guardians don't subscribe to this in a body; but I believe two of them do so individually.

There has been one paid nurse for several years past. I remember a Mrs. Winsall, who was appointed a paid nurse in 1865.

[The following Minutes of the Guardians were put in and read:—]

"MINUTE of the Guardians, dated 7th September 1865, relative to the "Appointment of Nurse.

'THE following applications were read from Julia Probyn (Derby Union), Eliza Winsall (Brighton Infirmary), Agnes Rigney, when the clerk was directed to invite Miss Probyn to attend, and inform her that the guardians would wish her to bring a testimonial from the guardians of the union she was leaving, and that if she did so she would be allowed 1 *l.* 12 *s.* for her travelling expenses. Also to invite the attendance of Mrs. Winsall, and request her to bring a testimonial from the Guardians of the Brighton Union up to the present time, and inform her that reasonable travelling expenses would be allowed her for her attendance."

"MINUTES of Guardians, dated 21 September 1865, as to Appointment of Nurse.

"*Nurse.*—Only Mrs. Winsall attended before the Board, and she afterwards, on looking round the house, declined the office, as there was not employment enough. Whereupon the clerk was directed to insert notice in the local papers and "Telegraph" for applications to be sent in on next board day."

No children are kept in the workhouse after they are five years of age; they are then sent to the district school.

The union is supplied with water from a spring at Hale. Mr. Simmonds had a right to the water for his mill. The guardians had a lease from Mr. James Avenell for 99 years, with the consent of Mr. W. Simmonds, of the right to the water.

[The following Lease, dated 29 October 1847, was put in and read:—]

"THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in pursuance of an Act to facilitate the granting of certain leases between James Avenell, of Hale, in the parish of Farnham, in the county of Surrey, brickburner, of the

W. J. Hollest. 3 Dec. 1867.

the first part, William Simmonds, of Bourn Mills, in the said parish, miller, of the second part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the Farnham Union, in the counties of Southampton and Surrey, of the third part. Whereas there are various streams of water running into and through the brickmaking yard and premises of the said James Avenell, at Hale aforesaid, and thence ultimately to the Bourn Mills aforesaid, and for the purpose of supplying the Farnham Union Workhouse with water, the said James Avenell, with the consent of the said William Simmonds, hath agreed to give and grant unto the said guardians full power and privilege to open the ground and build and make a brick tank or cistern for holding water, in the yard of the said James Avenell, at Hale aforesaid, into which one of the said streams of water is to be forthwith turned and not afterwards diverted or withdrawn; and also full power and privilege to lay down and continue pipes from the said tank or cistern, into the turnpike road near thereto towards the said Farnham Union Workhouse, so that the said workhouse may be constantly well and sufficiently supplied with water from the said tank or cistern, by and through the pipes aforesaid; and the said James Avenell hath agreed to demise and lease the said water site of cistern and pipes, with the right of ingress, egress, and regress, as hereinafter mentioned:

"Witnesseth that the said James Avenell, with the consent of the said William Simmonds, testified by his execution of these presents, doth grant and demise unto the said Guardians of the Poor, their successors and assigns, the said water site of cistern and pipes hereinbefore referred to, with liberty of ingress, egress, and regress by themselves and their engineers, servants, and labourers, at all seasonable times, to enter on the said yard and premises, open the ground there, and make, clean out, repair, and alter the said tank or cistern, and take up, alter, change and remove, as occasion may require, any pipe or pipes, as well leading to as from the said tank or cistern, doing no more damage than necessity shall require, from the twenty-ninth day of September now last past for the term of ninety-nine years thence ensuing: Yielding, therefore, during the said term, the annual rent or sum of ten shillings sterling unto the said James Avenell his heirs and assigns. The said Guardians covenant with the said James Avenell, and also with the said William Simmonds, to pay the rent aforesaid and to repair; and that there shall be no undue waste of water at the said union workhouse; that the pipes to be laid down shall not be intermediately tapped, or used for the purpose of affording any other person or party a supply of water, except the said James Avenell and the occupier of his cottage below, for whose use the said Guardians are, as soon as may be, to lay on a supply from the pipes aforesaid. And the said Guardians also covenant with the said William Simmonds that the waste water from the said workhouse and premises shall be turned therefrom into a tank to be erected by the said William Simmonds in his next adjacent meadow; the said Guardians, however, contributing five pounds towards the expense of making the said last-mentioned tank. The said James Avenell covenants with the said Guardians that there shall be no let or hindrance on his part, or in his yard or premises on the land adjacent, to the flowing of sufficient water into the tank or cistern aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and for quiet enjoyment.

"In witness whereof the said James Avenell and William Simmonds have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the said Guardians their common seal have hereunto set the day and year first above written.

(signed) "*James* (L.S.) *Avenell.*
"*William* (L.S.) *Simmonds.*

*Farnham Union Seal.*

"Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named James Avenell and William Simmonds, and the common seal of the Guardians affixed thereto (the alteration as to the term of ninety-nine years being first made) in the presence of

(signed) "*Wm. J. Hollest,* Clerk to Guardians."

The cesspool in the garden has been there ever since I remember the premises. It was in the garden when the lease was granted. There was no watercloset prior to the erection of the new buildings. I should imagine that, before the water supply was obtained from Mr. Simmonds, the privies emptied into vaults in the ordinary way.

[The following Minutes of the Guardians were put in and read:—]

"MINUTE of Guardians, dated 28 January 1864.

"*Drainage, and Nurse's Room.*—Mr. Bassett, Mr. Brown, Mr. Roumieu, and Mr. S. Andrews were appointed to view the drainage in garden, and the roof of the nurse's room."

"MINUTE of Guardians, dated 11 February 1864.

"*Drainage, and Nurse's Room.*—The Committee appointed at the last Board reported as follows:—

"We recommend that the sewage tank be covered in, and that a pump be put in for the more convenient removal of the manure; and that a committee be appointed to communicate

municate with Mr. Simmonds, with a view to arranging with him for the abandonment of the present means of irrigating his meadow with the overflow of water, and also for the purpose of suggesting such an alteration in the fever wards of the infirmary as may be found needful; and that the Committee be empowered to obtain the opinion of a builder or architect at an expense not exceeding 2 *l.* 2 *s.*

W. J. Hollest.

3 Dec. 1867.

"Whereupon such recommendation was adopted, and Messrs. Barrett, Brown, Sheldrake, Stonhouse, Roumieu, and Simmons appointed as such Committee."

"MINUTE of Guardians, dated 25 February 1864.

"*Tanks and Infirmary.*—Mr. Barrett reported that Mr. Roumieu and himself were the only members of the Committee who met, and therefore they did not feel themselves warranted in making any suggestion; and that as regarded the water flowing into Mr. Simmonds' meadow, the sum of 7 *l.* per annum was asked by Mr. Simmonds for giving up his right."

I don't remember when the cesspool was first covered; I never recollect its being otherwise than covered with some kind of shutters. As clerk I have been pretty constant in my attendance at the meeting of the guardians. I have always found them willing to hear and entertain complaints. I can't say I have never known them refuse to hear a complaint. It has been the practice, until lately, for the chairman to sign the order book, and not the clerk; but I sign it now.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—I was at a meeting of the guardians, held on the 28th of November 1867, during part of the time. I think I was not present when a letter was read from Dr. Powell. Of my own knowledge I do not know what that letter contains.

I remember that there was a nurse before Mrs. Winsall was appointed; I think her name was Greenland.

Circular letters came down from time to time from the Poor Law Board. I gave the heads of those letters, and then put them on the table. As a general rule, the Guardians don't all read them. If they read all that came they would have enough to do.

I was present at the meeting of the guardians on the 31st of October 1867. I know that Mr. Eve got up and made some observations. I don't remember what he said.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—There was a memorial addressed to the War Office by the Guardians in November 1866, in consequence of the increase of venereal cases at Aldershot.

[The following Memorial of the Guardians, and reply received from the War Office, were put in and read:—]

"The Memorial of the Guardians of the Farnham Union in the counties of Surrey and Southampton, and comprising the parishes of Aldershot, Dockenfield, Farnham, Frensham, Frimley, and Waverley,

"Showeth,

"That during the last 13 years there have been 637 prostitutes admitted into this Union House, as shown by the following figures:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In the year | 1854 | - | 2 | In the year | 1862 | - | 62 |
| „ „ | 1855 | - | 2 | „ „ | 1863 | - | 49 |
| „ „ | 1856 | - | 21 | „ „ | 1864 | - | 51 |
| „ „ | 1857 | - | 47 | „ „ | 1865 | - | 62 |
| „ „ | 1858 | - | 59 | „ „ | 1866 | - | 87 |
| „ „ | 1859 | - | 46 | | | | |
| „ „ | 1860 | - | 76 | | | | 637 |
| „ „ | 1861 | - | 73 | | | | |

"all of them suffering from venereal disease, and their cases so bad that they either died or continued for a very long time in the infirmary.

"That the statistical table shows that the number admitted into the infirmary has been greatly increasing since the establishment of the camp, particularly during the last year, and this notwithstanding there have been a lesser number of troops in the camp, thereby proving that the physical effects of prostitution are increasing in this district, of which the camp is the centre.

"That not 5 per cent. of these unfortunates had any settlement in Aldershot, or in any other parish in the Union, but were brought there by the camp, and became chargeable to the Union, solely from utter destitution caused by their diseased state.

"That the great additional nourishment necessary for all these cases has entailed very heavy expenses on the Union, inasmuch as it has increased the average cost of in-maintenance from 3 *s.* 2 *d.* to 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per head per week, while the average cost of these prostitutes has been from 10 *s.* to 12 *s.* each per week.

"That it has also rendered necessary an increase in the salary of the medical officer, and has caused great difficulty and trouble in obtaining a nurse for the infirmary, there being

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great objections on the part of workhouse nurses generally, to take the situation, in consequence of the great number of these cases causing so much trouble and disagreeable duty.

"That this charge being now thrown on the common fund, renders it more especially hard on those parishes in particular, who are remote from the camp, and do not derive the slightest benefit from it.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that the union may be relieved from all these cases, by the Government at once bringing into operation, at the camp at Aldershot, the 'Act for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases at certain Naval and Military Stations;' or,

"That they afford the union some adequate compensation for the great expense thus entailed upon them, either by a voluntary contribution, or allowing a charge to be made, in the shape of a poor rate upon the great amount of Government property at Aldershot, which now claims exemption from rates.

(signed) "*Sam. Nicholson*, Chairman." (L. S.)

"Mr. Hollest, Clerk."

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"Sir, "War Office, 10 December 1866.

"I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that he is anxious that arrangements should be made for putting the Contagious Diseases Act into force without delay at Aldershot, a building for an hospital having already been selected; and that he has called for information which he hopes may enable him to do so effectually.

"I am to add that the delay which has occurred, has been mainly due to the difficulties interposed by the Hampshire magistrates in occupying the War Department building (chosen for an hospital) by the constabulary at Aldershot.

"I am, &c.

"The Clerk, (signed) "*Edward Lugard.*"

"Farnham Union, Farnham, Surrey."

[The following letter of Poor Law Board, dated the 13th February 1867, relative to the fever wards and nursing, and Minutes of the Guardians, dated the 21st February 1867, and 7th March 1867, were put in and read.]

"Letter of Poor Law Board.

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

"Sir, "13 February 1867.

"The Poor Law Board have received from their Inspector, Mr. Hawley, a report on the Farnham Union Workhouse, in which he draws attention to the want of detached wards for inmates suffering from fever and other infectious disease; to the want of separate sick wards for the children, and also to the necessity of appointing a second paid nurse to attend upon the sick at night. It seems that the nursing at night is at present undertaken by the inmates, who are themselves patients, and that, as might be expected, the duty is not performed satisfactorily.

"The Board request that the several matters above adverted to may receive the attention of the Guardians. As regards the want of detached wards for fever patients, the Board consider it very desirable that such wards should be provided, and also that separate rooms should be set apart exclusively for children who are sick, if such an arrangement be practicable.

"I am, &c.

"To W. Hollest, Esq., (signed) "*H. Fleming*,

"Clerk to the Guardians of the Farnham Union." "Secretary."

"Minute of Guardians, dated 21st February 1867.

"The clerk read the following Letter from the Poor Law Board:—

[For Letter *see* above.]

"When it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. Jones, 'that the consideration of the letter from the Poor Law Board, forwarded on Mr. Hawley's report, be postponed till next Board day, that Mr. Hollest be requested in the meantime to refer to the correspondence between this Board and the Poor Law Board when the present fever wards were altered and enlarged, and that Mr. Rosiman and Mr. Andrews be asked to look over the workhouse and report if any and what alterations may be made to comply with the other suggestions contained in the letter of the Poor Law Board.'"

"Minute

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"Minute of Guardians, dated 7th March 1867.

"The letter of the Poor Law Board relative to fever and sick children's wards having been read and considered, the clerk was directed to state to the Poor Law Board that fever wards were provided for in the alterations sanctioned by them in April 1864, that there is a room which can be appropriated for sick children, and that the person employed to assist the nurse, though an inmate of the house, is not a patient in the infirmary, and that the nurse is quite satisfied with the assistance she receives from her."

The garden adjoining the workhouse belongs to the Guardians, but the field they rent. Some years ago, about five or six, I think that there was a proposal to build a pest house or fever wards at the workhouse, but the inhabitants in the neighbourhood presented a memorial against any such step. The subsequent proposals have been to build the pest house away from the workhouse.

I was not present at the coroner's inquest in the case of John Tuckey, but read the report in the master's journal, respecting the case at the next meeting of the Guardians.

[The following Report in Master's Journal, January 10th, 1867, was put in and read:]

"The master reports that, on Friday the 28th December, he employed six of the men to empty the cesspool in the garden; soon after they had commenced work, one of them, John Tuckey, aged 41, fell into the hole; he was assisted out by the others as quickly as possible, and the master had him cleansed and placed in bed; the medical officer soon saw him and attended to the case. The poor man, however, died on the following morning. An inquest (which was adjourned) was held on the body; the verdict was—'Died from congestion of the lungs and diseased heart.'"

I think that no communication was addressed to the Poor Law Board or the Poor Law Inspector respecting the case. My impression is, that the Guardians were satisfied, and that nothing further was done.

There are 21 elected Guardians for the union, and 10 *ex officio*.

[The following Minute of Guardians, dated 5th October 1865, as to the appointment of Visiting Committees, was put in and read:]

"Resolved, that there be formed a visiting committee, to consist of four members, who should visit the house for a month, such committee to begin with the Guardians of Aldershot, and thence regularly through the rest of the parishes; and the clerk was directed to inform the Guardians of Aldershot of this resolution. Ordered that the visiting book be laid on the table every Board day."

I think that there is no Minute on the subject since. The rule is to appoint six instead of four members of the visiting committee, adding the chairman and vice-chairman. My practice is to take the Guardians in alphabetical rotation, and to put down six names, with those of the chairman and vice-chairman added, and these continue to act for a period of two months. I have made it a rule to post a list to the Guardians who are to act as visiting committee to each member of the visiting committee before it is their turn to act.

The visitors' book would not necessarily show the actual number of the visits of the committees, as they might visit without making entries. The book is laid before the Guardians at their meetings. I have heard the reports called for and read. When an entry relates to anything important, it is considered by the Guardians.

*Re-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—A letter from the Poor Law Board sanctioning an appointment is invariably recorded on the Minutes. I do not remember any important letter which has not been brought before the Guardians. I have heard Mr. Eve say that he wished the inquiry to be a public one.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I have not gone over the house very often. In the few instances I have gone over I do not remember any fault found or complaint made. I should draw the conclusion that the inmates were contented, and kindly treated, from never having heard a complaint to the contrary.

I never heard any accusation made against the late master of having tyrannised over the paupers. I have always felt that the Guardians have always had the mastership over him. I believe the Guardians had great confidence in him as their servant, and therefore listened a great deal to his suggestions; but I do not consider from that that they let the reins out of their own hands. I do not consider the statement in the "Lancet," that the virtual government of the workhouse was a despotism on the part of the late master is a fair and correct report.

*Wm. J. Hollest.*

Taken and subscribed before me this 2nd day of December 1867.

*John Lambert.*

### Deposition of Robert Tyler Barrett.

Robert Tyler Barrett.

3 Dec. 1867.

And this deponent, the said Robert Tyler Barrett, on his oath, saith:—I am a brewer, and reside at Farnham. I am also one of the Guardians for the parish of Farnham. I have been a Guardian since 1862, and in 1863 I was appointed the Vice Chairman of the Guardians. I have always been on the visiting committee, and have had considerable experience in the management of the house. It is not true that for years past "the Guardians have tolerated a state of things in this workhouse which was like nothing but Pandemonium." It is untrue that the Guardians have "chosen to believe implicitly what the master told them, and to ignore all complaints from other quarters." The bareness of the walls is patent, but the discomfort is not patent, and in my judgment it does not exist. As a visitor I have heard only one or two complaints from inmates of the house, and those the Guardians have inquired into and redressed.

When I have visited the house, my practice has been to ask in one or more of the wards whether the inmates had any complaint to make. I have never been in the female wards alone, but in the male wards I have occasionally gone alone, or with other Guardians. I do not invariably enter my name in the visiting book, but I do whenever I have anything to suggest or recommend.

[The following Entries in the Visitors' Book, signed by the Witness, were put in and read:]

"31 January 1863.—Went through the house, excepting the sick wards, and found everything clean and in good order.

signed) "*Robert Tyler Barrett.*
"*Samuel Andrews.*"

"In looking through the workhouse medical book, no visit is recorded by the medical officer since Tuesday, the 27th instant.

"The mutton supplied for the use of the sick poor is not so good as the purpose requires.

(signed) "*R. T. B.*
"*S. A.*"

"23 July 1863.—Visited all the rooms, and found all in good order, except the men's infirmary, which requires whitewashing, and the dark colouring of the lower part of the walls to be altered to a more cheerful colour.

(signed) "*Robert Tyler Barrett.*
"*Chas. Andrews.*
"*Wm. Brown.*
"*Jos. Turner.*"

"9 February 1864.—Visited the house this day. With the exception of a little necessary whitewashing, which the master informs me can now be proceeded with, I find everything in a satisfactory state.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"18 July 1864.—Visited the house and infirmaries, and am satisfied with the state in which I found the wards, and particularly with the effect of the ventilators recently placed in the infirmaries.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"9 May 1866.—Visited the house, and found all in good order, and the inmates of the infirmary as comfortable as their respective cases admit of.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"19 July 1866.—Visited the house and infirmaries, and found everything in order, and the patients comfortable.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"1 January 1867.—Visited the infirmary wards, and found all clean and in good order, and the patients as comfortable as their state of health will permit.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"10 May 1867.—Visited all the sick wards, and found the inmates well attended to, and as comfortable as their state of health permits. The windows in the laundry should be made to open. The drain from the men's lavatory is stopped. With these exceptions the entire house is clean and in good order, except the tramp ward for females, which is very bad.

(signed) "*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*"

"30 August.

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"30 August.—Visited the sick wards, and found the inmates comfortable and well cared for. Ellen Mitchell, an inmate of the venereal ward, is evidently sinking fast, and I was sorry to find that the chaplain had not seen her for 17 days, particularly as Mrs. Gibson, who usually reads with these unfortunate women, is not residing at Farnham now."

"4 October.—Visited the house, and found the invalids all well cared for, and all the inmates comfortable and cleanly."

"17 October.—Visited the sick wards and also those occupied by the women and children; found that some repairs are needed in the receiving wards, and some whitewashing in the lavatories, and also recommend that the water be laid on to a privy in the yard to the north of the male infirmary. In all other respects these wards are cleanly, and the patients comfortable."

"5 November.—Visited the sick wards and the wards occupied by females. All those able were attending Divine service, the chaplain being then in attendance. I found the sick and infirm well tended. The whitewashing and repairs recommended in the memorandum of October 17th have been done. The water supply is bad, but the master informs me the necessary steps are being taken to remedy the evil."

After the entry, dated 10th of May 1867, there were some repairs and cleansing done to the female tramp ward.

After the date of the entry of 30th August 1867, I received an explanatory note from the chaplain, stating that he had been very ill, but some one else had done duty for him.

When the entry, dated 17th October 1867 was made, I was not aware that the workhouse had been visited by the "Lancet" commissioners.

The recommendation as to laying water on the privy on the north side of the infirmary has not been carried out, as the Guardians have determined to try Moule's patent earth closets.

I say it is not true that the house has been dirty, and that the dirt has been the accumulation of months and years.

I know the larder described as a wretched hole, adjoining the kitchen, in the letter to the "Times" dated 24th October. I had only been in that place twice before the visit of the "Lancet" commissioners; the last time on the 5th of October. It was not clean, but it was not a stalactite of filth. The members of the visiting committee who were present called the attention of the master to it. There was the ordinary smell from a grocery and provision stores; certainly no stench. I never heard the Guardians applied to to make the master send some one to clean the place.

There is no regulation of the Guardians touching the number of towels. The practice has been for the master to enter the articles required in his book, and for the Guardians to order them. I have never known any articles refused. I consider it the duty of the master to report to the Guardians what was wanting, and for the officers to communicate to him.

I remember the meeting of the Guardians on the 11th of July 1866.

[The Minutes of the Guardians, dated 11 January 1866, 19 January 1866, and 25 January 1866, were referred to (*see* p. 118:]

Miss Stedman was appointed matron July 17, 1865. The former matron had been ill some time before she died, which was in April 1865. Miss Stedman wrote to me on the day before the special meeting of the Guardians. In her letter she enclosed a list of clothing made and given out after her appointment.

[The following List was put in and read:]

"Clothing made and given out of store, October 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| 106 sheets, 36 not made. | 24 frocks, 14 not made. |
| 12 pillow cases | 20 pinafores. |
| 40 shirts, six not made. | 24 aprons. |
| 50 shifts. | 14 night gowns, 12 not made. |
| 20 flannel petticoats. | 27 caps, 18 not made. |
| 25 linsey petticoats. | 2 flannel jackets. |
| 24 gowns. | 6 nursery towels. |
| 12 children's shifts, six not made. | |

"18 January 1866."

The Guardians inquired what had become of the old articles, and they were informed that they had been converted and used as rags for dressing wounds. At this time Elizabeth Young would have been the nurse, and this would be the period referred to by her when the stock of linen had become low.

Mrs. Young was succeeded by Greenland. The following minutes of the Guardians were

Robert Tyler Barrett.

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were read and put in, showing that Greenland gave notice on the 23rd of August 1866 to resign at the end of a month. On September 20, she agreed to continue. On the 4th of October she was re-appointed at an increased salary, the total being 25 *l.* On the 18th October she again gave a month's notice, and on the 15th of November she left, and was succeeded by White.

"23 August 1866.

"*Nurse.*—The nurse having sent a letter notifying that she intended to resign the office on this day month, the same was accepted, and the clerk was ordered to insert a notice in the Aldershot and Farnham papers, that applications for the situation must be sent to the Farnham Workhouse before ten o'clock of the 5th September next, and the master was directed to learn the address of the late nurse, and inform her of the situation being vacant, and the time of sending in applications."

"6 September 1866.

"*Nurse.*—A letter was received from Eliza Challenger, late nurse at the County Hospital at Winchester, offering her services as nurse in answer to the public advertisement, but as her application was unaccompanied by testimonials, the clerk was directed to write to the directors of the County Hospital at Winton, and inquire if, during her engagement at the hospital, she had performed her duties satisfactorily; and the present nurse was called in, and she agreed to hold on her situation until this day month."

"20 September 1866.

"*Nurse.*—The clerk read a letter from the Winchester hospital that Mrs. Challenger had been dismissed by reason of her hasty temper, and that she had since sent for her testimonial, and the present nurse having attended before the Board, and agreed to continue, Mr. Barrett gave notice that he should at the next meeting move that she be re-appointed at the increased salary of 25 *l.*"

"4 October 1866.

"*Nurse.*—On the motion of Mr. Barrett, seconded by Mr. Stonhouse, Mrs. Martha Greenland was re-appointed at an increased salary of 25 *l.*"

"18 October 1866.

"*Nurse.*—The clerk reported that the Poor Law Board had approved of the re-appointment of the nurse at the increased salary of 25*l.*

"*Nurse.*—The nurse having tendered her resignation, the same was accepted, and the clerk directed to insert advertisements that the Board would at their next meeting receive applications for the office."

The Minutes show the great trouble the Guardians had in obtaining a nurse. We have had some difficulty in obtaining properly qualified paid nurses.

It is not true that there is "but one paid female nurse, aided by one broken-down male pauper, who has been five times tapped for dropsy, for all nursing purposes in the house whatever, and that there are no night nurses at all."

The fact is, that all the women in the house are available for the purpose of nursing. There is no employment for the women but the washing, the cleaning of the house, and the nursing of the sick. I believe that is in accordance with Article 99 of the General Consolidated Order, fourthly and fifthly.

The Guardians have never considered that the number of sick was sufficient to render the appointment of a second paid nurse necessary. There has never been any complaints to my knowledge, by the patients, nor by anybody, that the communication between the syphilitic wards and the nurse was insufficient. If there had been any cause of complaint I should have expected it to have been made to me on visiting, if not in a more formal manner.

There is no order of the Guardians regulating the kind of drinking-vessels for the paupers. Ever since I have been Guardian there have been mugs and jugs for drinking purposes; and orders have from time to time been given to supply deficiencies. The yellow basins are of the kind I have seen in use in the cottages in this neighbourhood; they are glazed basins.

There are five closets, with pans and water laid on, in the workhouse. One for the officers; one for venereal ward; one on the same side of the premises, used by the men; one in the infirmary upstairs; and one near the aged women's room. Of privies, there is one in the fever yard; one in the yard near the male infirmary on the south side; one in the yard on the north side. We have placed one of Mante's closets in the upper fever ward. That was on last Board day. We are going to place one near the lower fever ward.

The Guardians don't supply paper.

I don't think the brick floor in the children's day-room an improper floor for children of that class. The cottages and smaller class of farm houses in the neighbourhood have almost invariably brick floors.

The Guardians did alter the brick floor in the nursery, by substituting wood. It was in consequence of the suggestion of Mr. Hawley. The Guardians were not quite unanimous as to the brick floor in the children's day-room. It is not usual to enter the votes taken

on

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on a division. The bricks of the neighbourhood make a good floor, which readily dries. My own kitchen is similar.

On two occasions the Guardians have subscribed for toys.

If the old women had no forks I should be very sorry. I should immediately have ordered some. There were plenty in the house to have supplied them.

I have seen the dinners cut up for the inmates, not in lumps, but in slices; not so nicely for the able-bodied, but very nicely for the sick.

The practice has been to have a number of plates sufficient for the inmates of one ward, which were quickly filled and sent, on a tray, by a woman, without delay. I think it would be better to have a proper apparatus. I have heard the suggestion of Dr. Smith on this subject, and it is the intention of the Guardians to adopt it.

I don't think the rooms are specially gloomy; I have seen some I should prefer living in myself.

I consider the old men's room a very cheerful room. The old men are not capable of work. The benches are quite as comfortable as those in village public-houses.

The Guardians have never made any order with regard to newspapers. They would have no objection to the old men having them.

There is a library containing a few books; not a large number.

Some of the old men amuse themselves by working in the garden, but they are not compelled to do so.

The able-bodied are employed in the field; we have never required paid labour.

I never remember Keet a ratepayer. He has been chargeable almost ever since I have been a Guardian. The out-relief, 2*s.* 6*d.* and a loaf, is the usual scale of relief in this Union. If the medical officer thinks a pauper out of the house requires medical extras, they are given. We consider out-relief generally as in aid of other resources.

The tramp wards have frequently been seen by Mr. Hawley. I found them as they are now when I came. I don't remember when food was supplied to the tramps, and when it was discontinued. I should say the master had a discretion as to allowing food if necessary. I remember the direction, after Hopkins came, that every tramp admitted should be seen by a superior officer.

I should say that there is no foundation for the statement that the government of the workhouse was a despotism on the part of the late master, although he had a knack of convincing the Guardians when he was right.

The Guardians can appoint their officers, but cannot dismiss them without the sanction of the Poor Law Board. I think this regulation is prejudicial, because it leads the officers to disregard the wishes of the Guardians in matters in which they would yield to them if the authority of the Guardians was more direct. The Minutes show that there were disputes amongst the officers, and I think that, if the Guardians could have said that if these disputes continued, one or other or both should lose their situations, I think these disputes would have ceased. Many of them were merely personal, arising out of small matters

I have no doubt myself that the cleaning has been constant, but some of the work gets into arrears in the hopping season, when all the able-bodied are absent. The Guardians could not obtain additional hands then.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—I have been a Visitor now since 1863. I never give notice of my visit. When the Committee visit they take the master and matron when not in the infirmary, and the nurse and sometimes the matron when in the infirmary.

On the 1st of January 1867, I visited the house. I did not find then, in any of the syphilitic wards, any fetid and offensive smell.

I did not find the ward very dirty indeed, or the women dirty. I did not find the ward in a very disgusting state, although Mr. Eager has sworn that it was so.

I have never seen the girls in the venereal ward without shoes. I remember seeing a washing basin in the day-room in the men's infirmary. I believe I have never seen the wards without one. I don't remember more than one in that ward; I never saw the patients washing out of the utensils. I have repeatedly visited the workhouse without making an entry.

I should like to see the tramp wards better. They have been substantially the same since 1863. I, and other Guardians, have raised the question as to the state of the tramp wards, but no action was taken, because the feeling was that any considerable improvement would tend to encourage vagrancy. About a year ago the paving in the female tramp ward required repairing; it was very bad; it has been relaid since. On the 8th March 1864, Dr. Knowles called the attention of the Guardians to the brick floors in the upper and lower rooms used for children. We boarded one room because the babies were there. They remain there until they can run, and cease to be babies. They are then removed to the other room.

The other room was not boarded because the majority of ratepayers live in rooms that are not boarded.

I don't remember the circular letter of 5th May 1865, as to nurses, being laid before the Board, but the Guardians have frequently had that subject under consideration. We have not followed the recommendations in that letter.

I daresay Greenland applied for more salary on account of the work she had to do.

Robert Tyler Barrett.

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It has not come to my knowledge that clothing is now torn up for dressing wounds. Dr. Powell has told me that he prefers the old rags to the new for such purposes. The clothing now requires replenishing.

[The following Letter from Dr. Powell, dated 27 Nov. 1867, was put in and read.]

"Farnham, 27 Nov. 1867.

"The medical officer respectfully requests the attention of the Guardians to the state of the suits of clothing at present in use by the male inmates, both in the infirmary and body of the house. Many of them are in a most *dirty* state, *both inside* and *out;* several of them in *rags,* and the trousers and coats of many evidently have not been changed for a considerable time. He would respectfully suggest that two suits of clothing should be provided for *each inmate.* At present there is not *a* suit for each, as a patient since his admission has been without any clothes, none being obtainable for him in the house.

"The medical officer also asks the attention of the Guardians to the bathing of the inmates on their admission, the quantity of water used in the male receiving ward bath never exceeds *two inches,* and in the female receiving ward, as also in the venereal ward baths, the quantity used is only *three* inches; each bath should contain at least 18 inches depth of water, and for a proper bath two feet of water should be supplied.

"The Board of Guardians of the Farnham Union."

I was at the Board meeting when that letter was read. The master was in the room, and a conversation took place. The master said that some of the clothing was torn. He did not say that some of the inmates were very nearly naked. He said he had no clothing to serve out to a man who was in bed. When the new master came, he informed the Guardians that there was a deficient supply of clothing. The Board directed him to get samples of the suits and prices, but in consequence of his only getting them from one trader, he was afterwards directed to get them from several, and this was the cause of the delay. On the following Board day, a fortnight before the receipt of Dr. Powell's letter, a tender was accepted and the order given.

A discussion arose about the Lock Hospital, which was said to be full, and that patients would come back to the house again.

[The following Minute of Mr. Nicholson, on the back of the letter, was put in and read:—]

"The suits *were ordered on the last Board day,* and will shortly be furnished by the contractors.

"The *construction* of the baths will be altered under inspection of Visiting Committee if they consider it necessary.

"*S. Nicolson.*"

*Mr. Sargent.*—The clothing which the present master asked for on his coming into office was for the male inmates.

[Requisition of master, dated 13 Oct. 1867, viz., "Required for male inmates, two dozen suits of fustian; also two dozen men's round frocks," put in and read.]

The men's frocks had not been previously supplied in this union. The master recommended them because they had been found comfortable at the workhouse at Reading.

[Requisition of late master, dated 3 Oct. 1867, put in and read, viz., "The master begs to recommend that contracts be taken for two dozen suits of men's clothes, and two dozen men's round frocks." The minute of the Board is "adjourned."]

If the late master's requisition had been complied with, the clothes would have been furnished by this time. It was adjourned because the Board thought that as the new master was come into office, they would take his opinion on the subject.

It was the practice of some of the country Guardians, who were on the Visiting Committee, to visit on Board days. It was not my practice. I have never seen the house cleaner on a Board day than on another day. I purposely made my visits on days other than Board days.

I think I remember visiting the house about the time of the death of John Tuckey. I know I saw the cesspool on the occasion of my visit, or I think it was on the following Board day. I knew Tuckey; he had worked for me and my father some years before. I remember going to the cesspool with the late master, and the circumstances detailed in the evidence were mentioned to me. Tuckey's employment, when out of the house, was as a plumber's labourer, assisting in well work. He had had fits occasionally for years. I think I remember him once in the street after a fit; he was a drinking man, and the fits came

came on after drinking. If Tuckey had been in my employ, I should not have thought, before the evidence given at the inquest, that it would be improper to set him to work at emptying the cesspool. Dr. Powell has told me that, as a medical man, he did not consider that Tuckey had any fit on the day of the accident.

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3 Dec. 1867.

I have seen toys in the children's nursery; they must have cost more than 2*s*. On two occasions money has been given for the purchase of the toys. Mr. Roumieu and myself, on one occasion, gave I think 2*s*. or 2*s*. 6*d*. each for the purpose. On the other the Guardians contributed something. I cannot say how much; it was after a meeting of the Guardians that Mr. Roumieu collected it. I should think that the amount was a pound, or less; certainly not more, probably not very much less.

The late master promised to exercise special supervision in the matron's department during the illness of his late wife. I do not know that there is any Minute on the subject. I recollect the conversation; the master was present. I cannot fix the date. I think that it must have been during the first illness of Mrs. Sargent, and that the undertaking was supposed to extend over the period of her second illness. I was present at the investigation by Mr. Hawley in February 1864. It was then stated that the master had visited the wards in the matron's department more frequently than before, but how many times I cannot say. My opinion as to the result of the investigation is expressed in the letter addressed by the Guardians to the Poor Law Board. There was no direct statement that the Guardians complained of the conduct of the master. The opinion of the Guardians was in direct opposition to that of the Poor Law Board.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—The master was re-appointed by the Guardians when his office became vacant, in consequence of the death of his wife. That was 12 months after the inquiry by Mr. Hawley. The reason of the Guardians for proposing to appoint for 12 months was, that they might see how the arrangement of having master and matron who were not husband and wife would work. That has been, I think, the cause of the anarchy in the house.

[The following Testimonial, bearing signatures of the Chairman, Mr. Barrett, and the Clerk, and dated 5 Sept. 1867, was put in and read:—]

"Board Room, Farnham Union Workhouse,
"5th September 1867.

"Mr. James Sargent has been master of the Farnham Workhouse for the last 14 years. The Guardians desire to bear witness to his great ability, energy, and industry in the management of the workhouse.

"He is a most excellent accountant, and his books will bear comparison, not only for correctness, but for their neatness and the excellence of the penmanship, with those of any public institution.

"These qualifications, combined with great capacity for work, specially fit him for profitable employment, either in a public office or with a private firm.

(signed) "*S. Nicholson*, Chairman.
"*Robt. Tyler Barrett*, Vice-Chairman.
"*Wm. J. Hollest*, Clerk."

The Guardians, from the date of Mr. Sargent's re-appointment, made no formal complaint to the Poor Law Board against him, until the case of the Windsor Union arose. The Board have never declined to inquire into any complaints preferred by the Guardians. The Guardians have power to suspend officers. The Guardians are elected annually, and not for life. I am aware that the question as to the continuance in office of union officers has been considered by Parliament.

*Re-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—The room referred to in Mr. Knowles' recommendation as to a boarded floor for the children, had reference to an entirely different room to that now occupied by the children. The defects in the flooring, which were complained of by Dr. Powell, were remedied.

*Robt. Tyler Barrett.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

DEPOSITION of EDMUND YALDEN KNOWLES.

E. Y. Knowles.

3 Dec. 1867.

AND this deponent, the said Edmund Yalden Knowles, on his oath saith: I was medical officer of the Farnham Union Workhouse from the time of the formation of the union in 1846, to the 4th of June 1864. I had resigned on the 14th of July in that year, but I held on my office at the request of the Guardians until my successor was appointed.

My attention has been called to the article in the "Lancet" newspaper. The statements in that article are not justified by the state of things at any time whilst I was medical officer. I did not wholly approve of the formation of the infirmary after it was completed. I had nothing to do with the plans; they were not submitted to me. I did not approve of those small rooms at the infirmary. I did find them very useful, but they would have been more useful if larger. The wards were supplied with the appliances then usually provided. With very rare exceptions, I found sufficient accommodation for the sick in the infirmary, but I had the right of ordering the patients from the infirmary into any other part of the workhouse. I found no difficulty in the exercise of my powers as medical officer, in finding sufficient accommodation for all the sick, nor any hesitation on the part of the officers to carry out my instructions. From time to time alterations were made in the house by the Guardians, as necessity arose.

Formerly there were two baths in the infirmary, one for the use of the upper, and the other for the lower wards. The upper bath was in the north end room, but it made the room so damp that it was removed by my consent; and I take upon myself the responsibility of that removal. Up to within two or three weeks before I left, the old men occupied the rooms now used as venereal wards, and the alterations were then made by which the old men were transferred to the present day-room. Previously to that time the venereal patients occupied the present fever wards; that was the time when the nurses' bed-room was built, and the passage formed from the infirmary to the fever wards. Before that time there was an external window in the passage where the nurses' bed-room is. I sanctioned these alterations for the sake of getting the fever wards and the nurses' bed-room. These latter alterations were not completed until after I left.

During my time I had no difficulty in keeping the patients properly bathed. If the house is not kept in a proper state of cleanliness I should consider it the duty of the medical officer to see that it is done. If the dietary is very bad, it would be the duty of the medical officer to see that it is corrected.

On one occasion I had to complain of the short supply of linen; that was during Mrs. Sargent's illness. I found there was not sufficient, and I asked the master. To the best of my recollection, the master's explanation was, that it was partly attributable to his wife's illness, and partly to the circumstances, that owing to the high price of calico he had not recommended the Guardians to obtain so large a supply as he otherwise should. I was satisfied with the reason, and did not bring the matter under the notice of the Board of Guardians.

I never heard of a regulation that only one round towel was allowed a week; I believe such regulation never existed.

I never heard any complaint of there not being sufficient towels or other articles. I have seen plenty of towels about, both short and long. The statement is untrue that towels were altogether absent.

I considered that during my time there were sufficient hand-basins. There were three for each floor, and that I considered sufficient. In my time, the men who were able to get up, used to wash in the lavatory, in the old men's room, near the venereal ward, and others could wash in the bath-room, where there was a metal bowl for the purpose. The basins were for those who could not leave their beds. There were no basins reserved exclusively for my use. I always used the nurse's basin; I see no necessity, in any infirmary of that size, for the medical officer to reserve these basins for himself. During my time I never had any difficulty of getting any thing rectified of which I complained. I never made any complaint to the Guardians against the master or matron, or any other officer, until after my resignation. I found all my complaints rectified without appealing to the Board of Guardians.

I am nearly positive that the present women's tramp ward was not the original one; I think not. The present male tramp ward existed in 1840. The stable was the original female tramp ward. The present tool house was put by as a cholera ward, but I believe, but it was never used. The present tramp wards have been so used for 15 or 16 years. I remember when bread was allowed to the tramps when they came in; that was many years ago. I believe it was discontinued owing to the great waste; much of the bread was found thrown away on the dunghill the next morning. I have never found any ill consequences from the tramps being locked in. I remember a woman being taken ill in the night. I was sent for, and came to see her. Some one rapped inside the tramp ward, and it was heard by the venereal patients, who communicated with the nurse. I afterwards attended her. I have known more than one case where tramps have been taken to the infirmary instead of the tramp ward. They were sick tramps. I have known other instances where they have complained, and have been put in the receiving wards for the night.

I know the man Keet, described as 62 years, a ratepayer; he has been, off and on, a pauper patient of mine for at least 15 years.

I have

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I have never found any inconvenience from the cesspool except at the times when it has been emptied. I have never found any ill effects arising from it. I never smelt anything offensive except when it was emptied. I remember some discussion amongst the Guardians relative to the building of fever and small-pox wards at the workhouse.

[The following Minutes of the Guardians and Memorandum were put in and read:]

"13 August 1863.

"*Small-pox.*—Mr. Sheldrake having produced the plan of a wooden building for the reception of small-pox cases, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Sheldrake, seconded by Mr. Burrell, that the plan produced be approved, subject to the height of the rooms being increased three feet, and to such other alterations as may be suggested by the medical officer of Aldershot. And it was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Stonhouse, seconded by Mr. Newcome, that the Government be immediately applied to give a site for the erection of the proposed buildings for small-pox cases."

"27 August 1863.

"*Small-pox Site.*—The clerk read a letter from Colonel Simmonds, Commanding Royal Engineers, Aldershot, desiring that a site might be pointed out for the proposed hut; when Mr. Sears stated that he had looked over the ground, and suggested that a very good site might be selected on a piece of land near the cemetery; on which the clerk was to communicate with Colonel Simmonds, and represent this to him as the proposed site."

"10 September 1863.

"*Small-pox.*—The clerk reported that he had had an interview with Colonel Simmonds, who could not sanction the proposed site, but suggested that the top of Heath End Hill, on the east side of the turnpike road, might not be objected to, and he would consult the general upon it."

"5 November 1863.

"*Small-pox Site.*—The clerk read a letter from the War Office, dated 28 October, in which Lord De Grey regrets that he cannot comply with the request of the Guardians."

"14 January 1864.

"*Small-pox and Fever Ward.*—Mr. Stonhouse gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that a small-pox and fever ward be erected on the premises belonging to the Farnham Union for the use of the whole union."

"28 January 1864.

"*Small-pox and Fever Wards.*—This motion was brought on, when it was moved by Mr. Stonhouse, and seconded by Mr. Sears, that a fever and small-pox ward be erected on some portion of the premises belonging to the union for the use of the whole union.

"To which an amendment was moved by Mr. Trimmer, and seconded by Mr. ——, that no such wards be erected; when the amendment was carried.

"Mr. Trimmer gave notice that he should at the next meeting move that some site be selected for the erection of a fever and small-pox wards, which may be jointly used by the parishes of Aldershot and Frimley.

"Mr. Sheldrake gave notice that he should at the next meeting move that a committee be appointed to select a site in some part of the union for a fever and small-pox ward for the use of the whole union."

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"To the Chairman and Board of Guardians of the Farnham Union.

"Gentlemen,

"We, the undersigned ratepayers of the parish of Farnham, having heard with the utmost surprise and dismay that you are in contemplation of erecting a building for the reception of cases of fever, small-pox, and other contagious diseases on the premises of your union, hereby signify our strongest disapprobation of such a measure, which may occasion such serious and fatal results to the health of the inmates of the union, and of the inhabitants of the town and locality. We most earnestly implore you not to take such a step, and suggest that some equally convenient and central spot be selected for the purpose whereby such fearful risks may be avoided.

(signed) "*Thomas Mathews*, sen.
"*D. Edwards*, sen."

27 January 1864. (And 70 other signatures.)

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*Examined by Mr. Smith.*—The fever wards were erected in 1864. Before that time there were none.

There is a pest house on the common for the parish of Farnham, but there is none appurtenant to the Union. We have small-pox occasionally, but considering the influx of persons at the hopping season, we are wonderfully free. Before the fever ward was erected, we used the new or bath room on back floor of the infirmary for fever cases. I did not consider that accommodation sufficient, and therefore I wrote to the Guardians; that was in the beginning of 1864. It did not strike me until we had cases of fever, that the accommodation was insufficient. In the early part of my time I could and did use another ward for fevers, but not connected with the infirmary. The ward was at the lower end of the women's side of the workhouse. I thought that I always looked after the health and cleanliness of the sick paupers efficiently. I contend I did so look after a child named Ellen Baigent. I attended the meeting of the Guardians on the 14th of July 1864, when this case was discussed. Mr. S. Nicholson was in the chair. I believe I was asked when I first saw the child; I said on Saturday July 9th; she had been previously in the infirmary, but discharged as well. I believe the Chairman asked whether I had prescribed for the child; and I said that was an omission on my part. I don't remember the Chairman saying, "You forgot it;" and my answering, "I did forget it altogether."

Possibly a Guardian might have said "In the certificate you signed you said it was a six days' illness," and I probably might have said "I did." It was a mistake. A Guardian did not say, "Then you made a mistake in the certificate, and did not send any medicine," and I did not answer "Two mistakes." I believe I did make a mistake in the certificate. I did explain at the time, but I don't think the explanation was thought satisfactory by the Guardians. I resigned the same day whilst the deliberation was going on in the Board room. Had I thought the Guardians considered the matter sufficiently serious for a Poor Law inquiry, I certainly should not have resigned until that inquiry was over. I resigned because I had been subject to a good deal of annoyance from the nurse, and I found it was likely to continue; and I wished to get rid of the responsibility as soon as possible. I had no difficulty with any former nurse, but I had a great difficulty with her. About a fortnight or three weeks previously I had occasion to call her to order, and she behaved very disrespectfully; her name was Elliot. I am aware that she made a statement to the Guardians on the 14th; she had also complained to Captain Newcombe when he went round the house as a visitor, and that was the first I heard about it. I think it was about Baigent. I did not complain to the Guardians about this nurse because I had no difficulty with the officers before, and I should not report a first offence.

[The following Letter of Mr. Knowles, dated 14th July 1864, was put in and read:]

"To the Chairman and Board of Guardians of Farnham Union.

"Sir and Gentlemen, "Farnham, 14 January 1864.

"Although I extremely regret that any neglect of mine should have of necessity come before the Board this day, yet I trust that independent of this charge I may be allowed the privilege of resigning my appointment to this house into the hands of the Guardians, as I really find that now my son has left me, that I cannot conscientiously fulfil my duties and give satisfaction to the various parties connected with this establishment, as well as to the Board of Guardians; therefore I trust respectfully that the Board will allow me to resign my appointment into their hands this day month, or till such time as my successor may be appointed.

(signed) "*E. Y. Knowles.*"

I did not send in my resignation on account of the charge of neglect. I'll swear it had nothing whatever to do with it. I had made up my mind before to resign. The patients were increasing, and the work was getting too heavy for me alone. My son had left me, and I was single-handed.

Sometimes the three washing basins were in the men's day-room; sometimes in the nurse's kitchen. They were white. I am certain there were three; three was the proper number. Possibly some may have been broken. To the best of my belief there were generally three basins for the men's wards. I did not look for them. I have seen three; they were not kept in the male dormitory. There are no shelves to keep them there. Whatever might be useful, I don't consider them necessary. I don't consider that having tramps to knock at the wall for assistance, was a proper communication, now my attention has been called to it. I think other communication would have been better.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—Whilst I was medical officer, the late master never showed any disposition to dispute my authority. He was master 10 years and three quarters whilst I was medical officer. During that time I never had occasion to complain to the Guardians of him. On every occasion he showed a disposition to co-operate with me in the management of the workhouse. The inmates were always treated by the late master in a very kind, attentive

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tentive, and considerate manner. The other officers were treated by him in a very kind and conciliatory spirit. I remember the first illness of Mrs. Sargent. I think it was October 1863. She was a very stout person, and had a very heavy fall, in running hastily to the rescue of a child of her's who had caught fire; the accident brought on severe inflammation of the knee joint, which lasted some time. She got about the room, and was laid up again. She was able to resume her duties only very imperfectly during the remainder of the time I was here. I attended her until her confinement, and up to her death in 1865. I think that for some two or three months she was able to resume her duties properly, but not more. I think that when I complained of the shortness of the clothing was during the first illness of Mrs. Sargent. I did not consider it necessary during the illness of Mrs. Sargent to recommend the Guardians to appoint a substitute. During my time the inmates of the infirmary had mugs and basins to drink from. Mugs for their dinner, and basins for their tea. I think that the venereal patients broke so many mugs, that they only had basins. In my time the virtual government of the house was not a despotism on the part of the late master.

[The following Testimonial was put in and read:]

"Mr. James Sargent having applied to me for a testimonial, he being about to seek for a fresh situation, I am pleased to state that having held the appointment of surgeon to the Farnham Union House for 18 years to June 1864, 11 of which Mr. Sargent was the master of the said house, I always found him most attentive and indefatigable in all his duties, kind and considerate to those placed under his charge, very systematic and concise in his books and accounts, very obliging and zealous in executing all recommendations or instructions from me, and evincing a kindly feeling towards all the officers of the establishment.

(signed) "*Edmund Y. Knowles,*
"Surgeon, &c.
"September 1867." "Farnham, Surrey."

I still consider the late master deserving a testimonial of that kind.

*Dr. Smith.*—The fever wards were not erected in 1864, but appropriated to those cases then. Since I was medical officer, there was a low range of buildings where those wards are. On my suggestion the present two-storied building was erected in about 1854. I have seen fever cases in general hospitals treated in the wards of those hospitals. I don't recollect to have seen fever cases treated with other cases in the same wards of a general hospital. I have reason to believe they are so treated. I have known on one occasion when fever cases have been in the infirmary the fever has spread. A paid nurse, Ann Balsche, took it and died; one other person took it. Fever cases were very rarely admitted into the workhouse. We have not averaged more than one a year. In 1863 we had several—two brought in. We have been years without any cases. I have not known more than two or three cases originate in the house; by far the majority of the cases have been brought in. The nurse died of typhus, not typhoid, fever. In my judgment there has been no such defect in the sanitary arrangements as to produce fever. I cannot account for the cases which broke out here. One of the cases was typhus; I can't remember whether the others were typhus or typhoid. We have never had any case of small-pox in the house.

*Re-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—I do not consider that the recurrence of two or three cases of typhoid during the time I was here would show any defect in the sanitary state of the workhouse. When I brought under the notice of the Guardians the defective arrangements with regard to the fever cases, they at once took action in the matter.

After I had sent in my resignation, and the notice had expired, the Guardians requested me to continue in office upon my own terms, and I did so continue for six weeks. The ordinary cases of sickness did remarkably well in the workhouse hospital, as well as cases generally do in a general hospital or any other institution whatever. If there were any defects the patients were not injuriously affected, nor their comfort lessened.

*Edmund Y. Knowles.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

### William Hollest further Examined.

William Hollest.

3 Dec. 1867.

And this deponent, the said William Hollest, being further examined, on his oath, saith: When I stated yesterday that I was not present at the meeting of the Guardians on the 28th of November last, when Dr. Powell's letter was read, I was under a misapprehension. I have now referred to the minutes, and I find that I was present, and did hear that letter read; and I made a short minute relative to the question of the baths being referred to the Visiting Committee.

*Wm. J. Hollest.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Robert Oke Clark.

R. O. Clark.

And this deponent, the said Robert Oke Clark, on his oath, saith: I am a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and reside at Farnham. I acted for six weeks as temporary medical officer of the workhouse at the end of 1857. Mr. Knowles was temporarily absent. During that time there was no lack of medical appliances; I had everything I asked for. I never came in but I saw some cleaning going on. The house was always clean. I remember no foul smells from the closet or drains. The inmates always seemed happy, comfortable, and properly cared for.

There were as many as 18 cases at one time in the venereal ward. I am acquainted with the wards of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. There was no smell from deficient ventilation or overcrowding. There was a smell from poultices, lotions, and washes, such as always occur whenever ulcers are treated. These wards had not so much smell as I have experienced in St. Bartholomew's. The nursing, in my opinion, was quite sufficient. I found the assistants active and attentive. I have many times gone through the dining hall when the food was served up, and it always appeared to be very good. I know the habits of the poor people in this neighbourhood. They won't use forks; they put their meat on their bread, and cut it through. It is not their habit to use forks. In 19 or 20 of the cottages of this neighbourhood there are brick floors. In my judgment the children do not suffer from them.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—I was acting as deputy medical officer in December and January. My last entry in the Medical Register Book is on the 6th February 1858. My experience of St. Bartholomew's was in 1846; I have not been to the venereal wards there since.

I yesterday went into the wards which were used as venereal wards when I was at the workhouse. They are in the same state now as they were then, and similar in construction, and in every respect, to the wards now used as venereal wards.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—Whilst I was medical officer the inmates were very kindly treated by the master and matron, who manifested every disposition to carry out my orders. I had no difficulty in obtaining from them what I required for the patients. I heard Mr. Knowles's testimonial read, and I still think the late master worthy of such a testimonial.

*Robert Oke Clark.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Samuel Nicholson.

And this deponent, the said Samuel Nicholson, on his oath saith:—

Samuel Nicholson.

4 Dec. 1867.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I am Chairman of the Guardians of the Farnham Union. I am a Justice of the Peace of the county, and an *ex-officio* Guardian. I have been chairman continuously since February 1858, having been elected to that office on the death of my father, who held it for many years previously. To the best of my ability I have made myself acquainted with the management of the workhouse, and the state of the poor people in it.

I have had my attention drawn to the article in the "Lancet." I don't think there is anything further from truth than the statement that the Guardians for some time past have tolerated a state of things in this workhouse which was like nothing but Pandemonium. I am not prepared to admit that "during the last 14 years the virtual government of the place has been a despotism on the part of the late master," or anything like. I believe that the Guardians have always conscientiously done what they considered right, irrespective of any representation made to them by the late master. In my capacity of chairman I have also been a member of the Visiting Committee. I have, both alone and in company with other Guardians, frequently inspected the workhouse.

[The

Samuel Nicholson.
4 Dec. 1867.

[The following entry in Visitor's Book, dated 8 April 1858, and signed by Mr. Nicholson, was put in and read.]

"8 April 1858.—Went round the whole of the house, and found everything in perfect order. Painting much required.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

I can safely swear I have never noticed a defect without noting it in the Visitors' Book.

[The following entries in Visitors' Book, dated 28th July 1859, and 15th December 1859, were put in and read.]

"28 July 1859.—I inspected the house this day, and found everything in very good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"15 Dec. 1859.—Visited the whole of the house; found everything in perfect order and cleanliness.

"*Sam. Nicholson,* Chairman."

The word "cleanliness" is inserted in the latter; and the house was clean. Whenever I have certified the house to be clean I have always considered it to be so.

[The following entries in Visitors' Book, dated 9th February, 31st May, 28th June, 12th July, 6th September, 4th October, and 13th December 1860; also entries on 10th July, 25th July, and 17th October 1861; also entries on 6th February, 5th June, 17th July, and 25th September 1862; also entries on 29th July and 31st December 1863; also an entry on 11th May 1864, were put in and read.]

"9 February 1860.—Visited the house, and found it clean and in good order throughout.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"31 May 1860.—Visited the whole of the house, and found it clean and in good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"28 June 1860.—Visited the house, and found it in a satisfactory state throughout.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"12 July 1860.—Visited the house, and found every part in good order; should, however, wish to remark that a wall at the top of the kitchen steps is much out of repair, and also the whole exterior of the house requires painting.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"6 September.—Visited the house, and found it in very good order throughout.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"4 October 1860.—Found everything clean and in good order; would, however, wish to remark that at least ten new gates are much wanted, as also a new ironing stove.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"13 December.—Upon inspection found every part of the house clean and in good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"10 July 1861.—House in all points in good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"25 July.—House in good order throughout. Roofs, mentioned in Master's Journal his day, are much in want of repair, as also ceilings of clothing store.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"17 October 1861.—Visited the house, and found all correct and in good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"6 February 1862.—Visited the house, and found every place clean and in good order.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*
"*C. Stonhouse.*
"*G. Newcome.*"

Samuel Nicholson.

4 Dec. 1867.

"5 June 1862.—Upon visiting the house this day, I found it clean and in good order throughout.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"17 July 1862.—Visited the house, found it in good order, and clean throughout. Three of the windows stand greatly in need of repair, viz. one in lower passage, two in able-bodied men's sleeping rooms.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"25 September 1862.—Visited the house, and found everything correct and regular.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"29 January 1863.—Went through the house, and found every part clean and in good order.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"31 December 1863.—Visited the house in company with Mr. Stonhouse, and found everything in good order; would strongly recommend that the yards, especially the lower ones, be new gravelled.

*"S. Nicholson."*

"11 May 1864.—Visited the house on this day, and found it as clean as was practicable, under existing circumstances. I should recommend the removal of the door from one end to the other of room on ground floor proposed to be used as one of venereal wards.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

I think that when that entry dated 11th May 1864 was made, the alterations were then going on at the fever and venereal wards.

[The following entry on 29th December 1864; also entries on 13th July, 7th September, and 14th December 1865; also the entry on 27th April 1866, were put in and read.]

"29 December 1864.—Visited the house, and found everything clean and in proper order; but would remark that the passage leading from infirmary to dining hall ought to be paved.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"13 July 1865.—Visited the house, found in good order and clean throughout.

*"S. Nicholson."*

"7 September.—Visited house, and found everything in satisfactory order.

*"S. Nicholson."*

"14 December 1865.—Visited the house, and found everything clean and in good order.

*"Ben. Beale.*
*"Jas. Allden.*
*"S. Nicholson."*

"I wish to call the attention of the Board to the state of the able-bodied women's lavatory.

*"S. N."*

"27 April 1866.—Visited house, and found it in good order throughout. I beg, however, to call the special attention of the Guardians to the state of the refractory ward.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

The refractory ward has since been pulled down and done away with.

[The following entries, 14th June, 18th October, 29th November, and 27th December 1866; also entries on 10th July, 19th September, and 31st October 1867, were put in and read.]

"14 June.—Visited the house this day, and found everything in good order. A carpenter will be required to do some repairs to the shoots and slack pipes previous to their being painted.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"18 October 1866.—Visited house this day, and found it clean and in good order throughout.

*"Sam. Nicholson."*

"29 November

Samuel Nicholson.
4 Dec. 1867.

"29 November 1866.—Visited the house, and found all in good order.

"*B. T. Jones.*
"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"27 December 1866.—Visited house, and found it clean and in good order throughout.

"*Sam. Nicholson.*"

"10 January 1867.—Visited, and found the house in proper order throughout.

"*S. Nicholson.*"

"19 September 1867.—Visited the house this day, and found it in very good order throughout.

"*S. Nicholson.*"

"17 October 1867.—Visited the sick wards and also those occupied by the women and children; found that some repairs are needed in the receiving wards and some whitewashing in the lavatories, and also recommend that the water be laid on to a privy in the yard to the north of the male infirmary; in all other respects these wards are cleanly, and the patients comfortable.

"*Rob. Tyler Barrett.*
"*A. S. Stobold.*
"*James Simmons.*
"*Chas. Roumieu.*
"*S. Nicholson.*"

"31 October 1867.—Visited the house this day, and found it in good order and perfectly clean throughout. Would suggest that the yards be newly gravelled. The drainage of the washhouse requires slight alteration.

"*S. Nicholson.*
"*C. Stonhouse.*
"*John Weston.*"

I have never failed to enter in that book defects to which it was necessary to call the attention of the officers and the Board of Guardians. During the last year or two the house has suffered owing to the dissension amongst officers of the establishment. These have been going on at least two years. I remember an occasion, in Elizabeth Young's time, when the officers were called before the Guardians. That was the meeting of 19 January 1866. I may have used on that occasion the words "The weakest must go to the wall." I meant by "the weakest" the poor in the house, who must suffer, and were suffering. These matters formed the subject of an inquiry by the Poor Law Board. I think the Guardians would have suffered less inconvenience if they had had the power of dismissing their own officers. I believe if we had had the power of dismissing all the officers on this occasion we should have got over our difficulties, and that the knowledge that the Guardians had the power would have prevented those dissensions. There has been no instance of complaint which has not been carefully considered and investigated. The inmates were aware that if they wanted to see the Guardians they would have their names entered in a book, which was kept for that purpose.

The subject of the brick floor in the childrens' room has been before the Board on many occasions; and the decision of the Board has been that the room should remain as it is. Repairs have been done to the floor when necessary. I know the cottages in this neighbourhood; all the children are brought up on brick floors. It is the knowledge of that circumstance that has induced the Board to come to the decision which they have.

I have always considered the nursing staff sufficient; we have never had any complaint from any nurse that it was not so. On one occasion, one of the applicants for the office of nurse refused to take the situation because there was not enough to do.

I never saw the circular of the Poor Law Board of the 5th of May 1865, as to appointments of nurses, although I admit the subject has been mooted before the Guardians: any official letter from the Poor Law Board is read by myself or the clerk, and not merely laid upon the table. I never remember a letter having merely laid upon the table, and handed round to the Guardians to be read. I was not aware that the Poor Law Board make an annual report. I have never seen one at the Board. I have never been informed that one of these reports is sent specially for the chairman. I have never received one as chairman. It was my belief that it was in the discretion of the master to give bread to the tramps at night, if necessary. If we had known there was a right of withholding bread from the tramps at night, we should have reminded the master of his duty.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—When I visit the workhouse I go round it. I knew were the tramp wards were, but I seldom visited them. I know there was no communication between the tramp ward and the house, and no water-closet; and that the tramps were locked in at night after inspection, both male and female. I most firmly and decidedly think those tramp wards proper places for that class of persons, and a better place than they generally inhabit. It never has been reported to the Guardians that any distress on account of the want of a convenience has arisen in the tramp wards at night. I believe

Samuel Nicholson.

4 Dec. 1867.

there is a chamber utensil in each of them. Our servants are bound to report these sort of things to us; and if they do not, I think the Guardians are not to blame for their ignorance of them. I don't know whose duty it was to clean out the tramp wards. I should not be surprised to hear that the tramps cleaned out these wards themselves. I did not know there was a regulation of withholding food from the tramps at night.

I remember the meeting of the Guardians on 31st October 1867. Mr. Eve was present. I remember saying at that meeting of the Guardians that the accusations of the "Lancet" were frivolous, vexatious, and false. I still think they were frivolous; most decidedly, vexatious and false. I think it was said at that meeting that there might be some laxity on the part of the Visiting Guardians; but it is not possible for men of business to be coming here and looking into every minute corner. I quite indorse that.

*Mr. Lambert.*—I don't remember any circular letter of the Poor Law Board last year to the Guardians, recommending that notice should be put up in the wards informing the paupers that they could make complaints to the Guardians, and that a book was to be kept in which they could be entered. I can positively say I never heard nor saw such a letter. I am quite sure if I had seen it it would have been analysed directly. I have never seen any notice to that effect in the wards.

[The following Circular of Poor Law Board, dated 27 September 1866, was put in and read:]

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, s.w.,
"27 September 1866.

"Sir,

"It appears to the Poor Law Board very desirable that the inmates of workhouses who may have complaints to make should have full information how and where to make them, so as to insure attention. With this view, the Board suggest to the Guardians that a printed notice should be hung up in each ward or room, to the effect that any inmate who has a complaint to prefer should either address it, in writing, to the clerk, or verbally to some member of the Visiting Committee when on his rounds through the workhouse. The Board further suggest that a book should be kept, in which an entry of all such complaints should be made, together with a record of the steps taken by the Guardians in consequence.

I am, &c.

"To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians. "(signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.

I am quite sure if the notice of the Guardians had been directed to that letter they would have attended to it immediately. When my name is signed singly to the entries in the visitors' book, I visited the workhouse alone. I think I have more frequently gone alone than with others. I think I always made entries when I went. I generally visited on Board days, sometimes before the meeting and sometimes after—generally after. The Visiting Committee consist of the Guardians, with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman added. Three, besides myself, have been the usual number. Individual members of the Visiting Committee have visited between the Board days. The book would show this visit. The visitors' book has been laid before the Guardians at every meeting. The general visits are on Board days. I cannot say my visitations have been so regular as I should wish.

At the meeting on the 19th of January 1866, the complaints made by the officers against each other were gone into. It struck me that quarrels were going on with each other which were disgraceful. I can't say whether anything transpired, or was proved, which would justify the Guardians in suspending either of their officers. I remember saying that if these quarrels continued it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the house. These quarrels did not entirely subside. There was a certain amount of disorganization; afterwards they did not pull well together. There was no difficulty in getting the individual officers to obey the orders of the Guardians afterwards.

It has been the practice of the Guardians to have the workhouse whitewashed at stated periods; generally in the spring every year.

The admission and discharge book for vagrants was never laid before the Guardians. I never saw it. There were no statements laid before the Guardians as to the number of vagrants admitted into the tramp wards.

*Dr. Smith.*—I attach great importance to the institution of a Visiting Committee. I am aware that they are directed to visit the workhouse every week, and to enter the result of their visit in the visitors' book. The questions refer to almost all matters which could arise in visiting the workhouse. When first appointed, I answered each question, but have not done so latterly. I think the Poor Law Board attach great importance to the questions being answered separately. I think a short report by a competent person answers the purpose of specific answers to each question. I think it would be better to answer each question separately. I see an objection to visit on Board days, as the house might be got ready by that day; but it would be impossible to get the Guardians, who are mostly men of business, to visit on other days here.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I should think that if any inmate had been refused admission to the Guardians, I should have heard it when I visited the house afterwards. I have never heard of an inmate being refused admission to the Board. I don't believe this house was specially

specially cleaned for the meeting of the Guardians. The book called the Application for Discharge Book was obtained for the purpose of entering all applications for leave of absence, out-relief, or clothing, and the desire of any inmate to see the Board on any subject whatever. It was the practice to see every inmate whose name was entered there as wishing to see the Board. There were no dissensions amongst the officers brought before the Guardians before the appointment of Dr. Powell. It is my conviction there were none before his appointment. The dissensions brought before the Guardians were usually in consequence of some report or letter of Dr. Powell. I have several times reprimanded Dr. Powell for improperly interfering with other officers of the house. I remember on the 8th of February 1866 telling Dr. Powell, in the Board-room, that I should feel it my duty to tell the Poor Law Board, in the strongest language, the opinion the Guardians entertained of his conduct, or words to that effect. I believe the late master treated the inmates in a perfectly humane and proper manner. I never heard any instance to the contrary.

Samuel Nicholson. 4 Dec. 1867.

*Re-examined by Mr. Barrow.*—It was at the meeting of the 31st of October that Mr. Eve and all the other Guardians, with my full concurrence, agreed as to the propriety of a full and public inquiry here. The Guardians expect to be placed on the Visiting Committee in rotation, otherwise I should think they would have reason to complain; it is in order that the business may be fairly distributed, that the Guardians are placed on the Committee in their turn. One of the Guardians lives 11 miles, three from 8 to 10, and three quite 5 miles off. It would be impracticable for them to visit on other than Board days.

It is quite impossible that the Guardians should imagine such a thing as inmates washing in their utensils, unless it were specially brought before their notice.

*Samuel Nicholson.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 4th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of James Hewitt.

And this deponent, the said James Hewitt, on his oath, saith: I am an earthenware and glass merchant, and contractor for the camp at Aldershot.

James Hewitt.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I have seen to-day a tramp who had an order for admission to the wards for tramps here last night. He was very drunk, and offered to treat the superintendent of police for having given him an order. I saw him go into a butcher's shop.

*James Hewitt.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 4th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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## 5th December 1867.

### Deposition of George Newcome.

And this deponent, George Newcome, on his oath, saith:

George Newcome. 5 Dec. 1867.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I reside at Aldershot Manor, and am a Justice of Peace for the counties of Hants and Surrey. I am an ex-officio Guardian of this Union. I was frequently in the habit of visiting the workhouse in the time of the late master and matron. I have also visited the house since occasionally. I have been on the Visiting Committee, but I have never visited with any other member of the Committee. My visits have always been at uncertain times and on various days, and no one could tell when to expect me. There are various entries of mine in the Visitors' Book. As a general rule, I have of late made an entry in the book whenever I have visited, but when I visited more frequently I did not always do so. Whenever I have found anything seriously requiring attention, I have entered it in the book. I have never made an entry that the house was in a proper state when it was not true. I have had much experience many years ago in inspecting barracks, and I never found anything cleaner or better than this house, except during the last few months, and then I was not so much struck with the cleanness of the house; but I found nothing bad, except on the 5th October 1867.

[The following entry in Visitors' Book, on 5th October 1867, signed G. Newcome, was put in and read.]

"All are not clean and regular, as may be expected, considering changes which are actually going on.

"5 October 1867." "*G. Newcome.*

George Newcome.

5 Dec. 1867.

With that exception, I have invariably found the house in a satisfactory state, and never heard any complaints from the paupers. When I say satisfactory, I mean in comparison with the barrack accommodation I have been accustomed to see.

I visited the workhouse on the 2nd of November last.

[The following entry in Visitors' Book was put in and read:]

"Went all round the house, and found it most clean and regular, and highly approved of many of the places condemned by the 'Lancet.'

"2 November 1867."

I refer particularly to the children's day-room, because I visited the district school a few days ago, and found that the boys' room had a boarded floor, and could not be kept clean, because of the dirt. I consider that a brick floor is more easily cleaned. Few gentlemen's children have such a nice room to play in as those here; and as for toys, the only invalid child had plenty of them.

The children here have always good shoes. I do consider the objection to the room perfectly ridiculous and frivolous, considering where the children came from and where they go to.

I have never found any inconvenience from the cesspool. I have occasionally smelt very unpleasant smells in the privies, but I did not inquire into it. The privies and urinals are together. I have observed on these smells to the master, but they were no worse than every one was accustomed to many years ago.

I have had a great deal to do with tramps and vagabonds, and they are very difficult fellows to deal with. They often tear their clothes and coverings; and sleep in summer under the arches of bridges; and as to locking up, that is no more than is done to boys at school.

I disapproved of this inquiry, for I thought the article in the "Lancet" a clap-trap newspaper business altogether; because I knew so well, from my own experience, the state of the workhouse; and I was also so well satisfied with the credit of the Chairman and Guardians. I should have thought it the duty of the Guardians to have communicated with the Inspector and with the Poor Law Board, and left the "Lancet" alone altogether; I should not have deigned to have noticed it. I think, however, it will do good to the world, but at the expense of the time of the gentlemen of the Farnham Union.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.*—I think it will do good to the world, as no place is perfect, and I don't think they have moved with the times. I mean the unions in general. I think it ought to be left to the discretion of the master to give food to tramps or not, when they come in at night.

I should think it very bad if there was a rule not to give food to tramps at night, whether they may need it or not; but I believe such is not the case here, as far as I have been told. I consider it perfectly right to lock up men at night, without any other convenience than a chamber utensil. I do not consider it would be right to lock up two men with only one chamber utensil.

I always went round with the master or matron. I told them to take me to every place. I always went to the larder and to the venereal wards. I never observed the girls without shoes. The smell from these people is very bad of course. I have observed it when they have come before the magistrates. I do not consider this infirmary equal to London hospitals.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am not aware whether there is any regular day for the Visiting Committee to visit the workhouse, but I never went round with them. It is three years since I attended the meetings of the Guardians regularly. I discontinued because the Guardians changed the time of meeting to a time when I had magisterial duties.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—When the late master and his late wife were together, I considered him a first-rate manager, and very well ever since till quite lately. The paper writing put in is in my handwriting.

[The following Testimonial was put in and read:]

"Sir,

"I WAS very sorry to hear that circumstances had occurred that made it desirable that you should retire from the Farnham Union Workhouse.

"My reason for saying this is, that when I did attend the Board, which I did pretty regularly for some years, I found you a most efficient and steady man of business.

"Though not attending the Board of late, owing to the calls as a magistrate, I have been in the habit of occasionally visiting the house, and always found it in first-rate order.

"I trust you will succeed in meeting with another post suited to you.

"Believe me, &c.

'September 1867, Aldershot." (signed) "*G. Newcome.*

I STILL adhere to that testimonial.

*G. Newcome.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

DEPOSITION of JAMES SIMMONS.

James Simmons.

5 Dec. 1867.

AND this deponent, the said James Simmons, saith: I live at Cherrimans, in the parish of Frensham, and am one of the guardians of the union. I have been so a considerable number of years. My attention has been drawn to the article in the "Lancet." The guardians have not tolerated any disorder in the workhouse when they have known it. It is not true that they have chosen to believe, implicitly, all the master has told them, and ignore complaints from other quarters. I do not remember one complaint that has not been carefully considered.

I am aware that during the last few years there have been disagreements between the superior officers of the establishment. I do think that inconvenience has arisen from the guardians not being empowered to dismiss their servants. I think that the fact that the servants knowing they cannot be dismissed without some gross case being proved against them tends to make them less effective in their general duties. It has generally been considered that if the guardians were to suspend an officer, and the Poor Law Board were not to confirm that suspension, it would materially weaken the authority of the guardians over that officer. In my view it would not do for the guardians to make a charge and fail. The custom has been to send the charge against any officer to the Poor Law Board, and leave them to decide the points, without acting by suspension.

Whenever I saw anything seriously wrong, I invariably entered it in the visitors' book, but mere trifles I merely mentioned to the master. I did not always enter my name in the visitors' book when I visited. I have not visited the house recently so much as I did formerly. I reside 11 miles away, and it was generally supposed that the guardians never would pay more attention to the minutiæ of the house, although, perhaps, it is not just to say so. I would rather say I have left it to them.

Each visit to a Board meeting takes from six to eight hours of my time, but if I visit the house it takes longer.

I know Mr. Simmonds, who has a right to the water which supplies the workhouse; formerly it flowed to this mill direct. One of the arrangements was, that the water should be conveyed to his meadow after it had passed through the workhouse. There were two plans proposed, one was to close the cesspool over, and get rid of its contents by a pump. The other was by drain pipes, to carry it away to the sewer. Both those schemes were impracticable on account of Mr. Simmonds' right.

The cesspool always has been covered with a wooden covering. When the old one got out of repair it was replaced by a new one.

I have found that the closets smell. The invariable answer of the master was, that he could not get the paupers to pull the wire.

I never visited the workhouse without asking the inmates whether they were comfortable and had every thing they wished. I hardly ever remember a complaint.

I am acquainted with the humbler classes in this neighbourhood. I believe the inmates here are more comfortable than many actually paying rates. Decidedly the people in the house, in cases of sickness, have better medical attendance and medical comforts than many of the ratepayers, many of whom hardly ever get fresh meat. They frequently complain that the poor are supplied with many things they never get.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—The dissensions amongst the officers commenced shortly after the death of the late matron. I remember no dissensions before the appointment of Dr. Powell. I have on several occasions heard Dr. Powell reprimanded for mixing himself up with petty squabbles with the officers.

I have always considered that the late master treated the paupers properly, and managed the house very well.

[The following Testimonial, dated 21st September 1867, was put in and read:]

"Mr. Sargent's capabilities to Manage any Public Institution.

"Cherriman's, near Haslemere, Surrey,
"21 September 1867.

"HAVING been a guardian of the Farnham Union during the whole time of Mr. Sargent's management, I am able to state that I always found him a most active and efficient manager, correct and prompt in his accounts, making himself thoroughly conversant with the law, and carrying out the details with energy, thereby being of much service to the guardians.

"I believe he would soon make himself equally serviceable in any similar appointment he might obtain.

(signed) "*James Simmons,*
"Guardian of the Farnham Union."

I still indorse that testimonial.

*By Mr. Smith.*—I wrote the testimonial, hearing Mr. Sargent was a candidate for some public institution. I believe it was clerk in a lunatic asylum; it was not a situation in a union.

James Simmons.

5 Dec. 1867.

A pauper would be better attended to in a country hospital than in his own house. I think that a hospital in a union should be the same in regard to comforts supplied to the sick as in a country hospital.

Take them as a class, I think the present tramp wards sufficient.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—It was the practice of the visiting committee, those who came from a distance, to visit on Board days, and not on other days.

In the inquiry in 1864, the Poor Law Board exonerated the master, but we did not. I remember we thought he ought to have paid more particular attention to the wards where those children were, he having pledged himself to do so. I considered that the result proved that he had seriously neglected his duty.

The master had undertaken to give a special superintendence of the children's rooms during his wife's illness, and specially to appoint proper persons to look after them. The guardians thought he had failed to do that. I think Mrs. Sargent had been ill some little time when this occurred. She was ill some time afterwards. I don't think she recovered so as ultimately to resume her duties afterwards; but she was considered better at one time. There was no assistant matron appointed until after Mrs. Sargent's death. The guardians were satisfied that the workhouse was properly attended to after the inquiry. I remember the discussion about the cesspool, which led to the negotiation with Mr. Simmonds; it arose from the covering being out of repair. The question was whether it should be closed over, or the sewage carried away. I think nothing was said about its being offensive; but the proposition was entertained of removing it altogether. When it is cleaned out it would be offensive, but not at other times. I consider the water carries away the impurities. If the quarrels amongst the officers had occurred in a private family, I should have dismissed them, but I don't say which. I don't remember that any of the orders of the guardians were not obeyed, with regard to the management of the house, and some of the inmates, except the order not to quarrel.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—There is no reference in the testimonial to moral character; I purposely omitted it. I should think that a fair testimonal to give, except for a master of a union, or a place where females are concerned. It was represented to the Board from time to time, during Mrs. Sargent's illness, that she would be able to resume her duties, and that view was supported by Mr. Knowles. We could not put our hands upon any definite infraction of order during the time that the dissensions were going on. I think if they had been my own servants, and I had told them unless these dissensions ceased they would be dismissed, the dissensions would have ceased.

(signed) *James Simmons.*

Taken on oath before me, the 5th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION of WILLIAM WHITELEY.

William Whiteley.

AND this deponent, the said William Whiteley, on his oath, saith: I am clerk to Mr. Hollest, clerk to the guardians. The Paper (A.) contains an account of extra medical fees to Dr. Powell, and payments for cod-liver oil and quinine supplied to the workhouse during the year ended Michaelmas 1867.

The extra medical fees amount to 12 *l.* 4 *s.*, and the payments for cod-liver oil and quinine to 14 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

The average of extra medical fees for the last three years is 14 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

This Paper (B.) is a correct statement of the highest and lowest number of paupers at any one time in the workhouse during the 11 years ended 1867.

[The following Papers were put in and read:—]

(A).

FARNHAM UNION.

RETURN of Extra Medical Fees paid to Dr. Powell, and for Cod-Liver Oil and Quinine paid for by the Guardians, for his use, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1867.

| DATE. | Extra Medical Fees. | Cod-Liver Oil, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Ladyday - - - - | 2 1 – | 2 19 – |
| Ditto - - - - - | 3 – – | 3 18 3 |
| Michaelmas - - - - | 4 2 – | 4 13 9 |
| Ditto - - - - - | 3 1 – | 2 10 5 |
| TOTAL - - - £. | 12 4 – | 14 1 5 |

(B.)

William Whiteley

5 Dec. 1867.

RETURN showing the Highest and Lowest Number of Paupers at any one time in the Workhouse during the Eleven Years 1857 to 1867.

| YEAR. | Highest Number. | Lowest Number. | YEAR. | Highest Number. | Lowest Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857 - - - | 91 | 47 | 1863 - - - | 119 | 75 |
| 1858 - - - | 94 | 62 | 1864 - - - | 111 | 69 |
| 1859 - - - | 102 | 59 | 1865 - - - | 116 | 55 |
| 1860 - - - | 113 | 65 | 1866 - - - | 116 | 72 |
| 1861 - - - | 102 | 47 | 1867 - - - | 135 | 67 |
| 1862 - - - | 103 | 50 | | | |

*William Whiteley.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION OF HENRY TOMKINS.

AND this deponent, the said Henry Tomkins, on his oath, saith:— Henry Tomkins.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I am the present master of the Farnham Workhouse, and I was eight years master and my wife matron of St. Mary's Workhouse, Reading. When I left, the Guardians gave me a gratuity of 90*l.* I took possession of this workhouse on the 3rd of October last. My wife Charlotte Tomkins is the matron, and she came at the same time. The late master left the house on the same day. The inventory book of 1867 contains a list of the articles of which I took possession. I ticked off the articles in each room when I went over the house with Mr. Sargent. I found the house in a very good state for cleanliness when I took possession, except the able-bodied women's lavatory, which was more dirty than the aged women's. It was cleaner than I should have expected to find it, considering the class of people who were then in the house. It is almost impossible to keep it clean long together, for the females especially are so dirty in their habits. I allude to the waterclosets and lavatories, but I have no difficulty in keeping the rest of the house clean.

We were in the act of cleansing when the "Lancet" Commissioners came, and it was therefore cleaner than when I came. The larder is underground, being the basement of the workhouse. It was very far from being a stalactite cave of filth when the "Lancet" Commissioners came round. The windows are a little below the level of the ground. The effect of the rain on the outside is to splash the dirt against the windows; and it is necessary to clean the windows oftener than we otherwise should. At first we cleaned them twice a week; now only once a week. The dirt is outside, and it is impossible to keep them clean.

The quality of the food has been very good whilst I have been here. On the day the "Lancet" Commissioners came there was a leg of mutton for the sick, beef for the general inmates, and some bacon at the same time. Several of the inmates preferred bacon; and I had been told by the medical officer three times before the "Lancet" Commissioners came, that if any of the inmates preferred bacon they were to have it. I am positive his direction applied to the substitution of bacon for mutton as well as for beef. I am not aware of any rule restricting the towels in the infirmary to one towel a week. The matron can issue as many towels as she likes. If the nurse wants more she should apply to the matron for them, and they would be at once supplied.

It is not true that there are only two round towels allowed for the venereal ward, and that a proportionately niggardly allowance reigns throughout the whole house. There are no lockers or cupboards. I say it is objectionable. One reason is, that when Mr. Inspector Hawley went round the workhouse, about three weeks ago, he noticed some bags in the old and young men's dining room. I opened the bags in the porter's room and turned the contents out on the table; they consisted of onions, potatoes, bread and cheese, butter in mustard pots, rags, pocket combs, meat, some nearly the allowance for dinner, some in a filthy state, too bad to be eaten. In my judgment, if lockers were provided they would be used as receptacles for these things. We had lockers at Reading, but were obliged to take them away. Anything is, in my opinion, objectionable which enables them to make these collections of food.

I think it desirable that in the infirmary there should be a cupboard to place the food in

Henry Tomkins.

5 Dec. 1867.

which they don't eat. Taking into consideration the season of the year when the paupers are absent, and that the house had not been properly finished cleaning when the "Lancet" Commissioners came, it was in as good a state as could be expected. Mr. Sargent moving his things out, and my moving in, had, of course, made some dirt.

The lower venereal ward was not occupied; the upper one was. The walls of the upper ward have since been swept by order of the nurse, not by mine. The guardians had ordered that no extra cleaning was to be done.

The quantity of soap now supplied is the same as always has been; it is abundantly sufficient.

Dr. Powell, when I first came, took some of the able-bodied women for nursing without consulting me. I told him he had overstepped his duty; he told me he had not. I asked him his authority, and he told me Mr. Inspector Hawley had authorised him to do so. Afterwards Mr. Nicholson saw the inspector, who said he had not given any such authority: but the inspector told me that if the medical officer made any such requisition to me I was to be careful to attend to it. That is the only case as to extra nursing since I have been here.

Ever since I have been here I have given the tramps an allowance of bread night and morning, whether they have asked for it or not—4 oz. at night and 8 oz. in the morning. I asked the porter what the custom was, and he told me it was in the master's discretion. This has been ever since the 3rd of October.

I have been over the inventory. The statement put in contains a correct list of the articles in the house for the use of the inmates on 12th October 1867.

[The following Statement was put in and read:]

"On the 12th October 1867 the following articles were in the Farnham Workhouse for the use of the inmates, of whom there were 95:—

| | | Result: |
|---|---|---|
| Beds | 114 | 1 for each person and 19 over. |
| Rugs | 129 | 1 - ditto - 34 „ |
| Sheets | 387 | 4 - ditto. |
| Blankets | 279 | About 3 for each person. |
| Towels | 78 | Nearly a towel for each person. |
| Knives | 86 | Between the whole number. |
| Forks | 83 | Ditto. |
| Tin mugs | 103 | 1 for each person and 8 over. |
| Basins | 49 | Specially for the sick. |
| Wash-hand basins | 23 | Principally in infirmary. |
| Spoons | 89 | Between the whole number. |
| Chamber utensils | 115 | 1 for each person and 20 over. |

There were 83 inmates in the house on 3rd October.

The dinners for the old women are cut up first. Some were cut up and sent away on the 12th of October as usual. I have found the meat in the lower room after it has been cut up for the old women some 20 minutes after; this was the fault of one of the pauper nurses. I believe the woman was Jane Hadfield.

*Mr. Sargent.*—Sarah Williams was present when Dr. Powell said I might give bacon instead of beef or mutton. Dr. Powell cautioned me as to the character of Ann Belcher, the pauper cook, when I came. He advised me to get rid of her out of the kitchen, and said that she was a thief and great liar. I have, on one occasion, asked the guardians who was the master, the doctor or myself? I have more than once stated, that it would be impossible for any one to live here as master with Dr. Powell.

*By Mr. Smith.*—I made a report to the guardians as to the state of the clothing on the 29th November last. A letter was written to the guardians by Dr. Powell on the subject. I was asked whether the statements in the letter were true. I said that some of the inmates were very bare, but not "naked." What I mean by "bare" is, that the clothes were getting nearly worn out. I said that the clothing was torn. I did not say that a patient had to remain in bed because he had no clothes; I might have said so. It is a fact that he did remain in bed because we had no clothes for him; we had no suit large enough for him. He was a tall man, but not extraordinary tall. Round frocks have been sent in, but no trowsers. We were not short of anything else besides men's clothing.

The guardians' order, that the house was not to be specially cleaned, was given us the first week of this inquiry. I will not swear that, between the 12th October and 13th November, no extra cleaning was done in the house.

I think that there should be no cupboards for the inmates in any of the wards except the infirmary. The men might keep their newspapers on the table and combs in their pockets. The poor in their own cottages have cupboards to keep things in. A locker in an able-bodied ward leads to pilfering.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I remember when Mr. Lambert and Dr. Smith went into the wards of the old men, and inquired as to the clothing and changes of suits. I remember the inquiries as to the baths. I am not aware whether the statements were communicated to Dr. Powell.

At the date of the visit of the "Lancet" Commissioners, there were sufficient knives and

Henry Tomkins.

5 Dec. 1867.

and forks for the inmates. The old women when the Commissioners came had knives, but some of them had them in their pockets.

No regulation has been given to me with reference to the newspapers for inmates. Ralph Orton has had two or three newspapers sent to him at the house, since I have been here. There are several books in the house for the inmates. One of the boys is usually sent for a book when it is wanted. There are, I think, three or four dozen books.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I go through the wards on the male side of the house every day. The food found in the bags of the inmates ought not to have been there. Mr. Inspector Hawley called my attention to them. It is the duty of the master to see that no collections of food are made by the inmates. If there were lockers open at the front, with shelves, I should be able, when going through the ward, to see whether there was an improper accumulation. I would prefer not having lockers, although they may be open. There are books in use in the infirmary wards; also various articles useful in the wards. There might be little things which persons in the infirmary might not improperly be allowed to keep in their room. I am not aware that some of the inmates keep their knives in their pockets. I should not allow it if I knew it. There is a person appointed to collect the knives each day.

It is the duty of the matron to go through the female wards every day. She can see for herself what is required, and it is not necessary for her to ask the nurse. Combs are allowed in the infirmary. I am not sure whether hair brushes are allowed for the sick or children. It would be better to have them. Bags are provided in the wards for the combs.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—When the letter of Dr. Powell as to clothing was read, the clothing had been ordered five weeks before, and I had been several times after them.

It was since the inquiry that the direction that the house was not to be specially cleaned was given; I mean since the "Lancet" article appeared, but before the commencement of this inquiry. I could not have had these orders until the next time I saw the gentlemen of the Board, and I did have these orders the next time I saw the gentlemen of the Board.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—On the 3rd October, when I took office, there was a smell in the larder, and the answer I made was, that I wish every poor man had such a smell in his own house; it was the smell of bacon and cheese; nothing else.

*By Mr. Smith.*—When I first came here, I gave more bread to the tramps at night than I do now. I now give 4 ozs. at night. Referring to the vagrants' admission and discharge books, I find that the week beginning 3rd November and ending 9th November 1867, there is an entry that 31 men and 1 woman had 16½ lbs. of bread given them; and that in the week beginning the 10th November 1867 and ending the 16th, it appears that 24 men, 6 women, and 6 children had 24 lbs. of bread. I did not charge the difference to the guardians, because I was not quite certain what the guardians allowed. I did not supply the tramps with bread from my own table the whole time, from the 5th October to the 9th November. I supplied them with bread at first from my own table, for the first week or so. I can't tell you why the 4 ozs. of bread at night is not entered after the 12th of October until the 9th of November. I do not make the entries in that book myself. Henry Mawley, a pauper inmate, makes up that book.

*By Mr. Smith.*—Up to the time of commencing the inquiry here, the only information I obtained was what the under porter Bohan told me, after his examination on the 22nd of November. All the tramps that I have known come, I have sent it or given it to. Plenty come in that I don't see. The matron or porter would see them. Bohan came out after his examination, and said it was now settled that the tramps were to have bread overnight.

There is a great deal of waste bread after the meals. I have frequently given it to the vagrants. I don't give the figures to Morley to enter in the book. Sometimes I have collected as much as two or three pounds of waste bread after a meal.

*Henry Tomkins.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 5th day of December 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of George Morley.

George Morley.

And this deponent, the said George Morley, on his oath, saith: I am an inmate of the workhouse. I make the entries in the vagrants' book. I have done so for a considerable time. I put down in that book the quantity of bread which has been given to the vagrants during the week. I get the particulars from the orders of admission. During the week ended 9th November the men had no bread at night; the women had half a pound.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—I do not take the bread to them myself. Bread might have been taken that I knew nothing about. In the week in question I did not take the bread. I got the figures as to bread from what the master told me, and I entered them in the book. I made the calculation that 31 men and one woman would receive 16½ lbs. The master told me that they had received 16½ lbs. I said to the master, "What amount of bread ought

George Morley.

5 Dec. 1867.

to be charged in respect of the women?" He said, 1 lb. I made the calculation as to the men, allowing them ½ lb., which was the allowance. When I say the men had no more than ½ lb., I mean that I do not know that they had any more. Since that time I have received fresh orders from Mr. Tomkins. I had the order last Sunday. He told me that each was to receive ¼ lb. at night, and ½ lb. in the morning. That would be for the week beginning 24th November and ending 30th November.

*By Mr. Smith.*—The master told me that ¼ lb. of bread had been allowed at night. Before this alteration no bread was allowed at night.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—In the week in question I do not recollect seeing any bread taken at night for the men. I have seen bread taken at night at other times; it was so a week or two before. I went down to the kitchen for it myself. I remember nine tramps one night having bread. I think it was about a fortnight or three weeks ago; it might be a week or a fortnight. On reference to the book, I find it was on the 30th October. I went down to the kitchen to fetch the bread.

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## 6th December 1867.

### George Morley further Examined.

George Morley.

6 Dec. 1867.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—I remember John Tuckey, and slept in the same room with him on the night previous to his accident. I know he went out of the bedroom before me on that morning, and I was down by seven. I know that, because I heard the bell ring at a quarter before seven. He invariably used to get up with George Gates, and go down with him before breakfast to clean the cow pen and feed the pigs. No person went into the bedroom that morning and requested Tuckey to get up. He had no fit that morning, nor the day before to my knowledge.

I was in the house during the whole of the present year, until the 9th of September, when I went out hopping. I returned on the 26th. I took my meals in the dining hall, and saw the meat that was sent up. It was generally beef and bacon that was cut up for our dinner in the hall. And mutton, and sometimes some beef, was sent down to the infirmary. I frequently saw legs of mutton sent to the dining hall. They were cut up and sent to the infirmary. I saw the legs of mutton, it might be three or four times a week.

I have been in the habit of getting books to read from the late master. Some belonging to him, and some belonging to the house.

*By Dr. Smith.*—I have often read to the other inmates; but do not read so much now, as I cannot read by gaslight.

*By Mr. Smith.*—Tuckey, on the day of the accident, went into breakfast with the other men, about half-past seven. I saw him then.

I have seen him in one fit; it may be two. I consider the fits were very slight. I have had some experience, having been an attendant at Earlswood Idiot Asylum. The fits I saw Tuckey have lasted a very short time. The last fit that I saw Tuckey in might have been one week, it might have been two, before he fell into the cesspool. Mr. Sargent saw him in a fit once, in the dining hall.

The man was, I believe, quite unconscious during the fit: it lasted about a minute, or a minute and a half. In the first fit I saw him in he did not fall down on the floor. When he had the fit in the dining hall he did not fall down; his head fell on the table. He was then in the fit for about a minute, or a minute and a half. He used to come round with a little dribble about his mouth, and then picked about his clothes with his hands; and afterwards picked up things lying about on the floor. The fit, from the beginning to the time that he got up and stood on his feet, did not last more than two minutes. He seemed to me to be perfectly conscious and able to answer questions, about seven minutes from the beginning of the fit. Seven minutes was the outside. In a few minutes he was quite well again, and able to go about his work. He never made a scream or noise before he went into the fit. He had no frothing at the mouth. His tongue was not out of his mouth when he was in a fit. I never knew him to bite his tongue. He did not struggle in his fit; and did not seem inclined to go to sleep after one. He was 41 years of age. He had not been in India. He was a single man. He was not imbecile or idiotic.

From circumstances which have since come to my recollection, I am certain it was on the 15th of November, and not on the 30th October, as I stated yesterday, that I gave the nine tramps bread at night. It was on a cold night, and there being pease soup left, the matron gave it to the tramps. It was warmed first.

[It appears from the vagrant book that on the 15th November there were two men, three women, and five children under 16 years of age.]

*Geo. Morley.*

Taken and subscribed before me this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Richard Eve.

Richard Eve.

6 Dec. 1867.

And this deponent, the said Richard Eve, on his oath, saith:—I am a solicitor, and reside at Aldershot, and was, until quite lately, one of the Guardians of this Union. I was present at a meeting of the Guardians on the 31st October last.

The article in the "Lancet" came under consideration, on a suggestion by the chairman, as to the course the Guardians should take with reference to a proposed inquiry into the truth of these statements. The chairman suggested that the Board should consider privately what steps they should take. I immediately stated that the Guardians had nothing whatever to conceal, and suggested that they should at once resolve amongst themselves to request the Poor Law Board to make the most full and public inquiry into the statements in the "Lancet." In the course of my remarks for that proposition I stated that the only real charge against the Guardians was that which stated that they had tolerated a state of things like Pandemonium. If the workhouse ever has been in a state like Pandemonium, as alleged, it has not been a Pandemonium from your ignoring all complaints from other quarters than the master; that, from my experience of the Board, and my knowledge of their previous proceedings, I know that no complaints from the inmates or any of the officers had been ignored by them, but had always received the fullest and fairest consideration; and that they had only within the last month, and before that article appeared, taken into consideration the erection of houses for contagious diseases, to relieve the hospital at the workhouse.

I did not use the words "frivolous, vexatious, and false," but I did say the article was most unfair and unjust.

On the day my name appears in the visitors' book, viz. 24th October 1867, I went over the workhouse, and in my inspection of the house on that day I said that the article was most unfair and unjust.

When I was in the children's day-room with Mr. Wightman and Dr. Gray, I did say this is not a damp or uncomfortable room; on the contrary, I wish every working man's children had such a room to play in. The children themselves looked healthy and cheerful.

I am the solicitor instructing Mr. Barrow on this occasion.

(signed) *Richard Eve.*

Taken and subscribed before me this 6th day of December 1867,
*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of John Gray.

John Gray.

And this deponent, John Gray, being further examined, saith—The papers now put in contain the number of vagrant orders in the year 1865, 1866, and 1867. It was made out by me, and is correct.

[The following paper was put in and read]:

Vagrants relieved by Police during the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

| Month. | 1865. | | | 1866. | | | 1867. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
| January | 24 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 3 |
| February | 18 | 4 | – | 26 | 7 | 7 | 59 | 2 | 1 |
| March | 33 | 1 | – | 19 | 11 | 9 | 46 | 4 | – |
| April | 27 | 8 | 8 | 29 | 9 | 6 | 38 | 13 | 13 |
| May | 16 | 23 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 21 | 16 | 13 |
| June | 14 | 5 | – | 10 | 9 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 7 |
| July | 14 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 7 |
| August | 28 | 17 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 15 |
| September | 13 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 26 | 27 | 19 |
| October | 56 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 47 | 12 | 7 |
| November | 34 | 6 | 2 | 42 | 4 | 3 | 102 | 12 | 5 |
| December | 25 | 7 | 4 | 44 | 10 | 4 | – | – | – |
| | 302 | 108 | 58 | 291 | 129 | 99 | 415 | 145 | 90 |

John Gray.

6 Dec. 1867.

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Table.

1865.

Highest number relieved in one week is 31; the lowest 1. The highest number of males relieved in one night is 6; females and children, 8; of both sexes is 8, viz. 3 men, 1 woman, and 4 children.

1866.

Highest number relieved in one week is 20; the lowest, 1. The highest number of males relieved in one night is 6; females and children, 11; of both sexes, 13, viz. 2 men, 2 women, and 9 children.

1867 (exclusive of December).

Highest number relieved in one week is 38; the lowest, 2. The highest number of males relieved in one night is 10; females and children, 8; of both sexes, 10, viz. 3 men, 2 women, and 5 children.

*George Newland*, Superintendent.

(signed) *John Gray.*

Taken and subscribed before me this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION of MARIA STOCK.

Maria Stock.

AND this deponent, the said Maria Stock, on her oath, saith:—I was an inmate of the workhouse during the hopping season this year. I was during the whole of the time employed in the master's kitchen. My duties called me to the house kitchen, and I occasionally saw the dinners cut up. The dinners consisted of mutton and beef. The mutton was legs of mutton, but once or twice I saw pieces of breasts of mutton.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—During the hopping season the dinners were served in the kitchen and not the hall, because there were not people enough in the house to keep the hall clean. In the master's kitchen we cooked everything but the large joints. The master had joints of beef of different kind, sometimes legs of mutton, sometimes shoulders, and sometimes part of a leg. I do not think we had leg of mutton more than twice for the master's table during the hopping season. Taking the week through, we only had leg of mutton once.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—For the master's table there were the master, his five children, the matron, the porter, the nurse, two or three servants, the child Balscher, and sometimes one, sometimes two sick people. During the hopping season, I have been to the house kitchen and seen legs of mutton being cut up for the sick. The sick who had meat from the master's table, were those who could not eat what the medical officer ordered for them.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I was examined by Mr. Sargent in the presence of the master as to this. I have not been spoken to by him at any other time.

*Maria Stock.*

Taken and subscribed before me this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION of MARY ELIZABETH STEDMAN.

M. E. Stedman.

AND this deponent, the said Mary Elizabeth Stedman, on her oath, saith:

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I reside now at 14, Great Trinity-lane, Cannon-street, London. I was matron of the workhouse, and commenced my duties on the 17th of August 1865. A person named Gibson was nurse when I came here, and she continued for about a month. Elizabeth Young succeeded her in the latter end of October. When I came the supply of linen was very low, indeed. The supply of bed-linen and of the female clothing was very low. There were very few towels for the sick wards, and they were old ones. The women had no night dresses at that time. At the time I came two roller towels were supplied for each ward weekly. I found no small towels. Some of the patients had small towels of their own. The rule as to the supply of towels applied to the venereal wards. Some of the women there had small towels. At first there were not sufficient towels for this supply, but I had some made up immediately. I made no complaint at the time, because the deficiency was remedied; but afterwards there was an inquiry by Mr. Hawley, when the fact came out. There were rolls of goods in the store for sheeting and towelling, and calico and flannel for making up under clothing, which I was able to use at once. A further supply was afterwards obtained.

[The

[The following statement was put in:]

M. E. Stedman.

6 Dec. 1867.

MATERIALS converted into Clothing for the use of the Farnham Union.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1865: | | |
| 9 October | 63 yards of calico | 18 shirts. |
| 16 „ | 82 yards of calico | 30 shifts. |
| 18 „ | 18 yards of flannel | 6 petticoats. |
| 23 „ | 5 yards of calico | 2 shifts. |
| 23 „ | 5 yards of flannel | 2 petticoats |
| 23 „ | 4 yards of jean | 1 petticoat. |
| 23 „ | 2 yards of print | 2 aprons. |
| 25 „ | 66 yards of blue stripe | 12 gowns. |
| 25 „ | 16 yards of unbleached calico | For lining. |
| 14 November | 30 yards of calico | 12 shirts. |
| 14 „ | 1 piece of dowlais | 25 sheets. |
| 21 „ | 45 yards of unbleached calico | 18 shifts. |
| 21 „ | 42 yards of flannel | 14 petticoats. |
| 23 „ | 12 yards of calico | 4 shirts. |
| 23 „ | 8 yards of calico | 12 children's shifts. |
| 28 „ | 1 piece of dowlais | 25 sheets. |
| 28 „ | 42 yards of calico | 14 night gowns. |
| 28 „ | 40 yards of blue stripe | 24 children's frocks. |
| 28 „ | 10 yards of unbleached calico | For lining. |
| 5 December | 1 piece of dowlais | 20 sheets and 12 pillow cases. |
| 12 „ | 9½ yards of muslin | 27 caps. |
| 19 „ | 150 yards of sheeting | 36 sheets. |
| 22 „ | 80 yards of linsey | 25 petticoats. |
| 27 „ | 66 yards of blue stripe | 36 gowns. |
| 27 „ | 16 yards of unbleached | For lining. |
| 1866: | | |
| 5 January | 21 yards of calico | 6 shirts. |
| 8 „ | 4 yards of flannel | 2 jackets. |
| 12 „ | 9 yards of sheeting | 12 towels. |
| 15 „ | 70 yards of check | 72 aprons. |
| 15 „ | 20 yards of check | 24 pinafores. |
| 30 „ | 16 yards of flannel | 12 infants' blankets. |
| 30 „ | 20 yards of print | 8 infants' gowns. |
| 30 „ | 4 yards of calico | 12 infants' shirts. |
| 2 February | 84 yards of calico | 24 shirts. |
| 2 „ | 18 yards of dowlais | 12 round towels. |
| 2 „ | 4 yards of dowlais | 4 aprons. |
| 9 „ | 40 yards of calico | 12 night gowns. |
| 9 „ | 60 yards of unbleached calico | 18 night gowns. |
| 16 „ | 72 yards of flannel | 24 petticoats. |
| 20 „ | 66 yards of calico | 24 shifts. |
| 20 „ | 5 yards of calico | 2 shifts. |
| 20 „ | 4 yards of jean | 1 petticoat. |
| 20 „ | 5 yards of flannel | 2 petticoats. |
| 20 „ | 2 yards of print | 2 aprons. |
| 7 March | 66 yards of blue stripe | 12 gowns. |
| 7 „ | 16 yards of unbleached calico | For lining. |
| 10 „ | 40 yards of calico | 12 night gowns. |
| 10 „ | 70 yards of dowlais | 16 sheets. |
| 10 „ | 80 yards of unbleached calico | 24 night gowns. |
| 13 „ | 40 yards of unbleached calico | 24 children's night gowns. |
| 13 „ | 80 yards of calico | 24 night gowns. |
| 15 „ | 15 yards of dowlais | 6 round frocks. |
| 16 „ | 164 yards of sheeting | 36 sheets. |

Total Number of Articles given out:

| | |
|---|---|
| 158 sheets. | 86 night gowns. |
| 110 shifts. | 24 children's frocks. |
| 64 shirts. | 24 children's pinafores. |
| 48 flannel petticoats. | 24 night gowns. |
| 25 linsey petticoats, | 6 round frocks. |
| 2 jean petticoats. | 12 round towels. |
| 36 gowns. | 8 infants' gowns. |
| 76 aprons. | 12 infants' blankets. |
| 27 caps. | 12 infants' shirts. |

16 March 1866.

*Mary Elizabeth Stedman.*

M. E. Stedman.

6 Dec. 1867.

It is in my handwriting. It contains a list of materials converted into clothing, and a list of the articles given out to the inmates between 9th October 1865 and the 16th March 1866.

The articles given out were in addition to those in use. When they were given out there was a sufficient supply. Before the end of the hopping season, in October, I had no hands to make up the things. I may say that in January we had enough of everything to go on well with in the house. The sick and infirm women had each two night dresses. The able-bodied had one at first, afterwards two. Before I left there was more than enough of everything. The able-bodied changed night dresses once a fortnight, the sick each week. The sheets, when we got into regular work, were changed weekly, and in many cases every day. With body linen it was the same.

The girls in the venereal wards, who were able, did the washing for the ward, generally on Friday. Sometimes more than two towels a week were asked for for a ward, and I never denied them. The clothes, &c. from the venereal wards were at one time dried in the yard, when it was fine, and in the fever ward when unoccupied, when it was wet. This was only for three or four weeks. Arrangements were afterwards made for drying them in the laundry. The girls went over and ironed them on the Monday.

The girls in the venereal wards helped to make up their things. They assisted in the general needlework of the house.

When I first came there were no towels in the receiving ward. They were supplied afterwards. When a person came in, whether male or female, two clean sheets were given out for use. The sheets were slept in one night, and after the person had seen the doctor and had a bath, one of the sheets from the bed was used for wiping with. The sheets were never used afterwards, but sent to the washhouse.

I have assisted in cutting up the dinners. When the master has been absent I have been present in the kitchen when the dinners has been cut up. The master has been absent on Board days. I have seen mutton served for the sick, sometimes knuckle, and sometimes fillet part. It was always mutton for the sick. I think they had five ounces. There were also for the sick, mutton chops. I have seen parts of breasts, but not often; it was very seldom. I think the breast was sent to make up weight. I have seen the chops after being cooked, weighed in the hall. They would weigh, I think, five or six ounces, including the bone. I have never seen them weighed before being cooked.

The inmates of the infirmary, when I was here, had basins and mugs. The girls in the venereal wards had also basins and crockery mugs. There was a mug for each until they broke them. The broken mugs were replaced but not immediately, but from time to time. Latterly the sick had bowls, tin bowls, and washhand basins to wash in. When I came they had washhand basins in all the wards in use. There were some brown and some white pottery ware basins. They were often broken.

I have seen the female vagrants who come here. I have given bread to the women with children, and to those who asked for it, when they came in the evening. They did not always ask for it. The bread was supplied from the house in the morning. I left the workhouse on the 4th of October in this year. I have repeatedly known the vagrants to come to the house in wet weather, when they must have been wet. They must have put their things on as they took them off. I did not take their clothes to be dried, and I do not think that they were dried. I never saw them taken to be dried. It has been the same in the winter as in the summer. The tramps have never complained to me of being wet.

I remember Frances Hopkins. I saw her, and she saw me in the evening when she came. It was on the steps. She was in great trouble about her husband; she said that she was afraid that he would be locked up, as he had been drinking, and could not get an order to come in. I did not notice her enough to observe her appearance. She said nothing about herself. I think that she was very thinly clad, but it was in the height of summer. She had a shawl on, it was put on common ways in front, and quite covered her. She went into the tramp ward, and the next morning I found that she was ill, and likely to be confined. It was about seven o'clock that I heard this, but did not see her until after breakfast, when I saw her in the infirmary. I continued with her nearly the whole time, until she was confined in the afternoon. She did not ask for food at night, and I gave her none.

There has never been more than one paid nurse. She has always had a helper for the women, and sometimes two, from among the inmates. Elizabeth Young has several times asked for more help, but I told her that I was unable to give it, and that she knew. Greenland, who succeeded Mrs. Young, did not ask for assistance, but she worked herself. She always had one able-bodied helper. Mrs. White has never asked for assistance without obtaining it. She has always had one assistant and sometimes two in the infirmary. In the venereal ward the girls have generally helped each other. I have never been applied to to send other assistance there. The woman helper has assisted in that ward. I have had as many as 30 venereal patients in at one time, besides children. There have always been two and sometimes three able to get about and assist the others and do the cleaning. I cannot say that the doctor has ever asked me for help in those wards. I have had many complaints that they could not get the nurse in the venereal wards when they wanted her. That was in the time of Mrs. Young. She has often been out in the day. I have had no complaints that she did not go to them at night. We have had very many deaths in that ward. Two of the girls were appointed to sit up with any one who was dying. They would

I believe

M. E. Stedman.

6 Dec. 1867.

I believe sit up with them, because generally they were very kind to one another. After Mrs. Young's time the arrangements as to nursing were the same, but I heard no complaints as to non-attendance during the night or during the day since her time.

As matron, I had charge of the female side of the house. I slept in a room at the other side of the sitting-room; it was on the men's side, but the females could always come to me, and did come. The master slept in the female side of the house; the room, which was the bedroom of himself and his wife; it has always been his room. One of the women during the whole of my time had a key by which she could come to me at night.

The old women who were not able to go into the hall had their dinners in their own room. The room is not far from the hall, only down a few steps. They had knives and forks in my time, but I have repeatedly known them to hide them; I have found them in their pockets; they said the others took them away; they had their meals in their bedroom. There was a table in the adjoining children's room where they might have had their meals, but they preferred it in their bedrooms; they used knives, but not always forks. Many of them with a fork by their side would shred their meat using the knife and the thumb. I have seen many other old women do it.

I know the children's room; it has had new tiles put down from time to time. I do not know whether there is a drain. If the bricks are wiped dry after washing it very soon dries. I have not noticed one part damper than another. Much depends on the washing.

I have known the drain of the old women's lavatory to be stopped. It has been set right again within a day. I appointed a woman to clean it. Have had to complain of its state; but it has been altered directly.

I remember the case of John Tuckey. I saw him, after the accident, in his bedroom. It was about two o'clock. He was then asleep. I took him some warm tea between three and four o'clock. He told me he was better. Asked me to leave the remainder of the tea, and said nothing more. I have had no conversation with anyone as to the inquest; no further than that I remarked to the doctor that it was a pity that he was set to the work. That was because I knew that he was subject to fits. I had been told that he was subject to fits; but had not seen him in one. I never told anyone that at the inquest facts were suppressed. I never said so to the doctor. No one ever asked me whether facts had been suppressed at the inquest. I never heard such a remark. I only saw it stated in the paper. I never heard the nurse make such a remark to the doctor. I never said so to nurse White. When I saw Tuckey take the tea, he did not seem to be in danger; he spoke quite cheerful. He had more tea and brandy afterwards. I did not see him again.

*Mr. Sargent.*—When I was matron, materials for articles of clothing were given out by the Guardians to be made up. I cut them up and sent them. This was done on my representation to the Guardians that I had not sufficient assistance in the house.

I have seen the children in the lower room with toys. I have purchased toys to the amount of 17 *s.* 6 *d.* at one time. It was about last Christmas twelvemonth. I paid for them, and Mr. Sargent repaid me. Mr. Sargent also purchased and sent some down last Christmas.

*By Mr. Smith.*—I remember the investigation by Mr. Hawley, which led to Mr. Sargent's resignation. I gave evidence. In answer to Mr. Eve, in cross-examination, I said that "I had told Mr. Barrett that I had been very much annoyed by Mr. Sargent's disgraceful treatment towards me, and that I must resign if things went on so." I think that the word was "unkind," not "disgraceful." The unkind conduct was the manner in which Mr. Sargent had repeatedly spoken to me before the inmates. He told me, in my sitting-room, that if I brought charges against him, he would bring a charge against me. The charge was of habitual drunkenness.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—The complaint that I made was to Mr. Barrett.

[The following Minute of Guardians, dated 25 July 1867, was put in and read:]

"The master having, in his journal, reported that he had a complaint to make against the nurse for disrespectful conduct towards him, and also

"Against the matron for being drunk on Sunday the 14th instant, and for misappropriating the house stores,

"And complaints, in writing, also having been received from the matron, nurse, and laundry woman against the master,

"It was resolved that the clerk do send copies of these several complaints to the Poor Law Board; and at the same time to state that the Guardians would desire to express their opinion that the conduct of the master had been most objectionable since the occasion of the late investigation, and certainly tended, if it was not intended, to produce the state of anarchy which is plain on the face of the complaints made.

"That the Guardians were also of opinion that the discipline of the house was seriously impaired by the want of an authorised decision on the charge brought against the master, and they therefore begged most urgently to press upon the Poor Law Board the desirability of making their decision known with as little delay as possible."

I remember Mr. Roumieu speaking to me, on the 9th March 1866, about the women being

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being without night dresses. That was in consequence of one of the women in the lower room being found without a night dress on. It was afterwards discovered that she had a night dress at the time, but would not put it on; it was under her pillow. She was a person of weak mind. Immediately after that nightgowns were given all through the house. In the house now several of the able-bodied will not use the nightgowns in the summer time. They do not have anything on. They say they do not wear them when out, and they will not when here.

The statement that the master appointed "the new matron, a single woman, to the night charge of the male wards, and took that of the female wards himself," is not true. I never heard that the Guardians were appealed to, to put a stop to such a state of things. It was the end room that I slept in, at the end of the passage. There is a door, and I always locked it.

*M. E. Stedman.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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### Deposition of Sarah Williams.

And this deponent, the said Sarah Williams, on her oath, saith:—

Sarah Williams.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I have been an inmate of the workhouse, out and in, for the last 10 years. I am a married woman, and my husband is living. I have assisted in the dining hall almost ever since I have been here. I have helped serve the women; carried the dinners to the old women and the children, and served them to those in the hall, and those who were unable to come in. I have never taken them to the infirmary. I have seen the meat cut up for the sick in the hall; I have always seen it. I have seen beef and mutton for the sick; it depends on what diet they are on. They generally have legs of mutton; once or twice they have had small pieces of breast. I was not in the house at the hopping time, but was before. I have seen a shoulder for the sick once. The meat for the dinner of the master was cooked in the kitchen: it has been beef generally.

I have seen the old women begin to eat their dinners when I have taken it. They have generally had knives and forks. Several times when they have not been brought in, they have asked me for them, and I have always fetched them. The knives and forks for the old women were generally left in the ward. I sleep in the bedroom of the able-bodied; the door was locked at night. I had a key. When persons have wanted to go out they called me. I went to Miss Stedman, and not the master, if assistance was required at night. After getting out of my room, I could go straight to her. There was a night-stool in our room; but it was taken away when the porter was ill, shortly before hopping. If they find it necessary, some of them come down to the closet in the yard; sometimes they use the chamber utensil, but it is very rare; I have never complained to the matron; they can go down to the yard if they like.

After Mrs. Sargent died, the master occupied the same bedroom as before; it is near the master's sitting-room. I never knew him to come into the women's room at night. I always went to Miss Stedman if anything was required.

*By Mr. Sargent.*—The nurse came and asked for the night-stool when it was taken away. I have been in the laundry the greater part of the time that I have been in the workhouse; children were not allowed in the laundry; it would be bad for them on account of the dampness and the heat. The old women have never complained to me that the food has been cold when taken to them. I have never left the food for the old women in the children's room, but have taken it to their own room. I remember when the "Lancet" Commissioners came to the house, and the names of the old women in the ward at that time; there were five women there. Mary Weedon was not one of them; she was in the able-bodied ward. There were five who had their dinner there; the dinners were sent out, but I did not take them. I know there were five, because I went down as to a mistake in the meat. Those that there were on mutton had asked for bacon; and those on beef had taken the bacon, and left the beef for those on mutton. Some one said that Mrs. Wells, who ought to have bacon that day, had got beef, and I went to see how the mistake was; I could not put it right because they had begun eating. They did not complain to me. I did not notice what they were eating with; I did not observe whether they had knives or forks. I never had heard of such a complaint before. I never knew the women to have any difficulty in cutting or dividing the meat; they have never complained that they have. I have not seen others eating without forks.

There is no difference in the cleaning for Board-days. Some parts of the house are cleaned every day. We have no particular day for cleaning here.

In the receiving ward I have dried myself on the sheet I have slept in; that is not the case now; we have towels if we liked. In the body of the house the women dried themselves on round towels; I have never known them to use sheets to dry themselves on except in the receiving ward. I know that in the receiving ward the women, now that they have

towels,

towels, prefer the sheet to the towels for drying themselves with, and use them because they are larger than the towels. Sarah Williams.

I was present at a conversation between Mr. Tomkins and Dr. Powell, as to inmates having bacon instead of mutton and beef. One of the helpers asked whether some could have bacon in place of their dinner. Mr. Tomkins said "I do not know; I must see what they are on." Dr. Powell stood at the side and said, "I see they are on mutton." He said, "If they prefer bacon in the place of mutton, I have no objection." 6 Dec. 1867.

*Sarah Williams.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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Deposition of James Sargent.

And this deponent, the said James Sargent, on his oath, saith:—I am the late master of the workhouse. I was appointed in May 1853, and my late wife was appointed matron at the same time; her name was Mary Ann Sargent. She continued able to discharge her duties until the early part of November 1863, when she met with an accident which for a time entirely disabled her for her duties. This continued until the end of January 1864, when she was enabled partially to resume her duties. After January she was unable to go about the house for about three months. In May 1864 she was able to go about the house with much difficulty, and was fairly able to discharge her duties until October 1864; in that month she was confined. For a short time previously to that she was of very little use; she was never after that able to resume her duties, and I lost her in April 1865. In consequence of her death the office of master became vacant, and I was unanimously re-elected. I continued master until the 3rd of October in the present year; I was called upon to resign in consequence of a charge preferred against me by the Guardians of the Windsor Union; it was a charge of improper connection with Harriet Stubble, who had been a pauper inmate of this workhouse. Harriet Stubble was sometimes called Mary Ann; she was admitted to the workhouse, I think, about four years ago. She was about 22 or 23 years of age, I think; she described herself as a married woman, deserted by her husband. I believe that she was pregnant when she came to the house, and was confined here. I have written a letter which has been put in, protesting my innocence of the charge against me. James Sargent.

When my wife became ill, I repeatedly made representations to the Guardians as to her duties; it was chiefly in answer to questions of the chairman as to the manner in which her duties were discharged; it happened almost every Board-day. I used to tell the Guardians that she was improving, and I was led to do this by Mr. Knowles, who was my wife's medical attendant. After my wife's confinement, questions were frequently put to me as to her duties, and I used to say that I had great hopes that she would shortly resume them, and that I did not consider that her duties were neglected. In consequence of her illness I undertook to exercise a greater supervision over the female department of the workhouse, by frequent visits to the female wards, to see that the women were properly attending to their work, and that the infant children were properly taken care of. At no time during my wife's illness did I ask the Guardians for additional assistance; but, I think, in the month of January 1865, finding that my wife gradually grew worse, I sent for my sister, and she came to help. I made no official report in the Journal of this, but the Guardians were aware of it. My sister remained until the death of my wife; she assisted in the discharge of the matron's duties, so far as regards attending to the linen and the stores, but in no other way; my sister's name was Bendall. After my wife's death Miss Moss came, as my sister was obliged to return; I knew her, and asked her to come; she was the daughter of the clerk of the Alton Union, who was formerly master of the workhouse of that union. When I was elected master I had two children; the Guardians were aware of that; no arrangement was made as regards the board of the children. I had at the death of my wife eight children; they were brought up in the house, and the Guardians were aware of it. Miss Moss remained here until Miss Stedman took office in August 1865; she was never officially appointed as matron, but the Guardians paid her a gratuity. She wrote to me offering to come, and the Guardians sanctioned the arrangement. The gratuity was at the rate of the late matron's salary, or rather more. Miss Stedman gave up office on the same day as myself.

I occupied, whilst my wife was living, the room now occupied by the master and matron; the rooms in the centre of the house extending from the male to the female wards are the officers'; I always occupied the same bedroom. I told Miss Stedman, when she came, that I wished to continue to occupy the same room. I said nothing about the superintendence of the wards at night. I never told Miss Stedman that she was to take the night or day supervision of the male sleeping wards, and that I would take that of the females. No arrangement of that kind was ever proposed in my presence, and nothing of the kind ever did exist. I never went into the female wards at night, either before or after the death of my wife.

There was an inventory book in use when I entered upon my duties; I examined the book;

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book; indeed, I made it out. The infirmary was built and occupied when I came. There are no entries of wash-hand basins in any room in the infirmary in 1853, but under the head of infirmary men's day-room, there is a general entry—basins, plates, knives, forks, and spoons. Although the book is in my handwriting, it is a copy of the old inventory. To the best of my recollection I counted up the numbers in the book in 1863, but have no memorandum. The basins, plates, knives, forks, and spoons for all the infirmary wards, male and female, were removed to the day-room by direction of the late master, in order that the inventory might be checked. There were at that time wash-hand basins, I cannot say how many, to the best of my recollection there were several; feel certain there were more than one; there were also wooden pails. I only see in the book, under the date 1853, an entry of one pail; that was in the men's bedroom B.; I have not the smallest doubt that there were more. I am satisfied that there were, at least, as many articles as were entered in the inventory. In women's ward D., there is an entry of a night-chair; there is an entry of another in women's bedroom G. The inventory book has been gone through by me, when I have taken stock. There is no entry of bowls in 1853; there were frequent additions of stock, but I do not think they were entered in the inventory until 1857. In January 1865 there are entries of five wash-hand basins and twelve chambers for men's infirmary day-room; also six spitting pots, and two night-chairs. The term "hand-bowls" refers to wash-hand basins. In September 1864, there are entries of six hand-bowls under the head of "Kitchen"; the hand-bowls are entered to the kitchen to save the trouble of entering them under the headings of the several rooms for which they were appropriated. In February 1865 there are two dozen bowls under the head of "Kitchen." The chambers are, I think, entered under the respective bedrooms. The practice as regards the entry of chambers has been different from that of hand-bowls. There were, no doubt, tin hand-bowls with a handle; there was an iron-bowl entered under "Scullery," in 1853. In November 1866 there were a dozen bowls for washing purposes, under the head of "Infirmary—Bath-room." There is only one specific entry of a metal bowl in the inventory book; I am sure that there was more than one in the house. There was one in the washhouse, there were some in the infirmary, I do not know how many; I suppose that they were for the people to wash in. The inventory has always been presented to the auditor as a correct account. Mr. Hoskins, when auditor, did not always tick off the items from the invoices; I think Mr. Clarke did so; Mr. Barnes has invariably done so. The visiting committee, so far as I am aware, have never gone through the book; I am not sure that they have ever seen it since I was appointed. The things were called over whilst the committee were present, when I was appointed. I never heard that there was an insufficiency of wash-hand bowls until the inquiry in 1866. Dr. Powell then brought out that there had been a deficiency, but that it was being remedied. I have frequently been in the infirmary whilst the men were washing. I have seen the helper washing the faces of men, and also wounds; they have always used earthenware bowls. I have seen pails used for washing the legs. I have never seen a chamber utensil used for washing.

I remember when the present venereal wards were appropriated for this purpose. In the year 1853 syphilitic cases were unknown in this house; no case of venereal disease was ever in the house until after the formation of the camp at Aldershot. In the latter part of 1855 a few troops came to the camp, and during the winter 1855–6 we began to receive these cases from Aldershot. At first a few came; for several weeks only one or two cases; the numbers increased, until it became necessary for a room to be appropriated for that special class of inmates. The first case was placed in the little room known as the bath-room. The room now used as a laundry was afterwards set apart temporarily for venereal cases; as the numbers still increased, two rooms, those which are now the male and fever wards, were adapted for their accommodation. After that the then old men's wards were used for venereal wards. The number was continually increasing. There is a water-closet for the wards; it was intended for the old men, in the first instance; water has always been laid on. The watercloset was always roofed over and in the inside, as it is now. The lavatory has not been altered since the wards have been used for venereal cases. When the wards were appropriated, windows were put in on the ground floor (west side). This was on the recommendation of a Guardian, Mr. Brown.

I remember often sending basins and mugs to the syphilitic wards. I served out the porter for inmates of the infirmary in mugs, those in the venereal wards had it in basins at first. After a time, mugs were provided; they were earthenware mugs. That must have been about 1857; prior to that they had only basins; and afterwards I found that there was such a wholesale but not wilful destruction, that I left them to use the basins. The same basins were used for tea at morning and night, and for their beer at dinner. They were regularly washed out after each meal, and I have seen that they were always clean. Neither the doctor nor patients have ever made any objection. The watercloset for the syphilitic wards is not out of doors. It has been stopped up, but not frequently, owing to things which have been put there by inmates. Stoppages have always been remedied at once. Paper has not, to my knowledge, been supplied. Anything the inmates wished to secrete were put down there.

The room now occupied by the old men was sometimes used as a tailors', sometimes as a shoemaker's shop, and frequently not at all; it has been enlarged. The corresponding room on the female side, when I came, was part a work-room, and part was used as an able-bodied women's day-room. The floors at that time were of brick; the brick floors were removed when the room was made a board-room.

When

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When I was here the able-bodied men's sleeping-room was, according to my orders, locked. The men at that time, if they wished to communicate with any one, had to knock at the door; the knocking could be heard all over the house. There were many cases of that kind. The porter would go to them. Since the present porter has been here the room has not been regularly locked, because really there was no able-bodied man in the house; I have known the upper room not to be occupied for nine months together.

As to the lower dormitory for the old men, I believe that I have never given directions for the room to be locked; the assistant porter sleeps there; so far as I know he has always had a key. There was always a night-commode in the room.

There was a deficiency in the clothing when Miss Stedman entered upon her duties; I believe it was entirely through the illness of the late matron. The deficiency became the more apparent in consequence of a large influx of the inmates about the time. There was an abundance of materials in store.

About January 1866 some toys were got for the children; I paid for them. Two members of the Board gave me either 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* each; I expended that and more. Miss Stedman received from me 1*l.*; she brought back 2*s.* 6*d.*, the rest being spent in toys. In March last, I made a remark in the Board-room that the children were destitute of amusements, and suggested that they should subscribe for some toys. They made a collection, and it amounted to 19*s.* or 20*s.*, not more. About that time I had opportunities of going to London, and I never went without bringing something home for the children; not always, but frequently toys; also oranges, sweets, nuts, &c. Independently of that, I purchased toys in Farnham to the value of 10*s.* 2*d.*; I have receipts of the tradesmen; but unfortunately have not them with me now. They are at home and can be produced; they shall be produced to-morrow. As a matter of fact, I have spent other money for toys since March last, but cannot produce receipts, as they were bought in London; I cannot say how much I have so spent.

I have never forbidden the inmates of this workhouse having newspapers. On two occasions I have taken them away, once from a man named Wells, on the other from a man whose name I forget. I took it from Wells, who was a tailor, because I repeatedly found him reading the paper and neglecting his work. The other was a tramping man, who came into the workhouse for two or three weeks he sold song books, dying speeches, &c. I saw him one day reading a paper of that day's date; I asked him where he got it from; he said, "I picked it up yesterday". As he obviously told me a lie, I took the paper away; I think that it was "Lloyd's" paper. I have also a distant recollection of either taking away or threatening to take away a "Surrey and Hants News" from a man named Manner, who was in the infirmary; he was a patient there. He also had told me an untruth as to the manner in which he got the paper.

The male tramp ward has always been in the same place as it is now. The present female tramp ward always was a tramp ward, but was not so used for several years after I became master. The present tool house was then used; there was at that time no fireplace; I had one put in afterwards. The reason its use was discontinued was that a fever case occurred; it was the case of a tramp, a woman with children, who could not go on in consequence of the illness of one of her children. It then became necessary to use the present female tramp ward for female tramps. The Guardians told me that I had better appropriate the room previously used for tramps who might fall ill, especially cases of infection. We have had a very bad case of itch there for several weeks. I never received any instructions whatever as to the food to be given to tramps, until July in the present year. I then understood that great discretion should be used in withholding food from tramps. My practice, in accordance with the practice when I came, has been to give all tramps, male and female, half-a-pound of bread on leaving in the morning. I frequently gave bread also at night; invariably in the case of a woman with children, also in the case of a man if I found him old or partially disabled; I used my discretion as to who should receive it. With the usual class of able-bodied male vagrants my practice has been not to give bread at night, and in 99 cases out of 100 they have not asked for any. There have been cases in which they have applied for bread, and when I have refused it, they have refused the lodging as well. This has never happened except in the summer.

I remember the case of John Tuckey; he has been in the workhouse twice, if not three times. He came in here last in October 1866, and was placed with the men who are technically "able-bodied," with those under 60 years of age. I saw him in a fit once; it was in the dining-hall. It was the only occasion I saw him in a fit; it lasted a couple of minutes or so; he seemed to swoon away; there was no struggling, and no noise; he did not fall down; he recovered very soon; there was no necessity for removing him from the hall; his face was of a rather darker colour than usual. So far as I know, he had his dinner afterwards; the fit might have been a fortnight, or a month, or five weeks before the accident. I did not mention the fact of the fit to the doctor, because the man, in the afternoon, went about his work as usual. He slept in the able-bodied men's dormitory; I always saw the men at their breakfast; Tuckey was always up at breakfast; I never remember him lying in bed beyond the usual time. I remember giving the directions about the cleaning of the cesspool a few days after Christmas; on the morning of the accident I went into the able-bodied day-room, after breakfast, and said, "Now, men, I want the cesspool cleared out to-day, get it done as soon as you can, and I will give you some beer; beer was always given to those who cleared out the cesspool. It was customary when there was a good hard frost to empty the cesspool every year; there had been a frost that morning. Tuckey was one of the men sitting in the room, and all the men who usually worked

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in the field, of whom Tuckey was one, went to do it. I gave no special directions to Tuckey; he had been in the dining-hall, and had had his breakfast. I had not seen him in bed that morning; it was about 10 minutes past eight o'clock. I saw Tuckey again about 20 minutes to nine o'clock, when I went to see how the men were getting on. There were six men at work; Tuckey was getting out with a pail the more liquid sludge. I stayed a few minutes, and left them there at work. I saw nothing of Tuckey until about half-past 10, when I found him being led to the fire by two men in the men's day-room. I said, "Tuckey, what is the matter? He said, "I am very bad, master." One of the men then told me that he had fallen in the sludge hole. I first gave him a glass of gin; his face, hands, and clothes were all literally covered with mud. I then told the deputy porter to get a hot bath ready for him as quickly as possible. Whilst the bath was being got ready, Tuckey went to the bedroom at the top of the house, and got into bed with his dirty clothes on. This was a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes after he was brought in. I told the deputy porter to get him down at once, and scolded him for allowing him to go upstairs. He was placed in the bath in the receiving ward, and afterwards was taken to his room; I did not see him again until two o'clock. I spoke to him, and he answered me, but scarcely intelligibly; he seemed very drowsy. Previously to that I sent him some soup; he took a portion of it. Tuckey had said that he would like soup; I could tell from the vomit that he had had some. I took him some brandy when I went at two o'clock; he drank it. I saw him again, and took him up some tea; it was about four or five o'clock; he was then sensible, but disinclined to talk; he was in the able-bodied day-room not more than half an hour. He was taken to the infirmary in the evening, by direction of the medical officer. About half-past seven next morning, Murphy came and told me that Tuckey was just gone. The men told me that half an hour before he died he seemed wonderfully recovered, and had got out of bed. My impression is that he was wandering in his mind. I did not induce any one to stay away so as not to give evidence at the inquest.

I have unfortunately had misunderstandings from time to time with Dr. Powell; I only threatened him with violence once; that happened after I resigned, but in the workhouse. I was bound over to keep the peace by Captain Newcome, and he sent me the testimonial which has been put in the same day. I threatened to pull the doctor's nose if he called me a perjurer again, and raised his stick at me. He admitted before Captain Newcome that he had called me a perjurer before I threatened him.

I always superintended the cutting up of the meat when I was at home; in fact, I always cut it up. Legs of mutton were supplied for the sick, latterly loins, sometimes; at very rare intervals I have had a shoulder. I have given a little bit of breast of mutton, sometimes, to make up weight. The loins were got when the medical officer ordered chops. I have had supplied for my own table meat for the sick. It was because I had, sometimes, supplied the sick with some of my own, and it was to make up the deficiency. The meat for the sick was supplied from the dining-hall; for the venereal wards it would be taken out of doors, but not for the infirmary. I have frequently had occasion to be in the larder; in my opinion it was clean; I have never experienced a foul smell in the larder.

Just at the time I came into office, some books were provided for the inmates by a subscription amongst the Guardians. They were given out from time to time. The first few years they were read; but, after a time, those persons who could read had read all that they cared to read, and did not apply so frequently. The chairman of the Board, Mr. Nicholson, has sent some books; they were sent soon after he was appointed chairman. There were no periodicals in the house.

There was a time when Dr. Powell's requisitions for very small matters were made by him, under the directions of the Guardians, in a separate book. The book, a simple copy book, began to be kept about the time of Mr. Hawley's inquiry in March 1866. It was kept for a month or six weeks. It was lying about the office for months. I do not remember seeing it this year at all. I may have used it for waste paper.

I have never entered, in the master's report and journal, the statistical portion. I made out the weekly return in a separate book.

*By Mr. Barrow.*—The reason that the requisition book was provided, was that the master and medical officer were not on speaking terms. As soon as they became friends, the use of the book was discontinued.

Individual members of the visiting committee very frequently visited the house without making entries in the book. I do not remember any instance of Guardians going round as a committee without making an entry. The visits of individual Guardians were very irregular; sometimes three or four times a week; then we might have a respite for a time. I have known a member of the committee come twice in a day. There was not, as a rule, any regularity in the visits of the visiting committee. I had not the slightest means of knowing when visits might be expected. If they found anything to find fault with, they let me know; I mean individual Guardians. Sometimes they would complain verbally, and sometimes in writing. I think that my present position shows that the Guardians have not been particularly lenient with me. I did not find that the Guardians chose to believe implicitly all that the master told me, choosing to ignore complaints from all other quarters. It is a gross libel on the Guardians. Complaints coming from any quarter were patiently listened to, and thoroughly sifted by the Board of Guardians.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I have known instances where two Guardians, members of the visiting committee,

committee, have gone round without making an entry. It has not been commonly the case. It has been very common for an individual Guardian to visit without making an entry. James Sargent.

*James Sargent.* 6 Dec. 1867.

Taken and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

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DEPOSITION of THOMAS BARNETT.

AND this deponent, the said THOMAS BARNETT, on his oath, saith :— Thomas Barnett

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I am an inmate of this workhouse. I knew John Tuckey. I helped to pull him out of the cesspool. I did not see him fall in. He had just taken my place at ladling out. I was gone round the side, and Clear called out that Tuckey had fallen in. I turned round, and fell on the cesspool, to reach him and get him out. Tuckey took my place on the bricks, with the bucket. He had to reach a foot and a half, and so had to stoop to get at the sludge. He seemed very well when he took my bucket. I do not know whether he was in a fit or not when he fell. I should think he was. He was took very short. If I had been facing of him, I should have known; but I was not. Clear saw him. Clear is not in the house now. I hadn't given him the bucket five minutes before he fell in. Clear laughed when Tuckey fell in, and would not come and help. Woods came up and helped. At first Tuckey could not speak. I axed him whether we should lead him up. He said, "Yes," and the water would run out of him. We put him by the fireplace. He was not in the cesspool above ten minutes. I think he was in quite ten minutes. I kept his head above water, but was obliged to bide, as I could not pull him out alone. He had gone down twice, and was going down again when I caught him. I had seen him in a fit many times. I had picked him up when he had had fits when digging. The fits lasted a very few minutes. He never holla'd when he had fits. He would fall down all in a minute. He would turn a little pale when he had fits. I was examined by the coroner at the inquest.

The mark of
*Thomas + Barnett.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

---

WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL, further Examined.

AND this deponent, the said William Edward Powell, being further examined on oath, saith :— W. E. Powell.

The paper now put in is in my handwriting, and is correct.

[The following Statement was read.]

| | |
|---|---|
| Greatest number of cases in Workhouse Medical Relief Book on any one day during year ending Lady-day 1867 | 87 |
| Smallest number of cases in Workhouse Medical Relief Book on any one day during year ending Lady-day 1867 | 44 |
| Average weekly number of cases in Workhouse Medical Relief Book, during year ending Lady-day 1867 | 55 |
| Greatest number of cases in Workhouse Medical Relief Book from Lady-day last to present time | 87 |
| Smallest number of cases in Workhouse Medical Relief Book from Lady-day last to present time | 53 |
| Average number of cases weekly from Lady-day last to present time | 65 |
| Average weekly number of cases under treatment from Lady-day 1866 to Lady-day 1867, less venereal cases | 27 |
| Average weekly number of venereal cases from Lady-day 1866 to Lady-day 1867, under treatment | 19 |
| Average number of cases under treatment from Lady-day 1867 to present time, less venereal cases | 33 |
| Average number of venereal cases under treatment from Lady-day 1867 to present time | 10 |
| Weekly average of cases on Workhouse Medical Relief Book for extra diet only, from Lady-day 1866 to Lady-day 1867 | 10 |
| Weekly average of cases on Workhouse Medical Relief Book for extra diet only, from Lady-day 1867 to present time | 21 |

30 November 1867. (signed) *W. Edward Powell,* Medical Officer.

W. E. Powell.

6 Dec. 1867.

*By Mr. Lambert.*—I received a letter from Mr. Hawley, postponing an inquiry which he proposed to hold. I have not the letter; I think that the "Times" have it. I wrote to the "Times" in contradiction of my having brought the "Lancet" Commissioners down here; they did not insert it. I afterwards received the letter of Mr. Hawley, addressed to me; I think it was on a Tuesday. I wrote again to the "Times," asking them to insert my letter, and I said, to show them the necessity of my contradiction, that I enclosed a letter which I had just received from Mr. Hawley, postponing the inquiry. I afterwards saw the letter of Mr. Hawley in the "Times." It appeared in the "Times," as addressed to the "Times," and not to me; my name was at the bottom of the letter. I made no alteration in the letter; I sent it exactly as it came to me.

At the time I signed my return to Mr. Hawley, as to the ventilation and drainage, I considered that I had nothing to do with any but the infirmary and venereal wards. My return applies to them, and I adhere to it.

*W. Edward Powell.*

Taken and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December 1867,

*John Lambert.*

[The following Accounts for Toys were put in by Mr. *Sargent*, and read:]

Mr. Sargent to Mr. Bennett. 15 March 1867.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 cube games, 6 *d.* each | – | 1 | – |
| 1 slate | – | – | 6 |
| Box toys | – | 1 | – |
| Puzzle | – | 1 | – |
| Puzzle | – | – | 6 |
| Box of bricks | – | 1 | – |
| TOTAL £. | – | 5 | – |

29 March 1867. Paid *F. Edwards.*

---

Mr. Sargent to Mr. Bennett. 5 March 1867.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 dolls, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; two at 6 *d.* | – | 2 | 8 |
| Drum | – | – | 6 |
| 4 boxes of toys | – | 1 | 6 |
| Donkey | – | – | 6 |
| TOTAL £. | – | 5 | 2 |

15 March 1867. Settled by *Charles Bennett.*

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— III. —

LETTER addressed to the Guardians by the Poor Law Board, containing their Decision upon the Charges investigated at the Inquiry.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
10 March 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to inform the Guardians of the Farnham Union, that the Board have received the report of their Inspectors, Mr. Lambert, and Dr. Edward Smith, after their inquiry into the charges contained in the "Lancet" journal of the 19th of October 1867, with respect to the state and management of the workhouse of the Farnham Union.

The Board think it right to place in the hands of the Guardians a copy of the Report, and at the same time they direct me to state that they concur in the observations and conclusions of their Inspectors.

As the Guardians will have this Report before them, the Board do not consider it necessary to recapitulate in detail the facts established by the evidence, or the inferences drawn by the Inspectors; but they think it right to state that they observe with satisfaction that some of the most serious charges have been disproved, whilst others are shown to have been exaggerated.

The Board, however, feel it incumbent on them to remark that there are some important matters in the Report, to which it is necessary to direct the special attention of the Guardians.

It appears to be clearly shown that the provision for nursing has been, and still is insufficient, and that an assistant nurse, whose services can be depended upon, is required.

It is also shown that the day-room for aged men is inadequate in size; that further and improved accommodation is needed for cases of an infectious character; that some of the infirmary wards are small and inconvenient, and particularly that the lying-in ward is quite inadequate for its purpose; that the system of ventilation in the infirmary and the venereal and fever wards is objectionable in character, and that in other parts of the house the ventilation is imperfect; that the baths are inconveniently constructed, and that additional ones should be provided; that the supply of towels in several wards is not sufficiently large; that additional furniture and fittings are required in many of the rooms, and especially in the wards occupied by the sick; that the supply of knives and forks is not properly attended to, and that the vagrant wards are unsuitable.

It further appears that it is necessary that the out-door privies should be trapped and properly supplied with water; that the arrangements connected with the lavatories and some of the waterclosets should be improved, and that the cesspool should either be abolished or removed to a greater distance from the infirmary. The Board are also under the necessity of pointing out that (in the words of the Report) "there has been a want of that constant and minute supervision of the workhouse and its officers by the visiting committee, which the regulations of the Board contemplate and enjoin," and without which no sufficient security exists for good management.

The Board request that the Guardians will take into their early and careful consideration, as well the points to which special attention has now been directed, as the other matters adverted to in the Report, and will inform the Board of the result.

The Board cannot conclude without remarking that some of the more serious charges disproved at the inquiry, appear to have been founded upon information given by Dr. Powell, the medical officer of the workhouse, for which there was no adequate authority, and the Board must express their strong disapproval of his conduct in regard to those misrepresentations.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
Assistant Secretary.

W. J. Hollest, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Farnham Union, Farnham.

# FARNHAM UNION.

COPY of the REPORT of Mr. *Lambert*, Poor Law Inspector, and Dr. *Edward Smith*, Poor Law Inspector and Medical Officer of the Poor Law Board, after their Inquiry into the Charges contained in the "Lancet" Journal of 19 October 1867, with respect to the State and Management of the WORKHOUSE of the FARNHAM UNION; the DEPOSITIONS of the WITNESSES examined at the Inquiry; and the LETTER addressed by the Poor Law Board to the Guardians, containing the Decision of the Board with reference to the Charges in question.

(*Mr. Sclater-Booth.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *March* 1868.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 8 *d.*]

*Under* 20 *oz.*

134.

# POOR LAW (IN-DOOR POOR).

**RETURN** to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 July 1868;—*for,*

**RETURNS** "of the undermentioned Particulars; viz.—

1. Of the Number of In-door Poor in the Workhouse on the 1st day of July 1867 and the 1st day of January 1868, classed as follows:

| Day for which Return is to be made. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | — | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1 July 1867 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 January 1868 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The above Return is to include all the In-door Paupers in the Workhouse on the days specified.
2. Under the head of 'Able-bodied' are to be entered, for the purpose of this Return, those Inmates who were on the stated days above 16 years of age, and who were in good health, and not suffering from bodily or mental infirmity, and who, if employed, would have been competent to maintain themselves by their own labour. Any Inmates, although above 60 years of age, coming under this description should be included.
3. Under the head 'Not Able-bodied' are to be entered all those Inmates above 16 years of age not returned as 'Able-bodied.' (*See* Instruction 2.)
4. The Lunatics and Imbeciles, although included amongst the 'Not Able-bodied,' are also to be returned separately in Column 5.

2. Of the Number of In-door Poor on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book on the 1st day of July 1867 and the 1st day of January 1868, classed as follows:

| Day for which Return is to be made. | 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1 July 1867 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 January 1868 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Poor Law Board,
20th July 1868.

W. G. LUMLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1868.

## SUMMARY TO PART I.

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES and UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surrey (part of) | 79 | 171 | 250 | 569 | 445 | 1,014 | 290 | 240 | 530 | 1,794 | 55 | 111 | 166 |
| Kent (part of) | 200 | 361 | 561 | 1,276 | 879 | 2,155 | 754 | 780 | 1,534 | 4,250 | 107 | 143 | 250 |
| Sussex | 55 | 172 | 227 | 875 | 606 | 1,481 | 561 | 488 | 1,049 | 2,757 | 87 | 99 | 186 |
| Southampton | 158 | 404 | 562 | 1,080 | 915 | 1,995 | 869 | 833 | 1,702 | 4,259 | 122 | 182 | 304 |
| Berks | 44 | 128 | 172 | 439 | 281 | 720 | 243 | 252 | 495 | 1,387 | 44 | 61 | 105 |
| Totals | 536 | 1,236 | 1,772 | 4,239 | 3,126 | 7,365 | 2,717 | 2,593 | 5,310 | 14,447 | 415 | 596 | 1,011 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 46 | 62 | 108 | 508 | 335 | 843 | 291 | 221 | 512 | 1,463 | 22 | 25 | 47 |
| Hertford | 36 | 68 | 104 | 449 | 234 | 683 | 194 | 197 | 391 | 1,178 | 35 | 46 | 81 |
| Buckingham | 13 | 87 | 100 | 239 | 164 | 403 | 181 | 140 | 321 | 824 | 23 | 35 | 58 |
| Oxford | 40 | 97 | 137 | 267 | 184 | 451 | 212 | 200 | 412 | 1,000 | 34 | 61 | 95 |
| Northampton | 54 | 114 | 168 | 273 | 146 | 419 | 287 | 263 | 550 | 1,137 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| Huntingdon | 10 | 22 | 32 | 100 | 53 | 153 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 305 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Bedford | 43 | 49 | 92 | 224 | 118 | 342 | 162 | 113 | 275 | 709 | 23 | 30 | 53 |
| Cambridge | 38 | 93 | 131 | 359 | 163 | 522 | 219 | 228 | 447 | 1,100 | 23 | 37 | 60 |
| Totals | 280 | 592 | 872 | 2,419 | 1,397 | 3,816 | 1,606 | 1,422 | 3,028 | 7,716 | 222 | 290 | 512 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essex | 66 | 233 | 299 | 1,017 | 626 | 1,643 | 596 | 580 | 1,716 | 3,118 | 72 | 80 | 152 |
| Suffolk | 63 | 190 | 253 | 649 | 337 | 986 | 458 | 435 | 893 | 2,132 | 62 | 69 | 131 |
| Norfolk | 116 | 379 | 495 | 793 | 500 | 1,293 | 660 | 648 | 1,308 | 3,096 | 87 | 122 | 209 |
| Totals | 245 | 802 | 1,047 | 2,459 | 1,463 | 3,922 | 1,714 | 1,663 | 3,377 | 8,346 | 221 | 271 | 492 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilts | 69 | 197 | 266 | 385 | 230 | 615 | 430 | 409 | 839 | 1,720 | 60 | 61 | 121 |
| Dorset | 21 | 89 | 110 | 245 | 143 | 388 | 211 | 214 | 425 | 923 | 35 | 40 | 75 |
| Devon | 57 | 325 | 382 | 847 | 810 | 1,657 | 644 | 627 | 1,271 | 3,310 | 133 | 153 | 286 |
| Cornwall | 3 | 228 | 231 | 331 | 408 | 739 | 441 | 475 | 916 | 1,886 | 26 | 69 | 95 |
| Somerset | 39 | 219 | 258 | 737 | 629 | 1,366 | 681 | 553 | 1,234 | 2,858 | 123 | 157 | 280 |
| Totals | 189 | 1,058 | 1,247 | 2,545 | 2,220 | 4,765 | 2,407 | 2,278 | 4,685 | 10,697 | 377 | 480 | 857 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucester | 144 | 325 | 469 | 840 | 824 | 1,664 | 605 | 593 | 1,198 | 3,331 | 151 | 242 | 393 |
| Hereford | 18 | 55 | 73 | 127 | 68 | 195 | 162 | 136 | 298 | 566 | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| Salop | 24 | 151 | 175 | 400 | 282 | 682 | 237 | 236 | 473 | 1,330 | 32 | 88 | 120 |
| Stafford | 132 | 414 | 546 | 1,061 | 648 | 1,709 | 745 | 737 | 1,482 | 3,737 | 136 | 175 | 311 |
| Worcester | 26 | 93 | 119 | 424 | 307 | 731 | 274 | 287 | 561 | 1,411 | 31 | 68 | 99 |
| Warwick | 127 | 319 | 446 | 1,038 | 649 | 1,687 | 479 | 556 | 1,035 | 3,168 | 127 | 150 | 277 |
| Totals | 471 | 1,357 | 1,828 | 3,890 | 2,778 | 6,668 | 2,502 | 2,545 | 5,047 | 13,543 | 496 | 747 | 1,243 |

## SUMMARY TO PART I.

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 70 | 61 | 131 | 123 | 114 | 237 | 114 | 127 | 241 | 87 | 133 | 220 | 861 |
| 8 | 22 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 38 | 107 | 89 | 196 | 227 | 243 | 470 | 169 | 165 | 334 | 141 | 110 | 251 | 1,319 |
| 14 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 57 | 47 | 104 | 191 | 165 | 356 | 203 | 192 | 395 | 116 | 102 | 218 | 1,112 |
| 33 | 38 | 71 | 15 | 29 | 44 | 36 | 41 | 77 | 185 | 178 | 363 | 100 | 95 | 195 | 225 | 254 | 479 | 1,229 |
| 8 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 70 | 64 | 134 | 48 | 66 | 114 | 70 | 54 | 124 | 440 |
| 68 | 83 | 151 | 39 | 93 | 132 | 289 | 258 | 547 | 796 | 764 | 1,560 | 634 | 645 | 1,279 | 639 | 653 | 1,292 | 4,961 |
| 17 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 64 | 31 | 95 | 62 | 57 | 119 | 54 | 57 | 111 | 57 | 53 | 110 | 461 |
| 12 | – | 12 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 38 | 22 | 60 | 74 | 55 | 129 | 71 | 53 | 124 | 75 | 59 | 134 | 467 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 62 | 46 | 108 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 257 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 53 | 71 | 50 | 121 | 42 | 31 | 73 | 273 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 60 | 24 | 84 | 41 | 37 | 78 | 283 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 82 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 40 | 21 | 61 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 236 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 54 | 54 | 108 | 48 | 41 | 89 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 278 |
| 37 | 10 | 47 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 177 | 107 | 284 | 352 | 309 | 661 | 415 | 302 | 717 | 329 | 271 | 600 | 2,337 |
| 16 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 43 | 56 | 99 | 194 | 177 | 371 | 126 | 102 | 228 | 76 | 103 | 179 | 921 |
| 14 | 11 | 25 | – | 6 | 6 | 39 | 35 | 74 | 164 | 129 | 293 | 72 | 60 | 132 | 64 | 62 | 126 | 656 |
| 5 | 22 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 90 | 65 | 155 | 115 | 74 | 189 | 88 | 98 | 186 | 618 |
| 35 | 38 | 73 | 4 | 29 | 33 | 119 | 111 | 230 | 448 | 371 | 819 | 313 | 236 | 549 | 228 | 263 | 491 | 2,195 |
| 4 | – | 4 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 44 | 80 | 112 | 85 | 197 | 69 | 58 | 127 | 39 | 45 | 84 | 501 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 46 | 50 | 96 | 38 | 20 | 58 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 214 |
| 28 | 25 | 53 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 34 | 60 | 94 | 151 | 166 | 317 | 98 | 116 | 214 | 104 | 115 | 219 | 918 |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | – | 5 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 64 | 88 | 152 | 40 | 65 | 105 | 19 | 67 | 86 | 394 |
| 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 184 | 156 | 340 | 123 | 135 | 258 | 132 | 103 | 235 | 935 |
| 40 | 46 | 86 | 13 | 35 | 48 | 130 | 176 | 306 | 557 | 545 | 1,102 | 368 | 394 | 762 | 313 | 345 | 658 | 2,002 |
| 13 | 13 | 26 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 48 | 45 | 93 | 214 | 202 | 416 | 98 | 84 | 182 | 90 | 169 | 259 | *1,035 |
| 6 | 5 | 11 | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 158 |
| 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 26 | 64 | 88 | 85 | 173 | 95 | 52 | 147 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 447 |
| 18 | 26 | 44 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 108 | 99 | 207 | 197 | 185 | 382 | 123 | 118 | 241 | 194 | 140 | 334 | 1,246 |
| 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 49 | 41 | 90 | 71 | 62 | 133 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 91 | 82 | 173 | 496 |
| 15 | 14 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 37 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 198 | 239 | 437 | 141 | 111 | 252 | 226 | 140 | 366 | 1,186 |
| 69 | 76 | 145 | 41 | 86 | 127 | 285 | 248 | 533 | 798 | 795 | 1,593 | 533 | 413 | 946 | 640 | 557 | 1,197 | *4,568 |

* 27 of this sum not distributed.

SUMMARY TO PART I.—*continued.*

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (Included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 42 | 123 | 165 | 404 | 231 | 635 | 285 | 199 | 484 | 1,284 | 82 | 71 | 153 |
| Rutland | 3 | 15 | 18 | 37 | 11 | 48 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 112 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 29 | 168 | 197 | 491 | 283 | 774 | 432 | 399 | 831 | 1,802 | 39 | 83 | 122 |
| Nottingham | 32 | 145 | 177 | 463 | 358 | 821 | 302 | 217 | 519 | 1,517 | 94 | 123 | 217 |
| Derby | 53 | 94 | 147 | 261 | 208 | 469 | 215 | 233 | 448 | 1,064 | 44 | 73 | 117 |
| Totals | 159 | 545 | 704 | 1,656 | 1,091 | 2,747 | 1,256 | 1,072 | 2,328 | 5,779 | 264 | 353 | 617 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chester | 119 | 247 | 366 | 490 | 454 | 944 | 511 | 457 | 968 | 2,278 | 87 | 153 | 240 |
| Lancaster | 621 | 1,718 | 2,339 | 4,336 | 4,110 | 8,446 | 2,815 | 2,530 | 5,345 | 16,130 | 783 | 882 | 1,665 |
| Totals | 740 | 1,965 | 2,705 | 4,826 | 4,564 | 9,390 | 3,326 | 2,987 | 6,313 | 18,408 | 870 | 1,035 | 1,905 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Riding | 213 | 470 | 683 | 1,848 | 1,313 | 3,161 | 1,024 | 893 | 1,917 | 5,761 | 325 | 392 | 717 |
| East Riding | 19 | 98 | 117 | 364 | 309 | 673 | 304 | 291 | 595 | 1,385 | 46 | 87 | 133 |
| North Riding | 19 | 66 | 85 | 207 | 157 | 364 | 170 | 160 | 330 | 779 | 28 | 40 | 68 |
| Totals | 251 | 634 | 885 | 2,419 | 1,779 | 4,198 | 1,498 | 1,344 | 2,842 | 7,925 | 399 | 519 | 918 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durham | 41 | 200 | 241 | 479 | 422 | 901 | 449 | 487 | 936 | 2,078 | 76 | 103 | 179 |
| Northumberland | 23 | 147 | 170 | 361 | 285 | 646 | 308 | 273 | 581 | 1,397 | 81 | 79 | 160 |
| Cumberland | 30 | 142 | 172 | 320 | 197 | 517 | 280 | 233 | 513 | 1,202 | 38 | 64 | 102 |
| Westmoreland | 12 | 31 | 43 | 97 | 55 | 152 | 78 | 36 | 114 | 309 | 12 | 21 | 33 |
| Totals | 106 | 520 | 626 | 1,257 | 959 | 2,216 | 1,115 | 1,029 | 2,144 | 4,986 | 207 | 267 | 474 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monmouth | 30 | 82 | 112 | 254 | 152 | 406 | 204 | 211 | 415 | 933 | 29 | 48 | 77 |
| South Wales | 34 | 269 | 303 | 450 | 374 | 824 | 449 | 394 | 843 | 1,970 | 54 | 77 | 131 |
| North Wales | 19 | 140 | 159 | 332 | 204 | 536 | 334 | 300 | 634 | 1,329 | 50 | 85 | 135 |
| Totals | 83 | 491 | 574 | 1,036 | 730 | 1,766 | 987 | 905 | 1,892 | 4,232 | 133 | 210 | 343 |
| TOTALS of England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolitan District) | 3,060 | 9,200 | 12,260 | 26,746 | 20,107 | 46,853 | 19,128 | 17,838 | 36,966 | 96,079 | 3,604 | 4,768 | 8,372 |

SUMMARY TO PART I.—*continued.*

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 16 | 9 | 25 | – | 3 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 59 | 44 | 103 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 33 | 39 | 72 | 233 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 32 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 30 | 55 | 70 | 64 | 134 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 317 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 28 | 47 | 52 | 51 | 103 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 591 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 56 | 41 | 97 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 24 | 35 | 59 | 282 |
| 27 | 14 | 41 | 9 | 28 | 37 | 78 | 75 | 153 | 212 | 179 | 391 | 142 | 140 | 282 | 126 | 137 | 263 | *1,505 |
| 6 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 30 | 53 | 102 | 80 | 182 | 82 | 58 | 140 | 67 | 89 | 156 | 558 |
| 125 | 133 | 258 | 63 | 106 | 169 | 647 | 805 | 1,452 | 829 | 1,057 | 1,886 | 467 | 520 | 987 | 272 | 332 | 604 | 5,356 |
| 131 | 144 | 275 | 65 | 114 | 179 | 670 | 835 | 1,505 | 931 | 1,137 | 2,068 | 549 | 578 | 1,127 | 339 | 421 | 760 | 5,914 |
| 11 | 13 | 24 | 23 | 43 | 66 | 118 | 105 | 223 | 323 | 291 | 614 | 245 | 217 | 462 | 116 | 117 | 233 | 1,622 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 66 | 69 | 135 | 44 | 42 | 86 | – | 10 | 10 | 307 |
| – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 47 | 33 | 80 | 35 | 26 | 61 | 25 | 29 | 54 | 216 |
| 14 | 20 | 34 | 26 | 62 | 88 | 148 | 140 | 288 | 436 | 393 | 829 | 324 | 285 | 609 | 141 | 156 | 297 | 2,145 |
| 27 | 31 | 58 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 36 | 63 | 100 | 108 | 208 | 74 | 57 | 131 | 39 | 41 | 80 | 565 |
| 9 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 59 | 74 | 133 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 26 | 39 | 65 | 370 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 211 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 64 |
| 40 | 39 | 79 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 83 | 82 | 165 | 213 | 229 | 442 | 158 | 145 | 303 | 78 | 103 | 181 | 1,210 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 67 | 54 | 121 | 60 | 45 | 105 | 45 | 51 | 96 | 352 |
| 8 | 14 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 38 | 58 | 96 | 111 | 91 | 202 | 80 | 48 | 128 | 58 | 60 | 118 | 577 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 76 | 71 | 147 | 76 | 34 | 110 | 79 | 63 | 142 | 452 |
| 11 | 16 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 69 | 93 | 162 | 254 | 216 | 470 | 216 | 127 | 343 | 182 | 174 | 356 | 1,381 |
| 472 | 486 | 958 | 223 | 512 | 735 | 2,048 | 2,125 | 4,173 | 4,997 | 4,938 | 9,935 | 3,652 | 3,265 | 6,917 | 3,015 | 3,080 | 6,095 | †29,178 |

*338 of this sum not distributed.

†365 of this sum not distributed.

# PART I. - - - - - -

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SURREY.** (Extra Metropolitan). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epsom | 3 | 13 | 16 | 45 | 36 | 81 | 30 | 25 | 55 | 152 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Chertsey | 14 | 48 | 62 | 61 | 24 | 85 | 72 | 49 | 121 | 268 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Guildford | 4 | 10 | 14 | 60 | 43 | 103 | 52 | 46 | 98 | 215 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Farnham | 2 | 11 | 13 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 85 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Ash | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 25 | – | – | – |
| Farnborough | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Headley | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Hambledon | – | 10 | 10 | 38 | 18 | 56 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 86 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Dorking | – | – | – | 32 | 29 | 61 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 93 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Reigate | 2 | 9 | 11 | 43 | 35 | 78 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 145 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Godstone | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 48 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Croydon | – | 8 | 8 | 112 | 99 | 211 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 262 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Kingston | 40 | 28 | 68 | 66 | 61 | 127 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 221 | 13 | 31 | 44 |
| Richmond | 10 | 20 | 30 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 152 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 79 | 171 | 250 | 569 | 445 | 1,014 | 290 | 240 | 530 | 1,794 | 55 | 111 | 166 |
| **KENT.** (Extra Metropolitan.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromley | 3 | 8 | 11 | 57 | 35 | 92 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 143 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Dartford | 2 | 8 | 10 | 66 | 35 | 101 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 163 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 9 | 14 | 23 | 64 | 49 | 113 | 15 | 34 | 49 | 185 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| North Aylesford | – | 3 | 3 | 75 | 38 | 113 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 173 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Hoo | – | 1 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 37 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Medway | 18 | 50 | 68 | 115 | 155 | 270 | 74 | 84 | 158 | 496 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Malling | 11 | 21 | 32 | 72 | 26 | 98 | 43 | 32 | 75 | 205 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Seven Oaks | 8 | 13 | 21 | 42 | 15 | 57 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 130 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Tonbridge | 16 | 37 | 53 | 41 | 25 | 66 | 63 | 58 | 121 | 240 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Maidstone | 1 | 16 | 17 | 92 | 84 | 176 | 60 | 78 | 138 | 331 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Hollingbourn | – | 4 | 4 | 53 | 36 | 89 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 142 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Cranbrook | – | 2 | 2 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 102 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tenterden | 4 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 55 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| West Ashford | 4 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 6 | 31 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 98 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| East Ashford | – | 8 | 8 | 33 | 22 | 55 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 98 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Bridge | 4 | 14 | 18 | 38 | 22 | 60 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 108 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Canterbury | 13 | 2 | 15 | 26 | 28 | 54 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 82 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Blean | 2 | 9 | 11 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 90 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Faversham | 10 | 12 | 22 | 47 | 16 | 63 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 142 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Milton | – | 1 | 1 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sheppey | 4 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 30 | 29 | 59 | 120 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Isle of Thanet | 32 | 30 | 62 | 95 | 76 | 171 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 318 | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| Eastry | 20 | 30 | 50 | 70 | 49 | 119 | 46 | 49 | 95 | 264 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Dover | 27 | 22 | 49 | 70 | 61 | 131 | 41 | 45 | 86 | 266 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Elham | 12 | 26 | 38 | 44 | 19 | 63 | 28 | 32 | 60 | 161 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Romney Marsh | – | – | – | 10 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 33 | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 361 | 561 | 1,276 | 879 | 2,155 | 754 | 780 | 1,534 | 4,250 | 107 | 143 | 250 |

# PART I.

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | 40 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 65 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 53 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 8 | 1 | 9 | – | 3 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 44 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 54 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 23 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 5 | 19 | 24 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 147 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 40 | 34 | 74 | 30 | 45 | 75 | 187 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 11 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 12 | 27 | 39 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 113 |
| 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 70 | 61 | 131 | 123 | 114 | 237 | 114 | 127 | 241 | 87 | 133 | 220 | 861 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 71 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2 | – | 2 | 38 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 41 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 67 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 22 |
| – | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 48 | 73 | 18 | 38 | 56 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 166 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 82 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 13 | 6 | 19 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 36 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 8 | 19 | 27 | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 63 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 5 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 125 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 6 | – | 6 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 32 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 20 | – | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 28 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 12 | – | – | – | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 8 | 6 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 31 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 103 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 71 |
| 4 | 11 | 15 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 58 |
| – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 |
| 8 | 22 | 30 | 8 | 30 | 38 | 107 | 89 | 196 | 227 | 243 | 470 | 169 | 165 | 334 | 141 | 110 | 251 | 1,319 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied.) | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SUSSEX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rye | 8 | 15 | 23 | 35 | 19 | 54 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 110 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Hastings | 11 | 9 | 20 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 40 | 27 | 67 | 151 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Battle | 5 | 7 | 12 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 129 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Eastbourne | – | – | – | 25 | 15 | 40 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 70 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Hailsham | – | 5 | 5 | 39 | 21 | 60 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 103 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Ticehurst | 1 | 13 | 14 | 29 | 12 | 41 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 90 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Uckfield | – | 4 | 4 | 28 | 19 | 47 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 86 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| East Grinstead | – | 5 | 5 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 89 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Cuckfield | 1 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 14 | 52 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 126 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Chailey | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lewes | 4 | 8 | 12 | 35 | 21 | 56 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 109 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| West Firle | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 22 | – | – | – |
| Newhaven | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Brighton | 1 | 26 | 27 | 224 | 223 | 447 | 140 | 112 | 252 | 726 | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Steyning | 4 | 9 | 13 | 35 | 21 | 56 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 107 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Horsham | 4 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 31 | 71 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 124 | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| Petworth | 2 | 8 | 10 | 34 | 19 | 53 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 100 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Thakeham | – | 2 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 45 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| East Preston | 2 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 59 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Arundel | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | – | – | – |
| Heene, &c. | No return | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sutton (part of) | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| West Hampnett | 2 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 23 | 64 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 102 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Sutton (part of) | See above | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Chichester | 2 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Midhurst | – | 10 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 86 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Westbourne | – | 12 | 12 | 27 | 9 | 36 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 74 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 55 | 172 | 227 | 875 | 606 | 1,481 | 561 | 488 | 1,049 | 2,757 | 87 | 99 | 186 |
| **SOUTHAMPTON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havant | 3 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 48 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 76 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Portsea Island | 87 | 195 | 282 | 275 | 379 | 654 | 358 | 308 | 666 | 1,602 | 51 | 65 | 116 |
| Alverstoke | 14 | 34 | 48 | 65 | 84 | 149 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 256 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Fareham | – | 5 | 5 | 71 | 25 | 96 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 144 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Isle of Wight | 5 | 24 | 29 | 109 | 77 | 186 | 62 | 54 | 116 | 331 | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Lymington | 2 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 17 | 50 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 95 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Christchurch | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 35 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Ringwood | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Fordingbridge | 6 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 76 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| New Forest | 7 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 95 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Southampton | 4 | 24 | 28 | 97 | 87 | 184 | 80 | 69 | 149 | 361 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| South Stoneham | – | 16 | 16 | 40 | 27 | 67 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 172 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Romsey | – | 1 | 1 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 79 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Stockbridge | 2 | 2 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 49 | 4 | – | 4 |
| New Winchester | 1 | 6 | 7 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 134 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Hursley | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Droxford | 6 | 4 | 10 | 32 | 13 | 45 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 78 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Catherington | – | 2 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 25 | – | – | – |
| Petersfield | 7 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 54 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Alresford | 3 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 64 | – | – | – |
| Alton | – | 3 | 3 | 38 | 25 | 63 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 110 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Hartley Wintney | – | 4 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Basingstoke | 3 | 14 | 17 | 34 | 2 | 46 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 115 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Whitchurch | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Andover | 1 | 11 | 12 | 34 | 6 | 50 | 17 | 28 | 45 | 107 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Kingsclere | 3 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 64 | – | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 158 | 404 | 562 | 1,080 | 915 | 1,995 | 869 | 833 | 1,702 | 4,259 | 122 | 182 | 304 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 27 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – | 33 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 34 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 12 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 55 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 14 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 | 37 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 13 | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 74 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 27 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 34 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 64 | 103 | 167 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 286 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 26 | 37 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 67 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 5 | 5 | 8 | 13 | – | 4 | 4 | 27 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 30 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 9 | 4 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 1 | – | 1 | 43 |
| 14 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 57 | 47 | 104 | 191 | 165 | 356 | 203 | 192 | 395 | 116 | 102 | 218 | 1,112 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 3 | 13 | – | – | – | 11 | 5 | 16 | 29 |
| 28 | 30 | 58 | 11 | 18 | 29 | – | – | – | 21 | 32 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 103 | 115 | 262 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | 6 | 6 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 34 | – | 10 | 10 | 30 | 29 | 59 | 142 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | 8 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 45 | 17 | 62 | 82 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 4 | 4 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 11 | 17 | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 31 |
| 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 141 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | – | 4 | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 23 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 13 | – | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 48 |
| 33 | 38 | 71 | 15 | 29 | 44 | 36 | 41 | 77 | 185 | 178 | 363 | 100 | 95 | 195 | 226 | 254 | 479 | 1,229 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BERKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newbury | 4 | 7 | 11 | 42 | 21 | 63 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 147 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Hungerford | 2 | 19 | 21 | 34 | 21 | 55 | 20 | 39 | 59 | 135 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Faringdon | – | 12 | 12 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 110 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Abingdon | 12 | 17 | 29 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 16 | 45 | 61 | 130 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Wantage | – | 3 | 3 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 30 | 18 | 48 | 92 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Wallingford | – | 9 | 9 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 96 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Bradfield | – | 3 | 3 | 64 | 21 | 85 | 28 | 19 | 47 | 135 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Reading | 13 | 20 | 33 | 58 | 54 | 112 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 169 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Wokingham | 2 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 60 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Cookham | 8 | 12 | 20 | 33 | 14 | 47 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 102 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| East Hampstead | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 38 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Windsor | 2 | 18 | 20 | 62 | 39 | 101 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 173 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 128 | 172 | 439 | 281 | 720 | 243 | 252 | 495 | 1,387 | 44 | 61 | 105 |
| **SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MIDDLESEX.** (Extra Metropolitan) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staines | – | 6 | 6 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 150 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Uxbridge | – | 1 | 1 | 54 | 26 | 80 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 123 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Brentford | – | 7 | 7 | 107 | 88 | 195 | 83 | 50 | 133 | 335 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Hendon | – | 6 | 6 | 89 | 32 | 121 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 167 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Barnet | 1 | 1 | 2 | 67 | 38 | 105 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 135 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Edmonton | 45 | 41 | 86 | 141 | 111 | 252 | 119 | 96 | 215 | 553 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 46 | 62 | 108 | 508 | 335 | 843 | 291 | 221 | 512 | 1,463 | 22 | 25 | 47 |
| **HERTFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ware | 1 | 7 | 8 | 39 | 22 | 61 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 109 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Bishop's Stortford | 1 | 9 | 10 | 86 | 39 | 125 | 34 | 39 | 73 | 208 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Buntingford | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Royston | 16 | 8 | 24 | 28 | 11 | 39 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 109 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Hitchin | 4 | 8 | 12 | 62 | 31 | 93 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 142 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Hertford | 4 | 5 | 9 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 85 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Hatfield | 1 | 4 | 5 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Welwyn | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – |
| St. Alban's | – | 3 | 3 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 11 | 23 | 34 | 111 | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| Watford | 2 | 11 | 13 | 86 | 28 | 114 | 32 | 36 | 68 | 195 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 4 | 4 | 8 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 62 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Berkhampstead | 1 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 49 | – | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 68 | 104 | 449 | 234 | 683 | 194 | 197 | 391 | 1,178 | 35 | 46 | 81 |
| **BUCKINGHAM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | – | 9 | 9 | 56 | 28 | 84 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 138 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Eton | 4 | 7 | 11 | 47 | 38 | 85 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 115 | – | 6 | 6 |
| Wycombe | 4 | 23 | 27 | 55 | 34 | 89 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 216 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Aylesbury | 3 | 19 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 36 | 24 | 60 | 117 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Winslow | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Newport Pagnel | 2 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 131 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Buckingham | – | 8 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 87 | 100 | 239 | 164 | 403 | 181 | 140 | 321 | 824 | 23 | 35 | 58 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive) of Aged and Infirm. | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 28 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 43 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 25 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 51 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 54 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 24 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 29 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 60 |
| 8 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 70 | 64 | 134 | 48 | 66 | 114 | 70 | 54 | 124 | 440 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 23 | 32 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 65 |
| 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 25 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 54 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 16 | 17 | 33 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 109 |
| 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 17 | 4 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 55 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 11 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 76 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 102 |
| 17 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 64 | 31 | 95 | 62 | 57 | 119 | 54 | 57 | 111 | 57 | 53 | 110 | 461 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 46 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 75 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 22 |
| 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 49 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 74 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | – | 4 | 4 | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 12 | 9 | 21 | – | – | – | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 30 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 71 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | – | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 16 |
| 12 | – | 12 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 38 | 22 | 60 | 74 | 55 | 129 | 71 | 53 | 124 | 75 | 59 | 134 | 467 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 65 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | 4 | 4 | 37 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 5 | 15 | – | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | – | 3 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 | 21 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 62 | 46 | 108 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 257 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OXFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley | 7 | 15 | 22 | 32 | 24 | 56 | 49 | 39 | 88 | 166 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Thame | 1 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 72 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Headington | 4 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 89 | – | – | – |
| Oxford | 17 | 21 | 38 | 70 | 45 | 115 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 160 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Bicester | – | 4 | 4 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 78 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Woodstock | 1 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 17 | 27 | 44 | 87 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Witney | 1 | 12 | 13 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 127 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Chipping Norton | 8 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 61 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Banbury | 1 | 15 | 16 | 40 | 29 | 69 | 38 | 37 | 75 | 160 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 97 | 137 | 267 | 184 | 451 | 212 | 200 | 412 | 1,000 | 34 | 61 | 95 |
| **NORTHAMPTON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackley | 1 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 110 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Towcester | 1 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Potterspury | – | 2 | 2 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 56 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Hardingstone | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Northampton | 3 | 11 | 14 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 54 | 40 | 94 | 181 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Daventry | 3 | 7 | 10 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 124 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Brixworth | 1 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 65 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Wellingborough | 18 | 20 | 38 | 33 | 11 | 44 | 32 | 29 | 61 | 143 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Kettering | 8 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 96 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Thrapston | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 20 | 27 | 54 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Oundle | – | 7 | 7 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 85 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Peterborough | 17 | 19 | 36 | 30 | 6 | 36 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 142 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 114 | 168 | 273 | 146 | 419 | 287 | 263 | 550 | 1,137 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| **HUNTINGDON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | 2 | 12 | 14 | 43 | 11 | 54 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 129 | 1 | – | 1 |
| St. Ives | 7 | 4 | 11 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 92 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| St. Neot's | 1 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 84 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 22 | 32 | 100 | 53 | 153 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 305 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| **BEDFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 3 | 16 | 19 | 50 | 38 | 88 | 40 | 37 | 77 | 184 | – | 10 | 10 |
| Biggleswade | 35 | 17 | 52 | 50 | 12 | 62 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 157 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Ampthill | 1 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 68 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Woburn | 1 | – | 1 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 77 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 2 | 5 | 7 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 68 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Luton | 1 | 8 | 9 | 53 | 33 | 86 | 39 | 21 | 60 | 155 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 43 | 49 | 92 | 224 | 118 | 342 | 162 | 113 | 275 | 709 | 23 | 30 | 53 |
| **CAMBRIDGE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caxton and Arrington | 12 | 11 | 23 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Chesterton | – | 9 | 9 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 29 | 21 | 50 | 101 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Cambridge | 14 | 18 | 32 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 42 | 36 | 78 | 175 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Linton | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 77 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Newmarket | 7 | 14 | 21 | 74 | 26 | 100 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 170 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ely | 1 | 3 | 4 | 35 | 17 | 52 | 12 | 25 | 37 | 93 | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| North Witchford | – | 8 | 8 | 52 | 22 | 74 | 26 | 30 | 56 | 138 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Whittlesey | 3 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Wisbeach | – | 20 | 20 | 66 | 30 | 96 | 47 | 42 | 89 | 205 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 93 | 131 | 359 | 163 | 522 | 219 | 228 | 447 | 1,100 | 23 | 37 | 60 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm.) | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 44 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 5 | 21 | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 51 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 54 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 53 | 71 | 50 | 121 | 42 | 31 | 73 | 273 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 12 | 25 | – | – | – | 8 | 10 | 18 | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 17 | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 7 | 18 | 18 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 44 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 60 | 24 | 84 | 41 | 37 | 78 | 283 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 30 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 4 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 27 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 82 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 51 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 40 | 21 | 61 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 230 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 41 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 6 | 7 | 13 | – | – | – | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 8 | 15 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 28 | – | – | – | 46 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 54 | 54 | 108 | 48 | 41 | 89 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 278 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (Included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ESSEX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Ham | 9 | 62 | 71 | 213 | 170 | 383 | 51 | 44 | 95 | 549 | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| Epping | – | 2 | 2 | 30 | 25 | 55 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 89 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Ongar | 5 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 82 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Romford | 9 | 30 | 39 | 83 | 49 | 132 | 60 | 44 | 104 | 275 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Orsett | 1 | 4 | 5 | 49 | 22 | 71 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 120 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Billericay | – | 3 | 3 | 71 | 25 | 96 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 147 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Chelmsford | – | 13 | 13 | 70 | 47 | 117 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 217 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Rochford | – | 3 | 3 | 58 | 21 | 79 | 36 | 41 | 77 | 159 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Maldon | 2 | 15 | 17 | 38 | 26 | 64 | 39 | 37 | 76 | 157 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tendring | 4 | 18 | 22 | 46 | 11 | 57 | 38 | 29 | 67 | 146 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Colchester | 12 | 21 | 33 | 62 | 66 | 128 | 43 | 41 | 84 | 245 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Lexden and Winstree | – | 4 | 4 | 54 | 38 | 92 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 177 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Witham | 7 | 4 | 11 | 40 | 27 | 67 | 17 | 28 | 45 | 123 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Halstead | – | 10 | 10 | 48 | 21 | 69 | 34 | 27 | 61 | 140 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Braintree | 2 | 7 | 9 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 51 | 35 | 86 | 173 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Dunmow | 13 | 15 | 28 | 32 | 8 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 87 | 155 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Saffron Walden | 2 | 9 | 11 | 54 | 37 | 91 | 34 | 28 | 62 | 164 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 66 | 233 | 299 | 1,017 | 626 | 1,643 | 596 | 580 | 1,176 | 3,118 | 72 | 80 | 152 |
| **SUFFOLK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risbridge | 3 | 6 | 9 | 36 | 12 | 48 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 97 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Sudbury | – | 4 | 4 | 73 | 34 | 107 | 30 | 29 | 59 | 170 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Cosford | 5 | 12 | 17 | 44 | 24 | 68 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 134 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Thingoe | 2 | 7 | 9 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 79 | – | – | – |
| Bury St. Edmunds | 2 | 9 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 47 | 30 | 17 | 47 | 105 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Mildenhall | 3 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 31 | – | – | – |
| Stow | 6 | 11 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 101 | – | – | – |
| Hartismere | 6 | 22 | 28 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 32 | 42 | 74 | 142 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hoxne | 4 | 18 | 22 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 22 | 29 | 51 | 113 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 1 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 95 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Samford | 4 | 4 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 74 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Ipswich | 21 | 34 | 55 | 77 | 36 | 113 | 58 | 50 | 108 | 276 | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| Woodbridge | 1 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 28 | 71 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 127 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Plomesgate | 1 | 14 | 15 | 36 | 15 | 51 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 119 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Blything | – | 16 | 16 | 78 | 42 | 120 | 31 | 42 | 73 | 209 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Wangford | 3 | 6 | 9 | 41 | 28 | 69 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 143 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 1 | 15 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 117 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 63 | 190 | 253 | 649 | 337 | 986 | 458 | 435 | 893 | 2,132 | 62 | 69 | 131 |
| **NORFOLK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth | 14 | 21 | 35 | 129 | 121 | 250 | 55 | 44 | 99 | 384 | 21 | 27 | 48 |
| Flegg, East and West | – | 6 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 49 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 1 | 9 | 10 | 26 | 6 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 78 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Erpingham | 9 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 27 | 46 | 73 | 135 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Brinton | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Aylsham | 2 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 121 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| St. Faith's | 11 | 11 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 98 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Norwich | 45 | 70 | 115 | 171 | 111 | 282 | 105 | 110 | 215 | 612 | 25 | 31 | 56 |
| Forehoe | 1 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 38 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 101 | – | 6 | 6 |
| Henstead | 2 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 81 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Blofield | 2 | 16 | 18 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 28 | 19 | 47 | 105 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Loddon and Clavering | – | 21 | 21 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 25 | 29 | 54 | 132 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Depwade | 2 | 12 | 14 | 27 | 30 | 57 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 142 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Guiltcross | 2 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 107 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Wayland | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 51 | – | – | – |
| Mitford and Launditch | 1 | 36 | 37 | 45 | 13 | 58 | 62 | 69 | 131 | 226 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Walsingham | 9 | 13 | 22 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 75 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Docking | – | 5 | 5 | 37 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 64 | 61 | 125 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 12 | 39 | 51 | 216 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 45 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 13 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 22 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 77 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | – | 2 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 40 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 14 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 126 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 24 | – | – | – | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 29 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 19 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 65 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 27 | – | – | – | 44 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 64 |
| 16 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 21 | 23 | 43 | 56 | 99 | 194 | 177 | 371 | 126 | 102 | 228 | 76 | 103 | 179 | 921 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 9 | 8 | 17 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 14 | 40 | 13 | 9 | 22 | – | – | – | 65 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 42 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 16 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | – | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 28 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 110 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 6 | – | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 49 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 28 | – | – | – | 57 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 54 |
| 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 35 |
| 14 | 11 | 25 | – | 6 | 6 | 39 | 35 | 74 | 164 | 129 | 293 | 72 | 60 | 132 | 64 | 62 | 126 | 656 |
| 4 | 17 | 21 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 30 | 38 | 101 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | – | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 7 | 10 | 17 | 20 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 37 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 13 | – | 13 | 60 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | 2 | 2 | 13 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORFOLK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freebridge Lynn | – | 12 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 74 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| King's Lynn | 6 | 33 | 39 | 26 | 25 | 51 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 163 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Downham | 2 | 12 | 14 | 37 | 13 | 50 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 116 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Swaffham | – | 5 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Thetford | 4 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 33 | 21 | 54 | 106 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 116 | 379 | 495 | 793 | 500 | 1,293 | 660 | 648 | 1,308 | 3,096 | 87 | 122 | 209 |
| **SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highworth and Swindon | 6 | 21 | 27 | 23 | 6 | 29 | 20 | 39 | 59 | 115 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | – | 6 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 67 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Malmesbury | – | 12 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 100 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Chippenham | 10 | 17 | 27 | 38 | 29 | 67 | 54 | 39 | 93 | 187 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Calne | 1 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 90 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Marlborough | 3 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 51 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Devizes | 1 | 10 | 11 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 33 | 23 | 56 | 121 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Melksham | 16 | 16 | 32 | 39 | 22 | 61 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 160 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Bradford | 3 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 102 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 31 | 23 | 54 | 80 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Warminster | – | 18 | 18 | 26 | 14 | 40 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 99 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Pewsey | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 61 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Amesbury | 1 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 87 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Alderbury | 2 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 91 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Salisbury | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 65 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Wilton | 1 | 15 | 16 | 34 | 15 | 49 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 105 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Tisbury | 4 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 81 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Mere | – | 4 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 58 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 69 | 197 | 266 | 385 | 230 | 615 | 430 | 409 | 839 | 1,720 | 60 | 61 | 121 |
| DORSET. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shaftesbury | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 58 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Sturminster | 1 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 53 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Blandford | 1 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 8 | 33 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 87 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 2 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 9 | 26 | 35 | 82 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Poole | 9 | 12 | 21 | 26 | 17 | 43 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 93 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 1 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 90 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Weymouth | 2 | 7 | 9 | 40 | 14 | 54 | 22 | 38 | 60 | 123 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Dorchester | – | 2 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 40 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Cerne | – | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 47 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Sherborne | – | 6 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 79 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Beaminster | 1 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 53 | 88 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bridport | – | 1 | 1 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 83 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 21 | 89 | 110 | 245 | 143 | 388 | 211 | 214 | 425 | 923 | 35 | 40 | 75 |
| DEVON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axminster | – | 10 | 10 | 21 | 22 | 43 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 119 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Honiton | 1 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 85 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| St. Thomas | 2 | 15 | 17 | 58 | 40 | 98 | 39 | 33 | 72 | 187 | 15 | 18 | 33 |
| Exeter | 16 | 18 | 34 | 65 | 87 | 152 | 35 | 32 | 67 | 253 | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| Newton Abbot | – | 14 | 14 | 56 | 56 | 112 | 45 | 44 | 89 | 215 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Totnes | 10 | 10 | 20 | 69 | 43 | 112 | 36 | 31 | 67 | 199 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Kingsbridge | – | 8 | 8 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 125 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 1 | 20 | 21 | 37 | 10 | 47 | 14 | 24 | 38 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Plymouth | 9 | 59 | 68 | 155 | 141 | 296 | 62 | 94 | 156 | 520 | 32 | 17 | 49 |
| East Stonehouse | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Stoke Damerel | 6 | 37 | 43 | 92 | 168 | 260 | 54 | 59 | 113 | 416 | 7 | 16 | 23 |

# NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 20 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 13 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 51 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 11 | 10 | 21 | – | – | – | 23 |
| 5 | 22 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 90 | 65 | 155 | 115 | 74 | 189 | 88 | 98 | 186 | 618 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 9 | 20 | – | – | – | 91 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 69 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 45 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 23 | – | – | – | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 22 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 15 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | 5 | 5 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | – | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 17 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | – | – | – | 8 | 7 | 15 | 28 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 4 | – | 4 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 44 | 80 | 112 | 85 | 197 | 69 | 58 | 127 | 39 | 45 | 84 | 501 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 11 | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 26 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | – | – | 26 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 46 | 50 | 96 | 38 | 20 | 58 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 214 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 46 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 131 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 67 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 45 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 30 |
| 11 | 16 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 178 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 24 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | – | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 32 | 47 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 108 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Work-house. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEVON—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tavistock | – | 23 | 23 | 33 | 28 | 61 | 53 | 41 | 94 | 178 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Okehampton | – | 3 | 3 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 95 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Crediton | – | 10 | 10 | 32 | 25 | 57 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 114 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Tiverton | 1 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 86 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| South Molton | 1 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 25 | 16 | 41 | 89 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Barnstaple | – | 12 | 12 | 54 | 40 | 94 | 40 | 31 | 71 | 177 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Torrington | 5 | 30 | 35 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 23 | 33 | 56 | 104 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Bideford | 4 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 49 | 97 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Holsworthy | – | 10 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 69 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 57 | 325 | 382 | 847 | 810 | 1,657 | 644 | 627 | 1,271 | 3,310 | 133 | 153 | 286 |
| **CORNWALL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratton | – | 13 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 8 | 29 | 53 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Camelford | – | 11 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 56 | – | – | – |
| Launceston | – | 8 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 57 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| St. Germans | – | 12 | 12 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 82 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Liskeard | – | 13 | 13 | 27 | 32 | 59 | 28 | 47 | 75 | 147 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Bodmin | 1 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 139 | 1 | – | 1 |
| St. Columb Major | – | 12 | 12 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 99 | – | 11 | 11 |
| St. Austell | – | 33 | 33 | 33 | 38 | 71 | 49 | 55 | 104 | 208 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Truro | 1 | 20 | 21 | 31 | 56 | 87 | 41 | 56 | 97 | 205 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Falmouth | – | 6 | 6 | 30 | 40 | 70 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 143 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Helston | 1 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 49 | 89 | 42 | 44 | 86 | 210 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Redruth | – | 29 | 29 | 40 | 59 | 99 | 95 | 95 | 190 | 318 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Penzance | – | 8 | 8 | 35 | 57 | 92 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 169 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| *Scilly Islands* | No return | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 3 | 228 | 231 | 331 | 408 | 739 | 441 | 475 | 916 | 1,886 | 26 | 69 | 95 |
| **SOMERSET.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williton | 1 | 14 | 15 | 39 | 24 | 63 | 42 | 27 | 69 | 147 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Dulverton | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | – | 9 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Wellington | – | – | – | 28 | 27 | 55 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 107 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Taunton | 2 | 23 | 25 | 53 | 38 | 91 | 49 | 49 | 98 | 214 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Bridgwater | – | 3 | 3 | 70 | 57 | 127 | 49 | 34 | 83 | 213 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Langport | – | 4 | 4 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 80 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Chard | – | 9 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 96 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Yeovil | – | 9 | 9 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 101 | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Wincanton | – | 7 | 7 | 21 | 25 | 46 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 110 | – | 10 | 10 |
| Frome | 8 | 24 | 32 | 32 | 16 | 48 | 39 | 36 | 75 | 155 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Shepton Mallet | 7 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 29 | 45 | 96 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Wells | 4 | 8 | 12 | 41 | 36 | 77 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 151 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Axbridge | – | 2 | 2 | 35 | 24 | 59 | 47 | 32 | 79 | 140 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Clutton | – | 10 | 10 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 117 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Bath | 7 | 42 | 49 | 191 | 236 | 427 | 132 | 93 | 225 | 701 | 43 | 53 | 96 |
| Keynsham | 1 | 12 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 35 | 28 | 63 | 122 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Bedminster | 9 | 35 | 44 | 71 | 49 | 120 | 61 | 56 | 117 | 281 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 39 | 219 | 258 | 737 | 629 | 1,366 | 681 | 553 | 1,234 | 2,858 | 123 | 157 | 280 |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLOUCESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 57 | 63 | 120 | 219 | 382 | 601 | 175 | 166 | 341 | 1,062 | 59 | 91 | 150 |
| Clifton | 57 | 91 | 148 | 151 | 124 | 275 | 115 | 89 | 204 | 627 | 42 | 60 | 102 |
| Chipping Sodbury | – | 10 | 10 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 95 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Thornbury | – | 12 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 64 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Dursley | 2 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 78 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | – | 11 | 11 | 35 | 24 | 59 | 19 | 34 | 53 | 123 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 12 | 5 | 17 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | 3 | 3 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 11 | 2 | 13 | 16 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 24 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | – | – | – | 5 | 11 | 16 | – | – | – | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 14 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| 28 | 25 | 53 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 34 | 60 | 94 | 151 | 166 | 317 | 98 | 116 | 214 | 104 | 115 | 219 | 918 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 14 | – | 4 | 4 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 14 | – | – | – | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 50 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 34 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 23 | 23 | 60 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 16 | – | – | – | 37 |
| – | 5 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 50 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | – | 5 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 64 | 88 | 152 | 40 | 65 | 105 | 19 | 67 | 86 | 394 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 11 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 7 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 76 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 119 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 12 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 17 | – | – | – | 33 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 65 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 61 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 12 | 29 | – | – | – | 28 | 29 | 57 | 86 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 16 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | – | – | 26 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | 4 | 9 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 31 | 45 | 34 | 46 | 80 | – | – | – | 146 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | 5 | 5 | 48 |
| 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 47 | 81 | 184 | 156 | 340 | 123 | 135 | 258 | 132 | 103 | 235 | 935 |
| 11 | 8 | 19 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 57 | 132 | 189 | 347 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 98 | 96 | 194 | – | 6 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 232 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 14 | – | – | – | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 3 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 30 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLOUCESTER—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newent | 1 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 54 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Gloucester | – | 10 | 10 | 63 | 61 | 124 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 195 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Wheatenhurst | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 44 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Stroud | 12 | 25 | 37 | 74 | 47 | 121 | 55 | 41 | 96 | 254 | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| Tetbury | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – |
| Cirencester | 5 | 33 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 33 | 32 | 65 | 142 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Northleach | 1 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 7 | 20 | 27 | 73 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 57 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Winchcomb | – | 2 | 2 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 67 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Cheltenham | 4 | 33 | 37 | 92 | 50 | 142 | 52 | 68 | 120 | 299 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Tewkesbury | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 86 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 144 | 325 | 469 | 840 | 824 | 1,664 | 605 | 593 | 1,198 | 3,331 | 151 | 242 | 393 |
| **HEREFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ledbury | – | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 48 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ross | – | 4 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 89 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Hereford | 6 | 21 | 27 | 41 | 19 | 60 | 64 | 50 | 114 | 201 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Dore | 9 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 72 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Weobley | – | 5 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 56 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Bromyard | 1 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Leominster | 2 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 54 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 55 | 73 | 127 | 68 | 195 | 162 | 136 | 298 | 566 | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| **SALOP.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ludlow | – | 8 | 8 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 121 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Clun | 7 | 15 | 22 | 21 | 8 | 29 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 86 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Church Stretton | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | – | 5 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 40 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bridgnorth | 2 | 12 | 14 | 32 | 12 | 44 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 70 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Shiffnal | – | 7 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 45 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Madeley | 1 | 5 | 6 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 74 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Atcham | – | 12 | 12 | 33 | 29 | 62 | 32 | 29 | 61 | 135 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Shrewsbury | 3 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 39 | 85 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 136 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Oswestry | – | 23 | 23 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 24 | 20 | 44 | 133 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Ellesmere | – | 8 | 8 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 94 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Wem | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 60 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Whitchurch | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 50 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Drayton | 3 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 62 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Wellington | 4 | 18 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 45 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 108 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Newport | – | 12 | 12 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 71 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 151 | 175 | 400 | 282 | 682 | 237 | 236 | 473 | 1,330 | 32 | 88 | 120 |
| **STAFFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | – | 3 | 3 | 50 | 31 | 81 | 34 | 41 | 75 | 159 | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| Stone | 6 | 13 | 19 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 85 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 8 | 24 | 32 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 115 | – | – | – |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 12 | 14 | 46 | 28 | 74 | 31 | 35 | 66 | 154 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 50 | 85 | 135 | 82 | 29 | 111 | 115 | 110 | 225 | 471 | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Leek | 3 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 97 | 3 | 8 | 11 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | – | 5 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | no separate record | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 | – | 3 | 3 | 24 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 109 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 26 |
| 13 | 13 | 26 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 48 | 45 | 93 | 214 | 202 | 416 | 98 | 84 | 182 | 90 | 169 | 259 | *1,035 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 | 44 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | – | 3 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | – | 14 | 26 |
| 6 | 5 | 11 | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 158 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | – | 4 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 34 |
| 11 | 5 | 16 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | – | 5 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 22 | – | – | – | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 9 | 24 | – | 6 | 6 | 52 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 9 | 14 | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 57 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 16 | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 20 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 1 | – | 1 | 32 |
| 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 38 | 26 | 64 | 88 | 85 | 173 | 95 | 52 | 147 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 447 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 60 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 41 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 37 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 141 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 25 |

* 27 not classified.

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAFFORD—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonefield | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Cheadle | – | 2 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 60 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Uttoxeter | 1 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 71 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Burton-on-Trent | – | 11 | 11 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 38 | 40 | 78 | 141 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Tamworth | – | 7 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 71 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Lichfield | 5 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 12 | 44 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 77 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Penkridge | – | 7 | 7 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 86 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Seisdon | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 50 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Wolverhampton | 18 | 80 | 98 | 244 | 155 | 399 | 145 | 117 | 262 | 759 | 41 | 38 | 79 |
| Walsall | – | 10 | 10 | 83 | 63 | 146 | 45 | 52 | 97 | 253 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| West Bromwich | 38 | 69 | 107 | 126 | 64 | 190 | 108 | 107 | 215 | 512 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| Dudley | – | 72 | 72 | 188 | 130 | 318 | 86 | 91 | 177 | 567 | 26 | 44 | 70 |
| TOTAL | 132 | 414 | 546 | 1,061 | 648 | 1,709 | 745 | 737 | 1,482 | 3,737 | 136 | 175 | 311 |
| **WORCESTER.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stourbridge | 3 | 24 | 27 | 103 | 89 | 192 | 57 | 89 | 146 | 365 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Kidderminster | 4 | 5 | 9 | 79 | 49 | 128 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 186 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Tenbury | – | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Martley | – | 5 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 29 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 56 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Worcester | 9 | 8 | 17 | 51 | 42 | 93 | 44 | 27 | 71 | 181 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Upton on-Severn | 1 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 78 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Evesham | 1 | 13 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 19 | 30 | 49 | 103 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Pershore | – | – | – | 12 | 8 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Droitwich | 3 | 7 | 10 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 102 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Bromsgrove | 1 | 6 | 7 | 34 | 32 | 66 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 114 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| King's Norton | 4 | 19 | 23 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 29 | 42 | 71 | 146 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 93 | 119 | 424 | 307 | 731 | 274 | 287 | 561 | 1,411 | 31 | 68 | 99 |
| **WARWICK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 92 | 208 | 300 | 523 | 354 | 877 | 214 | 301 | 515 | 1,692 | 76 | 77 | 153 |
| Aston | 12 | 20 | 32 | 62 | 57 | 119 | 54 | 51 | 105 | 256 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Meriden | 4 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 49 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Atherstone | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 42 | – | 7 | 7 |
| Nuneaton | – | 4 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 57 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Foleshill | 3 | 11 | 14 | 45 | 23 | 68 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 107 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Coventry | 2 | 13 | 15 | 116 | 69 | 185 | 52 | 39 | 91 | 291 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Rugby | 9 | 4 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 88 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Solihull | – | 13 | 13 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 64 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Warwick | – | 8 | 8 | 82 | 31 | 113 | 27 | 46 | 73 | 194 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 2 | 8 | 10 | 38 | 13 | 51 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 91 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Alcester | – | 4 | 4 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 85 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 2 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 15 | 53 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 89 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Southam | – | 4 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 63 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 127 | 319 | 446 | 1,038 | 649 | 1,687 | 479 | 556 | 1,035 | 3,168 | 127 | 150 | 277 |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lutterworth | 1 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Market Harborough | – | 4 | 4 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 87 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Billesdon | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Blaby | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 52 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Hinckley | 3 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 55 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Market Bosworth | – | 14 | 14 | 28 | 8 | 36 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 85 | 5 | 3 | 8 |

## NUMBER OF INDOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 13 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 23 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 24 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 28 |
| 4 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 42 | 12 | 54 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 27 | 12 | 39 | 207 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 112 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 74 | 156 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 63 | 85 | 148 | 20 | 38 | 58 | 31 | 39 | 70 | 300 |
| 18 | 26 | 44 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 108 | 99 | 207 | 197 | 185 | 382 | 123 | 118 | 241 | 194 | 140 | 334 | 1,246 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 95 |
| – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 104 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 37 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 52 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 65 |
| 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 49 | 41 | 90 | 71 | 62 | 133 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 91 | 82 | 173 | 496 |
| 7 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 27 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 144 | 185 | 329 | 99 | 69 | 168 | 133 | 105 | 238 | 815 |
| 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 18 | – | 2 | 2 | 63 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 24 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | – | 7 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 57 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 11 | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 53 | 13 | 66 | 79 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 24 |
| 15 | 14 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 37 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 198 | 239 | 437 | 141 | 111 | 252 | 226 | 140 | 366 | 1,186 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 15 |
| 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 53 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 17 |

NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates. (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied.) | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Work-house. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTER—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 2 | 12 | 14 | 44 | 14 | 58 | 13 | 29 | 42 | 114 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Loughborough | – | 17 | 17 | 43 | 29 | 72 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 128 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 7 | 12 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 75 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Leicester | 25 | 26 | 51 | 159 | 111 | 270 | 111 | 57 | 168 | 489 | 40 | 24 | 64 |
| Melton Mowbray | 1 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 11 | 39 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 111 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 42 | 123 | 165 | 404 | 231 | 635 | 285 | 199 | 484 | 1,284 | 82 | 71 | 153 |
| **RUTLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakham | 3 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 56 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Uppingham | – | 9 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 15 | 18 | 37 | 11 | 48 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 112 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| **LINCOLN.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stamford | – | 6 | 6 | 47 | 21 | 68 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 139 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bourn | 8 | 16 | 24 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 105 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Spalding | – | 16 | 16 | 69 | 23 | 92 | 33 | 27 | 60 | 168 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Holbeach | 1 | 8 | 9 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 130 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Boston | 1 | 23 | 24 | 38 | 40 | 78 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 180 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Sleaford | 4 | 13 | 17 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 23 | 34 | 57 | 126 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Grantham | 3 | 10 | 13 | 42 | 15 | 57 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 125 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Lincoln | – | 15 | 15 | 40 | 22 | 62 | 48 | 42 | 90 | 167 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Horncastle | 5 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 132 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Spilsby | 1 | 6 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 34 | 21 | 55 | 94 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Louth | – | 6 | 6 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 117 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Caistor | 2 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 16 | 38 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 97 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Glanford Brigg | 3 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 90 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Gainsborough | 1 | 8 | 9 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 41 | 27 | 68 | 132 | – | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 168 | 197 | 491 | 283 | 774 | 432 | 399 | 831 | 1,802 | 39 | 83 | 122 |
| **NOTTINGHAM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Retford | – | 11 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 69 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Worksop | 1 | 16 | 17 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 30 | 29 | 59 | 133 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Mansfield | 4 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 107 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Basford | 12 | 41 | 53 | 88 | 43 | 131 | 58 | 45 | 103 | 287 | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Radford | – | 8 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 72 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Nottingham | 12 | 33 | 45 | 214 | 187 | 401 | 116 | 75 | 191 | 637 | 48 | 62 | 110 |
| Southwell | – | 8 | 8 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 83 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Newark | 3 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 85 | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Bingham | – | 4 | 4 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 32 | 145 | 177 | 463 | 358 | 821 | 302 | 217 | 519 | 1,517 | 94 | 123 | 217 |
| **DERBY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shardlow | – | 9 | 9 | 34 | 21 | 55 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 137 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Derby | 47 | 44 | 91 | 51 | 34 | 85 | 41 | 59 | 100 | 276 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Belper | – | 20 | 20 | 34 | 24 | 58 | 36 | 47 | 83 | 161 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Ashbourne | 2 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 69 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Alstonefield (part of) | Entered in Stafford. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases. (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 8 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 80 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 17 |
| 16 | 9 | 25 | – | 3 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 59 | 44 | 103 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 33 | 39 | 72 | 283 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 32 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 19 | – | 6 | 6 | – | – | – | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 29 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 30 | 55 | 70 | 64 | 134 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 317 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 36 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 75 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 24 |
| 5 | – | 5 | 1 | 11 | 12 | The medical officer is unable to fill up these Cols. | | | | | | | | | – | – | – | *355 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | – | 3 | 10 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 28 | 47 | 52 | 51 | 103 | 28 | 29 | 57 | *591 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 21 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

* 338 of this sum not distributed.

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c, | 1. Adult Inmates, (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d*.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DERBY—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesterfield | – | – | – | 58 | 58 | 116 | 47 | 48 | 95 | 211 | 9 | 24 | 33 |
| Bakewell | – | 4 | 4 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 81 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 41 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Glossop | – | 2 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hayfield | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 46 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 53 | 94 | 147 | 261 | 208 | 469 | 215 | 233 | 448 | 1,064 | 44 | 73 | 117 |
| **NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stockport | 39 | 66 | 105 | 109 | 130 | 239 | 66 | 48 | 114 | 458 | 35 | 66 | 101 |
| Macclesfield | 29 | 25 | 54 | 83 | 73 | 156 | 91 | 61 | 152 | 362 | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| Altrincham | 14 | 24 | 38 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 159 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Runcorn | 4 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 70 | 124 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Northwich | – | 12 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 27 | 32 | 59 | 111 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Congleton | 1 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 27 | 17 | 44 | 116 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Nantwich | 1 | 10 | 11 | 24 | 20 | 44 | 36 | 33 | 69 | 124 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Great Boughton | 2 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 21 | 27 | 48 | 92 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Chester | 15 | 42 | 57 | 59 | 49 | 108 | 58 | 54 | 112 | 277 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Hawarden | – | 5 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 54 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Wirral | – | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 55 | 40 | 95 | 124 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Birkenhead | 14 | 31 | 45 | 72 | 46 | 118 | 47 | 67 | 114 | 277 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 119 | 247 | 366 | 490 | 454 | 944 | 511 | 457 | 968 | 2,278 | 87 | 153 | 240 |
| LANCASTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liverpool | 195 | 682 | 877 | 849 | 892 | 1,741 | 1,109 | 1,074 | 2,183 | 4,801 | 35 | 14 | 49 |
| West Derby | 27 | 107 | 134 | 236 | 189 | 425 | 204 | 153 | 357 | 916 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| Toxteth Park | 2 | 22 | 24 | 151 | 191 | 342 | 152 | 144 | 296 | 662 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Prescot | 11 | 11 | 22 | 57 | 35 | 92 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 204 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Ormskirk | – | 8 | 8 | 45 | 24 | 69 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 128 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Wigan | 49 | 52 | 101 | 112 | 88 | 200 | 75 | 45 | 120 | 421 | 40 | 48 | 88 |
| Warrington | 1 | 1 | 2 | 73 | 73 | 146 | 67 | 42 | 109 | 257 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Leigh | 3 | 7 | 10 | 65 | 41 | 106 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 173 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Bolton | 20 | 36 | 56 | 202 | 207 | 409 | 66 | 88 | 154 | 619 | 48 | 59 | 107 |
| Bury | 10 | 17 | 27 | 135 | 128 | 263 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 359 | 62 | 95 | 157 |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 5 | 18 | 23 | 64 | 43 | 107 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 146 | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| Chorlton | 25 | 70 | 95 | 320 | 371 | 691 | 215 | 175 | 390 | 1,176 | 61 | 64 | 125 |
| Salford | 12 | 42 | 54 | 187 | 229 | 416 | 134 | 123 | 257 | 727 | 48 | 66 | 114 |
| Manchester | 153 | 388 | 541 | 613 | 780 | 1,393 | 193 | 190 | 383 | 2,317 | 110 | 157 | 267 |
| Prestwich | 9 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 76 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 7 | 9 | 16 | 166 | 137 | 303 | 47 | 34 | 81 | 400 | 65 | 56 | 121 |
| Oldham | 40 | 65 | 105 | 132 | 113 | 245 | 38 | 52 | 90 | 440 | 53 | 61 | 114 |
| Rochdale | 2 | 2 | 4 | 158 | 111 | 269 | 42 | 29 | 71 | 344 | 32 | 31 | 63 |
| Haslingden | – | 3 | 3 | 66 | 39 | 105 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 122 | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| Burnley | – | 4 | 4 | 55 | 30 | 85 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 123 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Clitheroe | – | 2 | 2 | 29 | 19 | 48 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 58 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Blackburn | 11 | 41 | 52 | 160 | 117 | 277 | 44 | 35 | 79 | 408 | 45 | 47 | 92 |
| Chorley | 3 | 6 | 9 | 34 | 11 | 45 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 60 | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| Preston | 17 | 81 | 98 | 252 | 154 | 406 | 149 | 133 | 282 | 786 | 47 | 8 | 55 |
| Fylde | 3 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 26 | 17 | 43 | 97 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Garstang | – | – | – | 20 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 34 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 1 | 4 | 5 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 82 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Caton | 8 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 7 | – | 7 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| *Arkholme, &c.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Ulverstone | 7 | 15 | 22 | 51 | 25 | 76 | 34 | 24 | 58 | 156 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 621 | 1,718 | 2,339 | 4,336 | 4,110 | 8,446 | 2,815 | 2,530 | 5,345 | 16,130 | 783 | 882 | 1,665 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases, (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 6. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 5. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 6 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 94 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 22 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 56 | 41 | 97 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 24 | 35 | 59 | 282 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 16 | 8 | 24 | 17 | 26 | 43 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 83 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 40 | 34 | 74 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 146 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 51 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 36 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 59 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 10 | 8 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 18 |
| – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 60 |
| 6 | 11 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 30 | 53 | 102 | 80 | 182 | 82 | 58 | 140 | 67 | 89 | 156 | 558 |
| 25 | 43 | 68 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 284 | 296 | 580 | 38 | 28 | 66 | 182 | 175 | 357 | 3 | – | 3 | 1,108 |
| 27 | 15 | 42 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 79 | 66 | 145 | 53 | 64 | 117 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 423 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 21 | 56 | 77 | 45 | 21 | 66 | – | 14 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 172 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 60 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 32 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | – | 5 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | – | – | 42 |
| 5 | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 5 | 21 | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 | 42 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 22 |
| 9 | 7 | 16 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 68 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 23 | – | – | – | 29 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 36 | 28 | 64 | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | 7 | 73 |
| 8 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 98 | 112 | 210 | 120 | 160 | 280 | 30 | 36 | 66 | 38 | 43 | 81 | 695 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 63 | 90 | 25 | 78 | 103 | 14 | 43 | 57 | 31 | 29 | 60 | 319 |
| 11 | 18 | 29 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 115 | 152 | 267 | 225 | 348 | 573 | 50 | 61 | 111 | 138 | 168 | 306 | 1,327 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 24 |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 48 | 99 | 147 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 254 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 21 | 43 | 64 | 4 | 14 | 18 | – | – | – | 84 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 51 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | 16 |
| 3 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 34 | 58 | 7 | 10 | 17 | – | – | – | 112 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 47 |
| 17 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 48 | 59 | 107 | 35 | 24 | 59 | – | – | – | 234 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| 125 | 133 | 258 | 63 | 106 | 169 | 647 | 805 | 1,452 | 829 | 1,057 | 1,886 | 467 | 520 | 987 | 272 | 332 | 604 | 5,356 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates. (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **YORK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **WEST RIDING.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedbergh | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | – | 8 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Settle | 2 | – | 2 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Skipton | 1 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 88 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Carlton (part of) | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 79 | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Pateley Bridge | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 27 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Ripon | – | 3 | 3 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 76 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Great Ouseburn | – | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 35 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Knaresborough | – | 5 | 5 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Wetherby | – | 2 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | – | 6 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 48 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Carlton (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Wharfedale | - No Workhouse. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Keighley | 1 | 10 | 11 | 49 | 41 | 90 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 123 | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Todmorden | - No Workhouse. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saddleworth | 3 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 16 | 46 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Huddersfield | 13 | 40 | 53 | 154 | 71 | 225 | 43 | 38 | 81 | 359 | 18 | 24 | 42 |
| Halifax | 11 | 24 | 35 | 118 | 122 | 240 | 30 | 41 | 71 | 346 | 35 | 38 | 73 |
| North Bierley | – | 8 | 8 | 79 | 56 | 135 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 175 | 30 | 28 | 58 |
| Bradford | – | 29 | 29 | 139 | 123 | 262 | 51 | 72 | 123 | 414 | 22 | 48 | 70 |
| Carlton (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Carlton (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| *Thorpe Stapelton* | - No return. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Holbeck | 4 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 66 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Hunslet | 3 | 5 | 8 | 42 | 32 | 74 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 125 | – | – | – |
| Great Preston (part of) | – | – | – | 26 | 15 | 41 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 56 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bramley | – | 3 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Leeds | 11 | 62 | 73 | 215 | 185 | 400 | 215 | 124 | 339 | 812 | 39 | 47 | 86 |
| Dewsbury | 1 | 25 | 26 | 88 | 56 | 144 | 59 | 62 | 121 | 291 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Wakefield | – | 4 | 4 | 54 | 63 | 117 | 37 | 27 | 64 | 185 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Great Preston (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Great Preston (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pontefract | – | 5 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 73 | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hemsworth | – | – | – | 14 | 11 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 35 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Barnsley | 4 | 15 | 19 | 64 | 29 | 93 | 45 | 48 | 93 | 205 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Penistone | 2 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 14 | 42 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 71 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Wortley | 11 | 10 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 78 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 14 | 40 | 54 | 77 | 57 | 134 | 72 | 56 | 128 | 316 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Sheffield | 126 | 112 | 238 | 194 | 118 | 312 | 133 | 129 | 262 | 812 | 38 | 46 | 84 |
| Rotherham | – | 6 | 6 | 63 | 46 | 109 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 178 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Doncaster | 1 | 10 | 11 | 80 | 48 | 128 | 45 | 30 | 75 | 214 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Thorne | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 70 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Goole | – | 5 | 5 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 89 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Selby | – | 3 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 57 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Great Preston (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tadcaster | - No Workhouse. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Great Preston (part of) | - Entered above. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Carlton (part of) | - - Ditto. | | | – | – | – | | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 213 | 470 | 683 | 1,848 | 1,313 | 3,161 | 1,024 | 893 | 1,917 | 5,761 | 325 | 392 | 717 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 4 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 77 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 89 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 53 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 28 | 11 | 39 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 20 | 33 | 53 | – | – | – | 156 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 9 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 36 | 38 | 74 | 45 | 40 | 85 | – | – | – | 188 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 91 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 19 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – | 11 | 13 | 24 | 54 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 39 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 5 | – | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 47 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 76 |
| 7 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 57 | 46 | 103 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 244 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 103 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 11 | 13 | 24 | 23 | 43 | 66 | 118 | 105 | 223 | 323 | 291 | 614 | 245 | 217 | 462 | 116 | 117 | 233 | 1,622 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| YORK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| York | 2 | 14 | 16 | 85 | 89 | 174 | 57 | 47 | 104 | 294 | 20 | 39 | 59 |
| Barwick-in-Elmet (part of) | Entered in West York. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pocklington | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Howden | – | 6 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Beverley | 3 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 72 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Sculcoates | 8 | 32 | 40 | 76 | 62 | 138 | 63 | 56 | 119 | 297 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 5 | 4 | 9 | 121 | 99 | 220 | 86 | 87 | 173 | 402 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Patrington | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 47 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Skirlaugh | – | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Driffield | 1 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 77 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Bridlington | – | 7 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 44 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 19 | 98 | 117 | 364 | 309 | 673 | 304 | 291 | 595 | 1,385 | 46 | 87 | 133 |
| NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarborough | – | 1 | 1 | 43 | 36 | 79 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 124 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Malton | 1 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 72 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Easingwold | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 34 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Thirsk | – | 7 | 7 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 62 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Helmsley | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 23 | – | 5 | 5 |
| Kirkby Moorside | – | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 35 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Pickering | – | 7 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 33 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Whitby | – | 3 | 3 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Guisborough | 5 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 100 | – | – | – |
| Stokesley | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 16 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Northallerton | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 54 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Bedale | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Leyburn | – | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bainbridge | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 17 | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Carperby, &c.* | No return. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Reeth | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 27 | – | – | – |
| Richmond | 9 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 51 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 19 | 66 | 85 | 207 | 157 | 364 | 170 | 160 | 330 | 779 | 28 | 40 | 68 |
| NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darlington | 13 | 21 | 34 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 17 | 40 | 57 | 113 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Stockton | – | 24 | 24 | 38 | 33 | 71 | 68 | 63 | 131 | 226 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Hartlepool | 3 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 42 | 23 | 65 | 114 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Sedgefield | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Auckland | 1 | 9 | 10 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 31 | 31 | 62 | 121 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Teesdale | – | 10 | 10 | 18 | 27 | 45 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 97 | 8 | 19 | 27 |
| Weardale | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lanchester | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 59 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Durham | – | 3 | 3 | 38 | 12 | 50 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 118 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Easington | – | 5 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 48 | – | – | – |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 1 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 60 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Chester-le-Street | – | 7 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 66 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Sunderland | 6 | 51 | 57 | 148 | 127 | 275 | 89 | 90 | 179 | 511 | 26 | 39 | 65 |
| South Shields | – | 7 | 7 | 45 | 60 | 105 | 34 | 40 | 74 | 186 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Gateshead | 14 | 35 | 49 | 64 | 56 | 120 | 50 | 73 | 123 | 292 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 41 | 200 | 241 | 479 | 422 | 901 | 449 | 487 | 936 | 2,078 | 76 | 103 | 179 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 28 | 26 | 54 | – | – | – | 139 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 6 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 9 | 6 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 47 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 11 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 22 | – | 1 | 1 | 64 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 66 | 69 | 135 | 44 | 42 | 86 | – | 10 | 10 | 307 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 59 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 17 | – | – | – | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 47 | 33 | 80 | 35 | 26 | 61 | 25 | 29 | 54 | 216 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | 2 | 2 | 38 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 5 | – | 5 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 55 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 3 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | – | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 31 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 49 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | – | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | – | – | 17 |
| 13 | 19 | 32 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 24 | 45 | 69 | 37 | 26 | 63 | – | 7 | 7 | 201 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 43 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 45 |
| 27 | 31 | 58 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 36 | 63 | 100 | 108 | 208 | 74 | 57 | 131 | 39 | 41 | 80 | 565 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **NORTHUMBERLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 13 | 55 | 68 | 141 | 129 | 270 | 167 | 129 | 296 | 634 | 40 | 34 | 74 |
| Tynemouth | – | 38 | 38 | 106 | 52 | 158 | 47 | 61 | 108 | 304 | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Castle Ward | – | 3 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 50 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Hexham | – | 18 | 18 | 32 | 17 | 49 | 39 | 25 | 64 | 131 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Haltwhistle | – | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bellingham | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Morpeth | – | 3 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 3 | – | 3 |
| Alnwick | – | 7 | 7 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 73 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Belford | – | 3 | 3 | – | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 17 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 8 | 7 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 68 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Glendale | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Rothbury | – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 23 | 147 | 170 | 361 | 285 | 646 | 308 | 273 | 581 | 1,397 | 81 | 79 | 160 |
| **CUMBERLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Penrith | – | – | – | 29 | 19 | 48 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Brampton | – | 10 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 62 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Longtown | 8 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Carlisle | 15 | 25 | 40 | 72 | 22 | 94 | 68 | 41 | 109 | 243 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Wigton | – | 10 | 10 | 45 | 27 | 72 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 119 | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Cockermouth | 2 | 26 | 28 | 50 | 36 | 86 | 47 | 49 | 96 | 210 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Whitehaven | 4 | 57 | 61 | 84 | 64 | 148 | 75 | 69 | 144 | 353 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Bootle | – | 4 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 46 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 142 | 172 | 320 | 197 | 517 | 280 | 233 | 513 | 1,202 | 38 | 64 | 102 |
| **WESTMORELAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Ward | – | 7 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 41 | – | 5 | 5 |
| West Ward | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Kendal | 10 | 20 | 30 | 79 | 48 | 127 | 56 | 25 | 81 | 238 | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 31 | 43 | 97 | 55 | 152 | 78 | 36 | 114 | 309 | 12 | 21 | 33 |
| **MONMOUTH AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MONMOUTH.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chepstow | 11 | 21 | 32 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 33 | 15 | 48 | 117 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Monmouth | – | 6 | 6 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 111 | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Abergavenny | – | 4 | 4 | 43 | 22 | 65 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 97 | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Bedwellty | 3 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 17 | 31 | 48 | 113 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Pontypool | 16 | 27 | 43 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 122 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Newport | – | 9 | 9 | 106 | 69 | 175 | 88 | 101 | 189 | 373 | – | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 82 | 112 | 254 | 152 | 406 | 204 | 211 | 415 | 933 | 29 | 48 | 77 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 37 | 62 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 140 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 80 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 30 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | – | 4 | 4 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | – | 5 | – | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 11 | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 9 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 |
| 9 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 59 | 74 | 133 | 39 | 48 | 87 | 26 | 39 | 65 | 370 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 28 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 15 | – | 3 | 3 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 211 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 34 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 64 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 17 | – | – | – | 59 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 41 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 | – | 4 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | – | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 146 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 67 | 54 | 121 | 60 | 45 | 105 | 45 | 51 | 96 | 352 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult inmates (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **MONMOUTH AND WALES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SOUTH WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) GLAMORGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiff | 7 | 52 | 59 | 79 | 80 | 159 | 35 | 52 | 87 | 305 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | – | 23 | 23 | 82 | 54 | 136 | 39 | 40 | 79 | 238 | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Pontypridd | 1 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 24 | 42 | 75 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 10 | 21 | 31 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 92 | – | – | – |
| Neath | 2 | 13 | 15 | 39 | 24 | 63 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 105 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Swansea | 1 | 27 | 28 | 62 | 73 | 135 | 78 | 40 | 118 | 281 | 3 | 16 | 19 |
| Gower | – | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 21 | 145 | 166 | 295 | 247 | 542 | 218 | 194 | 412 | 1,120 | 34 | 44 | 78 |
| (B.) CARMARTHEN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanelly | 4 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 58 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Llandovery | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 19 | – | – | – |
| Llandilo Fawr | – | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 35 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Carmarthen | 1 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 79 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 32 | 37 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 44 | 50 | 94 | 191 | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| (C.) PEMBROKE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narberth | 2 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 72 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Pembroke | – | 19 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 59 | 108 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Haverfordwest | – | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 84 | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 2 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 36 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 148 | 264 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| (D.) CARDIGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 36 | – | – | – |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lampeter | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberayron | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Aberystwith | – | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 31 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Tregaron | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 82 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| (E.) BRECKNOCK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Builth | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecknock | – | 11 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Crickhowell | – | 3 | 3 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 70 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Hay | 1 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 44 | – | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 20 | 21 | 58 | 31 | 89 | 43 | 29 | 72 | 182 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| (F.) Radnor: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kington | – | 5 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Presteigne | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knighton | – | 10 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 56 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Rhayader | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | – | 15 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 47 | 33 | 80 | 131 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | 7 | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 82 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 76 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 27 |
| 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 34 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – | 34 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 72 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 40 | 68 | 67 | 49 | 116 | 48 | 24 | 72 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 331 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 28 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 81 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 39 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 38 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 9 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 61 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 20 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 21 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 41 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE on the 1st July 1867.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| MONMOUTH AND WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) MONTGOMERY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machynlleth | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 25 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 1 | 15 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 30 | 39 | 69 | 130 | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Montgomery and Pool | – | 4 | 4 | 45 | 19 | 64 | 25 | 7 | 32 | 100 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | No Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanfyllin | – | 14 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 37 | 34 | 71 | 102 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 38 | 41 | 90 | 43 | 133 | 100 | 83 | 183 | 357 | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| (B.) FLINT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holywell | 3 | 16 | 19 | 49 | 33 | 82 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 179 | 8 | 16 | 24 |
| (C.) DENBIGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrexham | 1 | 15 | 16 | 73 | 59 | 132 | 44 | 57 | 101 | 249 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Ruthin | – | 6 | 6 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 85 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| St. Asaph | – | 12 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 33 | 21 | 54 | 82 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Llanrwst | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 36 | 37 | 119 | 78 | 197 | 99 | 103 | 202 | 436 | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| (D.) MERIONETH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corwen | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 33 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Bala | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Dolgelly | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 10 | – | 10 | 37 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Festiniog | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 25 | 1 | – | 1 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 17 | 20 | 26 | 13 | 39 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 98 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| (E.) CARNARVON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pwllheli | – | – | – | 7 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 30 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Carnarvon | 9 | 19 | 28 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 86 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | – | 11 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 91 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Conway | – | 3 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 52 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 33 | 42 | 48 | 37 | 85 | 75 | 57 | 132 | 259 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | No workhouse. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Holyhead | – Ditto. | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st July 1867.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm) | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 67 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 14 | 48 | 64 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 41 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 23 | 11 | 34 | 45 | 30 | 75 | 177 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 64 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 13 | 2 | 15 | – | – | – | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | 12 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 118 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 29 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 23 | 8 | 31 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 107 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — |

## SUMMARY to Part II. - - - - - - - -

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES and UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **II.—SOUTH-EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surrey (part of) | 218 | 255 | 473 | 863 | 531 | 1,394 | 350 | 324 | 674 | 2,541 | 55 | 105 | 160 |
| Kent (part of) | 534 | 532 | 1,066 | 1,699 | 1,007 | 2,706 | 967 | 951 | 1,918 | 5,690 | 113 | 138 | 251 |
| Sussex | 218 | 253 | 471 | 1,153 | 692 | 1,845 | 528 | 499 | 1,027 | 3,343 | 97 | 114 | 211 |
| Southampton | 359 | 473 | 832 | 1,256 | 919 | 2,175 | 967 | 915 | 1,882 | 4,889 | 123 | 188 | 311 |
| Berks | 127 | 215 | 342 | 610 | 319 | 929 | 285 | 307 | 592 | 1,863 | 46 | 65 | 111 |
| Totals | 1,456 | 1,728 | 3,184 | 5,581 | 3,468 | 9,049 | 3,097 | 2,996 | 6,093 | 18,326 | 434 | 610 | 1,044 |
| **III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 136 | 150 | 286 | 689 | 373 | 1,062 | 316 | 273 | 589 | 1,937 | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| Hertford | 177 | 153 | 330 | 632 | 269 | 901 | 238 | 264 | 502 | 1,733 | 45 | 47 | 92 |
| Buckingham | 109 | 141 | 250 | 365 | 196 | 561 | 246 | 216 | 462 | 1,273 | 24 | 37 | 61 |
| Oxford | 117 | 156 | 273 | 342 | 193 | 535 | 273 | 250 | 523 | 1,331 | 38 | 61 | 99 |
| Northampton | 118 | 168 | 286 | 338 | 170 | 508 | 310 | 279 | 589 | 1,383 | 51 | 54 | 105 |
| Huntingdon | 42 | 37 | 79 | 140 | 52 | 192 | 76 | 74 | 150 | 421 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Bedford | 139 | 81 | 220 | 325 | 123 | 448 | 200 | 169 | 369 | 1,037 | 22 | 31 | 53 |
| Cambridge | 169 | 165 | 334 | 462 | 206 | 668 | 304 | 319 | 623 | 1,625 | 24 | 39 | 63 |
| Totals | 1,007 | 1,051 | 2,058 | 3,293 | 1,582 | 4,875 | 1,963 | 1,844 | 3,807 | 10,740 | 235 | 303 | 538 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Essex | 408 | 404 | 812 | 1,320 | 734 | 2,054 | 820 | 794 | 1,614 | 4,480 | 70 | 84 | 154 |
| Suffolk | 282 | 310 | 592 | 829 | 366 | 1,195 | 569 | 591 | 1,160 | 2,947 | 59 | 63 | 122 |
| Norfolk | 286 | 526 | 812 | 1,018 | 532 | 1,550 | 798 | 752 | 1,550 | 3,912 | 92 | 138 | 230 |
| Totals | 976 | 1,240 | 2,216 | 3,167 | 1,632 | 4,799 | 2,187 | 2,137 | 4,324 | 11,339 | 221 | 285 | 506 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilts | 168 | 338 | 506 | 507 | 240 | 747 | 535 | 528 | 1,063 | 2,316 | 58 | 62 | 120 |
| Dorset | 58 | 139 | 197 | 306 | 156 | 462 | 267 | 261 | 528 | 1,187 | 33 | 41 | 74 |
| Devon | 74 | 421 | 495 | 1,051 | 876 | 1,927 | 690 | 704 | 1,394 | 3,816 | 139 | 145 | 284 |
| Cornwall | 8 | 285 | 293 | 405 | 445 | 850 | 492 | 547 | 1,039 | 2,182 | 28 | 65 | 93 |
| Somerset | 103 | 306 | 409 | 958 | 690 | 1,648 | 806 | 680 | 1,486 | 3,543 | 125 | 162 | 287 |
| Totals | 411 | 1,489 | 1,900 | 3,227 | 2,407 | 5,634 | 2,790 | 2,720 | 5,510 | 13,044 | 383 | 475 | 858 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gloucester | 264 | 477 | 741 | 1,094 | 876 | 1,970 | 694 | 700 | 1,394 | 4,105 | 157 | 239 | 396 |
| Hereford | 40 | 87 | 127 | 196 | 84 | 280 | 179 | 157 | 336 | 743 | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| Salop | 61 | 190 | 251 | 504 | 307 | 811 | 287 | 263 | 550 | 1,612 | 38 | 89 | 127 |
| Stafford | 234 | 512 | 746 | 1,294 | 777 | 2,071 | 872 | 830 | 1,702 | 4,519 | 142 | 188 | 330 |
| Worcester | 63 | 155 | 218 | 575 | 349 | 924 | 333 | 376 | 709 | 1,851 | 29 | 72 | 101 |
| Warwick | 221 | 432 | 653 | 1,214 | 746 | 1,960 | 555 | 670 | 1,225 | 3,838 | 140 | 158 | 298 |
| Totals | 883 | 1,853 | 2,736 | 4,877 | 3,139 | 8,016 | 2,920 | 2,996 | 5,916 | 16,668 | 534 | 773 | 1,307 |

## SUMMARY TO PART II.

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical ReliefBook. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 7 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 135 | 74 | 209 | 154 | 135 | 289 | 124 | 130 | 254 | 132 | 152 | 284 | 1,093 |
| 22 | 33 | 55 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 166 | 136 | 302 | 271 | 263 | 534 | 200 | 176 | 376 | 125 | 107 | 232 | 1,540 |
| 20 | 12 | 32 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 79 | 54 | 133 | 226 | 191 | 417 | 197 | 168 | 365 | 176 | 167 | 343 | 1,310 |
| 34 | 30 | 64 | 11 | 40 | 51 | 40 | 52 | 92 | 226 | 172 | 398 | 138 | 107 | 245 | 232 | 206 | 438 | 1,288 |
| 14 | 11 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 102 | 73 | 175 | 78 | 46 | 124 | 87 | 64 | 151 | 565 |
| 97 | 98 | 195 | 50 | 119 | 169 | 461 | 346 | 807 | 979 | 834 | 1,813 | 737 | 627 | 1,364 | 752 | 696 | 1,448 | 5,796 |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 67 | 54 | 121 | 84 | 42 | 126 | 70 | 65 | 135 | 68 | 66 | 134 | 544 |
| 12 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 38 | 28 | 66 | 110 | 42 | 152 | 86 | 62 | 148 | 81 | 55 | 136 | 526 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 70 | 37 | 107 | 74 | 54 | 128 | 39 | 50 | 89 | 369 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 57 | 82 | 56 | 138 | 52 | 37 | 89 | 327 |
| 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 60 | 22 | 82 | 38 | 46 | 84 | 324 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 36 | 23 | 59 | 99 |
| 14 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 47 | 17 | 64 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 63 | 51 | 114 | 313 |
| 14 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 64 | 59 | 123 | 63 | 45 | 108 | 43 | 23 | 66 | 381 |
| 57 | 33 | 90 | 22 | 44 | 66 | 222 | 165 | 387 | 481 | 278 | 759 | 474 | 336 | 810 | 420 | 351 | 771 | 2,883 |
| 9 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 68 | 58 | 126 | 241 | 210 | 451 | 196 | 130 | 326 | 101 | 154 | 255 | 1,206 |
| 8 | 6 | 14 | – | 4 | 4 | 34 | 36 | 70 | 219 | 129 | 348 | 68 | 64 | 132 | 105 | 70 | 175 | 743 |
| 10 | 22 | 32 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 48 | 85 | 108 | 81 | 189 | 123 | 83 | 206 | 99 | 95 | 194 | 714 |
| 27 | 34 | 61 | 12 | 33 | 45 | 139 | 142 | 281 | 568 | 420 | 988 | 387 | 277 | 664 | 305 | 319 | 624 | 2,663 |
| 10 | 17 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 41 | 44 | 85 | 103 | 105 | 208 | 92 | 47 | 139 | 51 | 48 | 99 | 569 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 47 | 62 | 109 | 37 | 17 | 54 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 243 |
| 18 | 30 | 48 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 66 | 66 | 132 | 185 | 184 | 369 | 120 | 119 | 239 | 105 | 140 | 245 | 1,065 |
| 2 | 9 | 11 | – | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 80 | 92 | 172 | 57 | 54 | 111 | 18 | 78 | 96 | 421 |
| 19 | 22 | 41 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 50 | 59 | 109 | 185 | 177 | 362 | 147 | 143 | 290 | 127 | 125 | 252 | 1,065 |
| 52 | 79 | 131 | 23 | 48 | 71 | 181 | 194 | 375 | 600 | 620 | 1,220 | 453 | 380 | 833 | 324 | 409 | 733 | 3,363 |
| 13 | 22 | 35 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 68 | 125 | 241 | 264 | 505 | 100 | 90 | 190 | 127 | 170 | 297 | 1,185 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 53 | 39 | 92 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 214 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 112 | 79 | 191 | 98 | 56 | 154 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 481 |
| 32 | 25 | 57 | 25 | 38 | 63 | 140 | 90 | 230 | 245 | 205 | 450 | 139 | 122 | 261 | 234 | 179 | 413 | 1,474 |
| 4 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 77 | 69 | 146 | 52 | 47 | 99 | 112 | 104 | 216 | 574 |
| 29 | 31 | 60 | 13 | 39 | 52 | 54 | 37 | 91 | 238 | 234 | 472 | 160 | 132 | 292 | 248 | 167 | 415 | 1,382 |
| 91 | 98 | 189 | 58 | 118 | 176 | 359 | 277 | 636 | 966 | 890 | 1,856 | 576 | 461 | 1,037 | 765 | 651 | 1,416 | 5,310 |

SUMMARY TO PART II.—*continued.*

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 145 | 219 | 364 | 502 | 263 | 765 | 344 | 269 | 613 | 1,742 | 91 | 68 | 159 |
| Rutland | 10 | 10 | 20 | 46 | 13 | 59 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 124 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 144 | 239 | 383 | 689 | 301 | 990 | 479 | 468 | 947 | 2,320 | 43 | 79 | 122 |
| Nottingham | 81 | 209 | 290 | 584 | 400 | 984 | 347 | 274 | 621 | 1,895 | 89 | 124 | 213 |
| Derby | 84 | 122 | 206 | 308 | 203 | 511 | 243 | 256 | 499 | 1,216 | 52 | 76 | 128 |
| Totals | 464 | 799 | 1,263 | 2,129 | 1,180 | 3,309 | 1,436 | 1,289 | 2,725 | 7,297 | 280 | 351 | 631 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chester | 197 | 295 | 492 | 648 | 507 | 1,150 | 590 | 540 | 1,130 | 2,772 | 105 | 159 | 264 |
| Lancaster | 1,274 | 1,883 | 3,157 | 5,133 | 5,386 | 10,519 | 3,067 | 2,837 | 5,904 | 19,580 | 834 | 934 | 1,768 |
| Totals | 1,471 | 2,178 | 3,649 | 5,776 | 5,893 | 11,669 | 3,657 | 3,377 | 7,034 | 22,352 | 939 | 1,093 | 2,032 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Riding | 353 | 639 | 992 | 2,218 | 1,375 | 3,593 | 1,125 | 1,060 | 2,185 | 6,770 | 323 | 407 | 730 |
| East Riding | 36 | 138 | 174 | 459 | 350 | 809 | 338 | 353 | 691 | 1,674 | 52 | 95 | 147 |
| North Riding | 30 | 91 | 121 | 248 | 176 | 424 | 205 | 196 | 401 | 946 | 45 | 50 | 95 |
| Totals | 419 | 868 | 1,287 | 2,925 | 1,901 | 4,826 | 1,668 | 1,609 | 3,277 | 9,390 | 420 | 552 | 972 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durham | 47 | 244 | 291 | 611 | 417 | 1,028 | 463 | 511 | 974 | 2,293 | 101 | 107 | 208 |
| Northumberland | 42 | 186 | 228 | 459 | 327 | 786 | 369 | 364 | 733 | 1,747 | 92 | 84 | 176 |
| Cumberland | 37 | 196 | 233 | 352 | 222 | 574 | 291 | 279 | 570 | 1,377 | 41 | 65 | 106 |
| Westmoreland | 26 | 47 | 73 | 100 | 55 | 155 | 81 | 45 | 126 | 354 | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| Totals | 152 | 673 | 825 | 1,522 | 1,021 | 2,543 | 1,204 | 1,199 | 2,403 | 5,771 | 248 | 275 | 523 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monmouth | 49 | 117 | 166 | 316 | 184 | 500 | 253 | 244 | 497 | 1,163 | 26 | 53 | 79 |
| South Wales | 50 | 328 | 378 | 522 | 401 | 923 | 487 | 461 | 948 | 2,249 | 49 | 66 | 115 |
| North Wales | 35 | 186 | 221 | 409 | 212 | 621 | 400 | 324 | 724 | 1,566 | 58 | 91 | 149 |
| Totals | 134 | 631 | 765 | 1,247 | 797 | 2,044 | 1,140 | 1,029 | 2,169 | 4,978 | 133 | 210 | 343 |
| TOTALS of England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolitan District) | 7,373 | 12,510 | 19,883 | 33,744 | 23,020 | 56,764 | 22,062 | 21,196 | 43,258 | 119,905 | 3,827 | 4,927 | 8,754 |

## SUMMARY TO PART II.—*continued.*

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK, on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 64 | 50 | 114 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 46 | 45 | 91 | 316 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 45 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 47 | 34 | 81 | 92 | 86 | 178 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 43 | 31 | 74 | 418 |
| 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 53 | 42 | 95 | 34 | 43 | 77 | *557 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 56 | 36 | 92 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 26 | 38 | 64 | 265 |
| 17 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 98 | 100 | 198 | 246 | 205 | 451 | 150 | 128 | 278 | 159 | 164 | 323 | *1,601 |
| 9 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 122 | 97 | 219 | 97 | 77 | 174 | 89 | 98 | 187 | 681 |
| 194 | 234 | 428 | 75 | 138 | 213 | 878 | 840 | 1,718 | 996 | 1,117 | 2,113 | 497 | 544 | 1,041 | 319 | 326 | 645 | 6,158 |
| 203 | 247 | 450 | 81 | 153 | 234 | 906 | 870 | 1,776 | 1,118 | 1,214 | 2,332 | 594 | 621 | 1,215 | 408 | 424 | 832 | 6,839 |
| 26 | 20 | 46 | 28 | 51 | 79 | 146 | 108 | 254 | 355 | 316 | 671 | 276 | 227 | 503 | 156 | 127 | 283 | 1,836 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 110 | 99 | 209 | 45 | 43 | 88 | – | 6 | 6 | 408 |
| – | 8 | 8 | – | 6 | 6 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 62 | 36 | 98 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 255 |
| 27 | 32 | 59 | 31 | 73 | 104 | 203 | 170 | 373 | 527 | 451 | 978 | 353 | 297 | 650 | 176 | 159 | 335 | 2,499 |
| 28 | 29 | 57 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 137 | 115 | 252 | 85 | 63 | 148 | 54 | 39 | 93 | 652 |
| 11 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 37 | 36 | 73 | 59 | 63 | 122 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 26 | 37 | 63 | 381 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 5 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 32 | 31 | 63 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 198 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 52 |
| 40 | 42 | 82 | 17 | 42 | 59 | 91 | 100 | 191 | 235 | 219 | 454 | 161 | 154 | 315 | 92 | 90 | 182 | 1,283 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 88 | 67 | 155 | 71 | 43 | 114 | 60 | 44 | 104 | 417 |
| 19 | 30 | 49 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 48 | 54 | 102 | 119 | 113 | 232 | 66 | 41 | 107 | 65 | 95 | 160 | 663 |
| 16 | 13 | 29 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 116 | 96 | 212 | 63 | 30 | 93 | 94 | 60 | 154 | 538 |
| 35 | 43 | 78 | 6 | 24 | 30 | 85 | 94 | 179 | 323 | 276 | 599 | 200 | 114 | 314 | 219 | 199 | 418 | 1,618 |
| 646 | 719 | 1,365 | 307 | 673 | 980 | 2,745 | 2,458 | 5,203 | 6,043 | 5,407 | 11,450 | 4,085 | 3,395 | 7,480 | 3,620 | 3,462 | 7,082 | *33,855 |

* 295 of this sum not distributed.

# PART II. - - - - - - - - -

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE

on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SURREY.** (Extra Metropolitan). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epsom | 6 | 21 | 27 | 60 | 33 | 93 | 44 | 38 | 82 | 202 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Chertsey | 32 | 51 | 83 | 74 | 23 | 97 | 71 | 62 | 133 | 313 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Guildford | 13 | 15 | 28 | 84 | 41 | 125 | 55 | 51 | 106 | 259 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Farnham | 8 | 23 | 31 | 48 | 22 | 70 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 131 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ash | 2 | – | 2 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 2 | – | 2 | 20 | – | – | – |
| Farnborough | 1 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 42 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Headley | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Hambledon | 4 | 17 | 21 | 49 | 28 | 77 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 124 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Dorking | 2 | 10 | 12 | 50 | 29 | 79 | 23 | 13 | 36 | 127 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Reigate | 9 | 17 | 26 | 71 | 40 | 111 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 209 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Godstone | 6 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 73 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Croydon | 4 | 10 | 14 | 214 | 156 | 370 | 47 | 32 | 79 | 463 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Kingston | 112 | 41 | 153 | 85 | 69 | 154 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 341 | 13 | 30 | 43 |
| Richmond | 19 | 36 | 55 | 73 | 62 | 135 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 217 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 218 | 255 | 473 | 863 | 531 | 1,394 | 350 | 324 | 674 | 2,541 | 55 | 105 | 160 |
| **KENT.** (Extra Metropolitan.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromley | 16 | 20 | 36 | 91 | 37 | 128 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 205 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Dartford | 10 | 18 | 28 | 86 | 47 | 133 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 256 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 11 | 18 | 29 | 72 | 53 | 125 | 26 | 33 | 59 | 213 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| North Aylesford | 2 | 8 | 10 | 92 | 53 | 145 | 43 | 26 | 69 | 224 | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Hoo | 10 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 60 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Medway | 45 | 69 | 114 | 138 | 177 | 315 | 107 | 124 | 231 | 660 | 16 | 21 | 37 |
| Malling | 33 | 28 | 61 | 95 | 35 | 130 | 47 | 32 | 79 | 270 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Seven Oaks | 13 | 16 | 29 | 68 | 17 | 85 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 183 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Tonbridge | 56 | 42 | 98 | 70 | 26 | 96 | 76 | 66 | 142 | 336 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Maidstone | – | 26 | 26 | 142 | 97 | 239 | 68 | 85 | 153 | 418 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Hollingbourn | 4 | 11 | 15 | 74 | 34 | 108 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 193 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Cranbrook | 2 | 4 | 6 | 50 | 22 | 72 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 132 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Tenterden | 8 | 10 | 18 | 23 | 7 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 91 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| West Ashford | 19 | 19 | 38 | 44 | 8 | 52 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 135 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| East Ashford | 5 | 9 | 14 | 34 | 27 | 61 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 121 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bridge | 12 | 16 | 28 | 58 | 19 | 77 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 135 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Canterbury | 28 | 6 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 127 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Blean | 8 | 10 | 18 | 55 | 20 | 75 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 132 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Faversham | 39 | 20 | 59 | 55 | 15 | 70 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 182 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Milton | 4 | 12 | 16 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 102 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sheppey | 14 | 15 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 137 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Isle of Thanet | 61 | 56 | 117 | 105 | 85 | 190 | 65 | 58 | 123 | 430 | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| Eastry | 48 | 41 | 89 | 83 | 65 | 148 | 49 | 45 | 94 | 331 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Dover | 61 | 32 | 93 | 90 | 57 | 147 | 64 | 56 | 120 | 360 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Elham | 21 | 22 | 43 | 53 | 24 | 77 | 36 | 49 | 85 | 205 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Romney Marsh | 4 | – | 4 | 18 | 6 | 24 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 52 | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 534 | 532 | 1,066 | 1,699 | 1,007 | 2,706 | 967 | 951 | 1,918 | 5,690 | 113 | 138 | 150 |

## PART II.

### NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 14 | 15 | 29 | 2 | 6 | 8 | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 50 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 59 |
| 2 | 10 | 12 | – | 8 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 80 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 9 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 65 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 6 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 63 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 42 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 53 | 35 | 88 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 7 | 25 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 217 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 38 | 82 | 45 | 55 | 100 | 243 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 13 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 6 | 24 | 30 | 149 |
| 7 | 12 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 135 | 74 | 209 | 154 | 135 | 289 | 124 | 130 | 254 | 132 | 152 | 284 | 1,093 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 77 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 46 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 41 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 78 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 29 |
| 4 | 7 | 11 | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 32 | 68 | 100 | 32 | 44 | 76 | 1 | – | 1 | 209 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 39 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 83 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | – | 6 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 31 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 16 | 33 | – | – | – | 3 | 7 | 10 | 87 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 5 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 3 | – | 3 | 150 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 57 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 38 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 40 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | 29 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | – | – | – | 25 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 16 | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 112 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 32 |
| – | 6 | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 62 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 52 |
| 3 | 7 | 10 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 31 |
| 22 | 33 | 55 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 166 | 136 | 302 | 271 | 263 | 534 | 200 | 176 | 376 | 125 | 107 | 232 | 1,540 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not-Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SUSSEX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rye | 15 | 20 | 35 | 44 | 17 | 61 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 137 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Hastings | 14 | 18 | 32 | 46 | 27 | 73 | 42 | 31 | 73 | 178 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Battle | 12 | 7 | 19 | 43 | 31 | 74 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 152 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Eastbourne | — | — | — | 26 | 17 | 43 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 74 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hailsham | 9 | 8 | 17 | 59 | 27 | 86 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 163 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Ticehurst | 10 | 12 | 22 | 41 | 19 | 60 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 129 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Uckfield | 6 | 12 | 18 | 47 | 16 | 63 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 127 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| East Grinstead | — | 4 | 4 | 54 | 23 | 77 | 24 | 17 | 41 | 122 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Cuckfield | 10 | 12 | 22 | 52 | 19 | 71 | 42 | 32 | 74 | 167 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Chailey | 4 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 13 | 43 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 73 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lewes | 13 | 11 | 24 | 38 | 21 | 59 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 122 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| West Firle | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 38 | — | — | — |
| Newhaven | 4 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Brighton | 19 | 43 | 62 | 289 | 267 | 556 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 664 | 19 | 27 | 46 |
| Steyning | 11 | 11 | 22 | 53 | 27 | 80 | 22 | 16 | 38 | 140 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Horsham | 12 | 6 | 18 | 60 | 33 | 93 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 160 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Petworth | 9 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 132 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Thakeham | 8 | 5 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 76 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| East Preston | 4 | 8 | 12 | 28 | 16 | 44 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 80 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Arundel | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 27 | — | — | — |
| Heene, &c | No return. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutton (part of) | 3 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| West Hampnett | 20 | 13 | 33 | 49 | 23 | 72 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 140 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Sutton (part of) | Entered above. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chichester | 7 | 10 | 17 | 31 | 23 | 54 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 105 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Midhurst | 5 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 21 | 50 | 71 | 117 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Westbourne | 12 | 16 | 28 | 31 | 12 | 43 | 26 | 25 | 51 | 122 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 218 | 253 | 471 | 1,153 | 692 | 1,845 | 528 | 499 | 1,027 | 3,343 | 97 | 114 | 211 |
| **SOUTHAMPTON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havant | 5 | 9 | 14 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 102 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Portsea Island | 136 | 178 | 314 | 255 | 333 | 588 | 335 | 279 | 614 | 1,516 | 50 | 73 | 123 |
| Alverstoke | 23 | 43 | 66 | 69 | 89 | 158 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 295 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Fareham | 7 | 6 | 13 | 80 | 25 | 105 | 23 | 28 | 51 | 169 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Isle of Wight | 16 | 32 | 48 | 128 | 87 | 215 | 83 | 74 | 157 | 420 | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Lymington | 8 | 8 | 16 | 41 | 20 | 61 | 26 | 25 | 51 | 128 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Christchurch | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 38 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Ringwood | 6 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 55 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Fordingbridge | 12 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 83 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| New Forest | 11 | 5 | 16 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 113 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Southampton | 10 | 27 | 37 | 120 | 99 | 219 | 100 | 86 | 186 | 442 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| South Stoneham | 13 | 25 | 38 | 50 | 30 | 80 | 51 | 54 | 105 | 223 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Romsey | — | 1 | 1 | 30 | 14 | 44 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 86 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Stockbridge | 7 | 4 | 11 | 33 | 4 | 37 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 66 | 4 | — | 4 |
| New Winchester | 19 | 17 | 36 | 51 | 20 | 71 | 34 | 39 | 73 | 180 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Hursley | 4 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 30 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Droxford | 11 | 4 | 15 | 32 | 14 | 46 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 90 | — | 3 | 3 |
| Catherington | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 24 | — | — | — |
| Petersfield | 13 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 84 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Alresford | 5 | 8 | 13 | 26 | 12 | 38 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 84 | — | — | — |
| Alton | 2 | 13 | 15 | 47 | 23 | 70 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 144 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Hartley Wintney | 6 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 50 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Basingstoke | 12 | 20 | 32 | 44 | 11 | 55 | 24 | 40 | 64 | 151 | — | 6 | 6 |
| Whitchurch | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 48 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Andover | 17 | 22 | 39 | 60 | 17 | 77 | 28 | 32 | 60 | 176 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Kingsclere | 10 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 15 | 26 | 41 | 92 | — | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 359 | 473 | 832 | 1,256 | 919 | 2,175 | 967 | 915 | 1,882 | 4,889 | 123 | 188 | 311 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 31 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 14 | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 34 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 8 | 10 | 18 | 29 | 7 | 36 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 72 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 48 |
| 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 17 | – | – | – | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | 5 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 34 | 80 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 24 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 15 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 36 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 36 | 31 | 67 | 48 | 82 | 130 | 34 | 77 | 111 | 350 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 63 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 15 | 27 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 76 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| 9 | 4 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | – | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 8 | – | 3 | 3 | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 6 | 19 | 25 | 8 | 33 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 58 |
| 20 | 12 | 32 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 79 | 54 | 133 | 226 | 191 | 417 | 197 | 168 | 365 | 176 | 167 | 343 | 1,310 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 33 |
| 20 | 23 | 43 | 5 | 21 | 26 | – | – | – | 31 | 23 | 54 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 55 | 76 | 209 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 9 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 50 | – | 9 | 9 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 143 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 45 | 13 | 58 | 86 |
| 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 82 |
| 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 19 | – | – | – | 12 | 1 | 13 | 36 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 128 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 60 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 29 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 4 | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 63 |
| 34 | 30 | 64 | 11 | 40 | 51 | 40 | 52 | 92 | 226 | 172 | 398 | 138 | 107 | 245 | 232 | 206 | 438 | 1,288 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BERKS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newbury | 9 | 14 | 23 | 60 | 21 | 81 | 54 | 36 | 90 | 194 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Hungerford | 16 | 31 | 47 | 44 | 19 | 63 | 23 | 35 | 58 | 168 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Faringdon | 5 | 19 | 24 | 42 | 26 | 68 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 136 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Abingdon | 25 | 29 | 54 | 36 | 16 | 52 | 23 | 60 | 83 | 189 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Wantage | 3 | 7 | 10 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 113 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Wallingford | 7 | 15 | 22 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 138 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Bradfield | 17 | 17 | 34 | 73 | 20 | 93 | 40 | 38 | 78 | 205 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Reading | 9 | 11 | 20 | 101 | 79 | 180 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 217 | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| Wokingham | 8 | 15 | 23 | 39 | 23 | 62 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 94 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Cookham | 11 | 24 | 35 | 42 | 16 | 58 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 125 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| East Hampstead | 4 | 5 | 9 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 65 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Windsor | 13 | 28 | 41 | 81 | 36 | 117 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 219 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 127 | 215 | 342 | 610 | 319 | 929 | 285 | 307 | 592 | 1,863 | 46 | 65 | 111 |
| **SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **MIDDLESEX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staines | 6 | 15 | 21 | 68 | 43 | 111 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 197 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Uxbridge | 15 | 7 | 22 | 77 | 33 | 110 | 37 | 17 | 54 | 186 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Brentford | 9 | 41 | 50 | 159 | 112 | 271 | 90 | 74 | 164 | 485 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Hendon | 3 | 12 | 15 | 102 | 35 | 137 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 208 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Barnet | – | 4 | 4 | 85 | 39 | 124 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 139 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Edmonton | 103 | 71 | 174 | 198 | 111 | 309 | 126 | 113 | 239 | 722 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 136 | 150 | 286 | 689 | 373 | 1,062 | 316 | 273 | 589 | 1,937 | 24 | 25 | 49 |
| **HERTFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ware | 20 | 14 | 34 | 61 | 22 | 83 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 171 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Bishops' Stortford | – | 18 | 18 | 126 | 56 | 182 | 42 | 49 | 91 | 291 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Buntingford | 20 | 5 | 25 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 77 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Royston | 24 | 27 | 51 | 48 | 16 | 64 | 30 | 44 | 74 | 189 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Hitchin | 23 | 25 | 48 | 94 | 29 | 123 | 33 | 25 | 58 | 229 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Hertford | 16 | 13 | 29 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 115 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Hatfield | 7 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 14 | 46 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 68 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Welwyn | 1 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 29 | – | – | – |
| St. Albans | 6 | 9 | 15 | 53 | 39 | 92 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 142 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Watford | 28 | 17 | 45 | 84 | 39 | 123 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 237 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 21 | 8 | 29 | 33 | 15 | 48 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 97 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Berkhampstead | 11 | 12 | 23 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 177 | 153 | 330 | 632 | 269 | 901 | 238 | 264 | 502 | 1,733 | 45 | 47 | 92 |
| **BUCKINGHAM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | 9 | 18 | 27 | 73 | 32 | 105 | 32 | 29 | 61 | 193 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Eton | 11 | 10 | 21 | 75 | 40 | 115 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 164 | – | 6 | 6 |
| Wycombe | 27 | 36 | 63 | 99 | 36 | 135 | 62 | 53 | 115 | 313 | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Aylesbury | 40 | 35 | 75 | 39 | 13 | 52 | 61 | 45 | 106 | 233 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Winslow | 2 | 3 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 61 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Newport Pagnell | 12 | 25 | 37 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 39 | 36 | 75 | 176 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Buckingham | 8 | 14 | 22 | 23 | 35 | 58 | 18 | 35 | 53 | 133 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 109 | 141 | 250 | 365 | 196 | 561 | 246 | 216 | 462 | 1,273 | 24 | 37 | 61 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 26 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 38 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | 37 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 48 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 27 |
| 13 | 6 | 19 | – | – | – | 5 | – | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 29 | 77 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 11 | – | 11 | – | – | – | 29 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 57 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 49 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 64 |
| 14 | 11 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 102 | 73 | 175 | 78 | 46 | 124 | 87 | 64 | 151 | 565 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 59 |
| 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 17 | 8 | 25 | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 63 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | 6 | 6 | 17 | 28 | 45 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 147 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 20 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 57 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 83 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 135 |
| 7 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 67 | 54 | 121 | 84 | 42 | 126 | 70 | 65 | 135 | 68 | 66 | 134 | 544 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 50 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 89 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 48 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 90 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 11 | 9 | 20 | – | – | – | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 76 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | 1 | 1 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 22 |
| 12 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 38 | 28 | 66 | 110 | 42 | 152 | 86 | 62 | 1 48 | 81 | 55 | 136 | 526 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 68 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 28 | 10 | 2 | 12 | – | 3 | 3 | 53 |
| – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 1 | – | 1 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 60 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 63 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 65 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 12 | – | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 70 | 37 | 107 | 74 | 54 | 128 | 39 | 50 | 89 | 369 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OXFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henley | 25 | 20 | 45 | 36 | 27 | 63 | 55 | 40 | 95 | 203 | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Thame | 6 | 14 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 33 | 25 | 29 | 54 | 107 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Headington | 26 | 21 | 47 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 26 | 30 | 56 | 131 | – | – | – |
| Oxford | 22 | 24 | 46 | 88 | 48 | 136 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 192 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Bicester | 3 | 12 | 15 | 31 | 16 | 47 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 105 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Woodstock | 2 | 15 | 17 | 30 | 13 | 43 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 105 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Witney | 15 | 20 | 35 | 42 | 27 | 69 | 30 | 40 | 70 | 174 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Chipping Norton | 9 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 78 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Banbury | 9 | 25 | 34 | 52 | 35 | 87 | 64 | 51 | 115 | 236 | 5 | 13 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 117 | 156 | 273 | 342 | 193 | 535 | 273 | 250 | 523 | 1,331 | 38 | 61 | 99 |
| **NORTHAMPTON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackley | 1 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 120 | – | 5 | 5 |
| Towcester | 3 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Potterspury | 2 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 8 | 36 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 65 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Hardingstone | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Northampton | 8 | 18 | 26 | 41 | 39 | 80 | 46 | 40 | 86 | 192 | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Daventry | 11 | 14 | 25 | 49 | 15 | 64 | 36 | 36 | 72 | 161 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Brixworth | 6 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 82 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Wellingborough | 32 | 28 | 60 | 38 | 16 | 54 | 44 | 34 | 78 | 192 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Kettering | 15 | 25 | 40 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 35 | 12 | 47 | 127 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Thrapston | 2 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 68 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Oundle | 3 | 14 | 17 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 16 | 27 | 43 | 98 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Peterborough | 35 | 25 | 60 | 51 | 12 | 63 | 34 | 32 | 66 | 189 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 118 | 168 | 286 | 338 | 170 | 508 | 310 | 279 | 589 | 1,383 | 51 | 54 | 105 |
| **HUNTINGDON.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | 9 | 25 | 34 | 54 | 12 | 66 | 37 | 39 | 76 | 176 | 1 | – | 1 |
| St. Ives | 16 | 6 | 22 | 47 | 21 | 68 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 119 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| St. Neot's | 17 | 6 | 23 | 39 | 19 | 58 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 126 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 42 | 37 | 79 | 140 | 52 | 192 | 76 | 74 | 150 | 421 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| **BEDFORD.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | 16 | 17 | 33 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 222 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Biggleswade | 47 | 30 | 77 | 60 | 13 | 73 | 34 | 28 | 62 | 212 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Ampthill | 12 | 6 | 18 | 26 | 12 | 38 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 109 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Woburn | 37 | 11 | 48 | 50 | 14 | 64 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 161 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 10 | 9 | 19 | 40 | 10 | 50 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 105 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Luton | 17 | 8 | 25 | 89 | 34 | 123 | 53 | 27 | 80 | 228 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 139 | 81 | 220 | 325 | 123 | 448 | 200 | 169 | 369 | 1,037 | 22 | 31 | 53 |
| **CAMBRIDGE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caxton and Arrington | 34 | 19 | 53 | 37 | 7 | 44 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 147 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Chesterton | 2 | 12 | 14 | 36 | 17 | 53 | 33 | 23 | 56 | 123 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Cambridge | 47 | 24 | 71 | 49 | 36 | 85 | 56 | 36 | 92 | 248 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Linton | 20 | 8 | 28 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 123 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Newmarket | 16 | 25 | 41 | 99 | 40 | 139 | 35 | 46 | 81 | 261 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ely | 5 | 8 | 13 | 51 | 22 | 73 | 18 | 38 | 56 | 142 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| North Witchford | 9 | 20 | 29 | 53 | 23 | 76 | 43 | 43 | 86 | 191 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Whittlesey | 17 | 12 | 29 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 91 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Wisbeach | 19 | 37 | 56 | 87 | 38 | 125 | 55 | 63 | 118 | 299 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 169 | 165 | 334 | 462 | 206 | 668 | 304 | 319 | 623 | 1,625 | 24 | 39 | 63 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 5 | – | 5 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 57 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 60 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 65 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 57 | 82 | 56 | 138 | 52 | 37 | 89 | 327 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 4 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 11 | 7 | 18 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | 33 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 17 | – | – | – | 28 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 10 | 12 | – | 9 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 7 | 18 | 18 |
| – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 3 | – | 3 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 47 |
| 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 60 | 22 | 82 | 38 | 46 | 84 | 324 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 34 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 27 | 10 | 37 | 41 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 36 | 23 | 59 | 99 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 34 | 17 | 51 | 92 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 32 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 44 |
| 13 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 72 |
| 14 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 47 | 17 | 64 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 63 | 51 | 114 | 313 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 2 | – | 2 | 22 | 6 | 28 | 49 |
| 7 | – | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 20 | – | – | – | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 6 | 7 | 13 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 17 |
| 5 | 8 | 13 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 31 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 71 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 47 | – | – | – | 64 |
| 14 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 28 | 25 | 53 | 64 | 59 | 123 | 63 | 45 | 108 | 43 | 23 | 66 | 381 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied), | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Work-house. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ESSEX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Ham | 30 | 109 | 139 | 287 | 183 | 470 | 150 | 106 | 256 | 865 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| Epping | 2 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 30 | 71 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 106 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Ongar | 11 | 17 | 28 | 30 | 7 | 37 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 111 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Romford | 80 | 48 | 128 | 95 | 52 | 147 | 83 | 60 | 143 | 418 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Orsett | 3 | 5 | 8 | 66 | 20 | 86 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 141 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Billericay | 5 | 5 | 10 | 77 | 48 | 125 | 27 | 28 | 55 | 190 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Chelmsford | 18 | 26 | 44 | 98 | 52 | 150 | 55 | 85 | 140 | 334 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Rochford | 5 | 3 | 8 | 84 | 30 | 114 | 33 | 44 | 77 | 199 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Maldon | 22 | 20 | 42 | 43 | 33 | 76 | 52 | 40 | 92 | 210 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tendring | 22 | 21 | 43 | 60 | 16 | 76 | 42 | 33 | 75 | 194 | 4 | – | 4 |
| Colchester | 33 | 31 | 64 | 75 | 68 | 143 | 47 | 44 | 91 | 298 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 7 | 8 | 15 | 68 | 49 | 117 | 45 | 56 | 101 | 233 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Witham | 41 | 11 | 52 | 55 | 39 | 94 | 29 | 42 | 71 | 217 | – | – | – |
| Halstead | 14 | 25 | 39 | 63 | 19 | 82 | 51 | 50 | 101 | 222 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Braintree | 32 | 20 | 52 | 55 | 31 | 86 | 59 | 40 | 99 | 237 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Dunmow | 54 | 27 | 81 | 58 | 10 | 68 | 53 | 59 | 112 | 261 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Saffron Walden | 29 | 27 | 56 | 65 | 47 | 112 | 41 | 35 | 76 | 244 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 408 | 404 | 812 | 1,320 | 734 | 2,054 | 820 | 794 | 1,614 | 4,480 | 70 | 84 | 154 |
| **SUFFOLK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risbridge | 33 | 26 | 59 | 55 | 17 | 72 | 36 | 60 | 96 | 227 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Sudbury | 12 | 4 | 16 | 83 | 32 | 115 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 207 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Cosford | 29 | 16 | 45 | 65 | 19 | 84 | 24 | 27 | 51 | 180 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| Thingoe | 14 | 18 | 32 | 34 | 11 | 45 | 27 | 30 | 57 | 134 | – | – | – |
| Bury St. Edmunds | 15 | 15 | 30 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 30 | 18 | 48 | 135 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mildenhall | 1 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 46 | – | – | – |
| Stow | 20 | 19 | 39 | 38 | 9 | 47 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 156 | – | – | – |
| Hartismere | 27 | 32 | 59 | 33 | 15 | 48 | 41 | 48 | 89 | 196 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hoxne | 22 | 37 | 59 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 38 | 52 | 90 | 194 | – | 5 | 5 |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 13 | 10 | 23 | 44 | 30 | 74 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 160 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Samford | 5 | 5 | 10 | 38 | 18 | 56 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 93 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Ipswich | 62 | 58 | 120 | 96 | 40 | 136 | 77 | 60 | 137 | 393 | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| Woodbridge | 4 | 3 | 7 | 54 | 32 | 86 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 158 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Plomesgate | 3 | 18 | 21 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 129 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Blything | 6 | 15 | 21 | 81 | 39 | 120 | 37 | 54 | 91 | 232 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Wangford | 13 | 14 | 27 | 54 | 35 | 89 | 38 | 39 | 77 | 193 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 3 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 114 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 282 | 310 | 592 | 829 | 366 | 1,195 | 569 | 591 | 1,160 | 2,947 | 59 | 63 | 122 |
| **NORFOLK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth | 17 | 31 | 48 | 145 | 126 | 271 | 69 | 39 | 108 | 427 | 23 | 28 | 51 |
| Fleggs, East and West | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 50 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 3 | 10 | 13 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 85 | – | – | – |
| Erpingham | 17 | 30 | 47 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 26 | 35 | 61 | 146 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Brinton | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Aylsham | 2 | 17 | 19 | 28 | 14 | 42 | 37 | 52 | 89 | 150 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| St. Faith's | 11 | 18 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 126 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Norwich | 95 | 98 | 193 | 241 | 129 | 370 | 129 | 139 | 268 | 831 | 27 | 38 | 65 |
| Forehoe | 5 | 19 | 24 | 29 | 16 | 45 | 34 | 24 | 58 | 127 | – | 7 | 7 |
| Henstead | 7 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 91 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Blofield | 10 | 28 | 38 | 34 | 8 | 42 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 145 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 7 | 29 | 36 | 52 | 20 | 72 | 34 | 32 | 66 | 174 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Depwade | 8 | 13 | 21 | 45 | 30 | 75 | 33 | 44 | 77 | 173 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Guiltcross | 15 | 24 | 39 | 34 | 21 | 55 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 146 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Wayland | 9 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 78 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 6 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 13 | 64 | 77 | 71 | 148 | 265 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Walsingham | 21 | 18 | 39 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 99 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Docking | 1 | 5 | 6 | 53 | 17 | 70 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 114 | 2 | 4 | 6 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 72 | 64 | 136 | 21 | 26 | 47 | 28 | 61 | 89 | 283 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 110 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | 27 |
| – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 18 | – | 5 | 5 | 53 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 23 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 94 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | – | 2 | 51 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 64 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 12 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 17 | 29 | 46 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 127 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 25 | – | – | – | 36 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – | 13 | 12 | 25 | 37 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 54 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 16 | 6 | 22 | 30 | 10 | 40 | – | – | – | 63 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 86 |
| 9 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 68 | 58 | 126 | 241 | 210 | 451 | 196 | 130 | 326 | 101 | 154 | 255 | 1,206 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | – | – | – | 9 | 8 | 17 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 17 | 52 | 8 | 8 | 16 | – | – | – | 70 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 8 | 28 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 26 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 39 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 17 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 42 | 13 | 55 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 46 | 37 | 83 | 185 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 16 | 14 | 30 | – | – | – | 57 |
| 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 9 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| 8 | 6 | 14 | – | 4 | 4 | 34 | 36 | 70 | 219 | 129 | 348 | 68 | 64 | 132 | 105 | 70 | 175 | 743 |
| 6 | 14 | 20 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 8 | – | 8 | 8 | 34 | 42 | 120 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 10 |
| 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 32 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 11 | 13 | 24 | 28 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 10 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 72 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 50 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 44 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 41 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 10 | – | 10 | 59 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 9 | – | 2 | 2 | 18 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates. (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORFOLK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Freebridge Lynn | 1 | 17 | 18 | 28 | 7 | 35 | 33 | 25 | 58 | 111 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| King's Lynn | 19 | 33 | 52 | 33 | 24 | 57 | 47 | 35 | 82 | 191 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Downham | 10 | 14 | 24 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 143 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Swaffham | 5 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Thetford | 14 | 15 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 47 | 35 | 26 | 61 | 137 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 286 | 526 | 812 | 1,018 | 532 | 1,550 | 798 | 752 | 1,550 | 3,912 | 92 | 138 | 230 |
| **SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highworth and Swindon | 18 | 37 | 55 | 38 | 9 | 47 | 19 | 53 | 72 | 174 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 3 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 34 | 27 | 61 | 100 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Malmesbury | 5 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 11 | 48 | 37 | 35 | 72 | 152 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Chippenham | 10 | 29 | 39 | 49 | 32 | 81 | 65 | 46 | 111 | 231 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Calne | 6 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 12 | 37 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 118 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Marlborough | 6 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 83 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Devizes | 12 | 30 | 42 | 45 | 23 | 68 | 50 | 53 | 103 | 213 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Melksham | 23 | 33 | 56 | 50 | 7 | 57 | 31 | 34 | 65 | 178 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Bradford | 14 | 20 | 34 | 29 | 13 | 42 | 33 | 22 | 55 | 131 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 3 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 92 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Warminster | 8 | 31 | 39 | 36 | 17 | 53 | 36 | 29 | 65 | 157 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Pewsey | 18 | 13 | 31 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 94 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Amesbury | 6 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 93 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Alderbury | 5 | 9 | 14 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 121 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Salisbury | 18 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 31 | 17 | 48 | 103 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Wilton | 4 | 12 | 16 | 35 | 21 | 56 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 112 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Tisbury | 8 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 17 | 34 | 51 | 99 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Mere | 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 65 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 168 | 338 | 506 | 507 | 240 | 747 | 535 | 528 | 1,063 | 2,316 | 58 | 62 | 120 |
| DORSET. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shaftesbury | 7 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 77 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Sturminster | 7 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 37 | 79 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Blandford | 6 | 15 | 21 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 112 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 8 | 20 | 28 | 26 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 102 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Poole | 15 | 14 | 29 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 107 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | – | 5 | 5 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 107 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Weymouth | 4 | 15 | 19 | 53 | 17 | 70 | 28 | 39 | 67 | 156 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Dorchester | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 37 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Cerne | – | 16 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 64 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Sherborne | 4 | 12 | 16 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 32 | 22 | 54 | 106 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Beaminster | 4 | 9 | 13 | 24 | 10 | 34 | 38 | 32 | 70 | 117 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Bridport | 3 | 7 | 10 | 43 | 27 | 70 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 123 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 58 | 139 | 197 | 306 | 156 | 462 | 267 | 261 | 528 | 1,187 | 33 | 41 | 74 |
| DEVON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axminster | 3 | 13 | 16 | 30 | 26 | 56 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 132 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Honiton | – | 23 | 23 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 36 | 30 | 66 | 117 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| St. Thomas | – | 21 | 21 | 83 | 38 | 121 | 35 | 41 | 76 | 218 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| Exeter | 27 | 22 | 49 | 71 | 96 | 167 | 37 | 39 | 76 | 292 | 18 | 24 | 42 |
| Newton Abbott | 2 | 20 | 22 | 92 | 65 | 157 | 46 | 53 | 99 | 278 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Totnes | 12 | 12 | 24 | 67 | 46 | 113 | 41 | 38 | 79 | 216 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Kingsbridge | – | 13 | 13 | 43 | 37 | 80 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 129 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 1 | 26 | 27 | 50 | 12 | 62 | 17 | 38 | 55 | 144 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Plymouth | 3 | 48 | 51 | 197 | 181 | 378 | 80 | 90 | 170 | 599 | 33 | 20 | 53 |
| East Stonehouse | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Stoke Damerel | 9 | 64 | 73 | 111 | 154 | 265 | 67 | 63 | 130 | 468 | 8 | 16 | 24 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 8 | 13 | 21 | – | – | – | 23 |
| 10 | 22 | 32 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 48 | 85 | 108 | 81 | 189 | 123 | 83 | 206 | 99 | 95 | 194 | 714 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 18 |
| 2 | 11 | 13 | – | – | – | 19 | 16 | 35 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 20 | – | – | – | 87 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 77 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 55 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 30 | – | – | – | 48 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 21 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 10 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | – | 8 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 11 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 23 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – | 7 | 9 | 16 | 29 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | 17 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 41 | 44 | 85 | 103 | 105 | 208 | 92 | 47 | 139 | 51 | 48 | 99 | 569 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 1 | – | 1 | 27 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 26 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 9 | – | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | 23 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 47 | 62 | 109 | 37 | 17 | 54 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 243 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | 27 |
| 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 24 | 12 | 36 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 47 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | 30 | 38 | 68 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 134 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 10 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 54 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 40 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | 10 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 46 |
| 7 | 18 | 25 | – | 5 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 8 | 35 | 43 | 209 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 19 |
| – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 121 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEVON—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tavistock | – | 36 | 36 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 58 | 56 | 114 | 220 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Okehampton | – | 4 | 4 | 32 | 24 | 56 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 102 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Crediton | 2 | 14 | 16 | 33 | 26 | 59 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 122 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Tiverton | 2 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 122 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| South Molton | – | 10 | 10 | 31 | 9 | 40 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 92 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Barnstaple | 1 | 26 | 27 | 61 | 41 | 102 | 38 | 43 | 81 | 210 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Torrington | 6 | 35 | 41 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 114 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Bideford | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 89 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Holsworthy | – | 12 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 76 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 74 | 421 | 495 | 1,051 | 876 | 1,927 | 690 | 704 | 1,394 | 3,816 | 139 | 145 | 284 |
| **CORNWALL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stratton | – | 11 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 48 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Camelford | – | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 63 | – | – | – |
| Launceston | – | 14 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 90 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| St. Germans | – | 11 | 11 | 35 | 18 | 53 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 89 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Liskeard | – | 19 | 19 | 29 | 34 | 63 | 30 | 59 | 89 | 171 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Bodmin | 6 | 40 | 46 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 41 | 48 | 89 | 181 | 1 | – | 1 |
| St. Columb Major | – | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 90 | – | 10 | 10 |
| St. Austell | – | 31 | 31 | 43 | 39 | 82 | 48 | 54 | 102 | 215 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Truro | – | 27 | 27 | 41 | 69 | 110 | 58 | 62 | 120 | 257 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Falmouth | 1 | 8 | 9 | 39 | 56 | 95 | 35 | 45 | 80 | 184 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Helston | 1 | 45 | 46 | 37 | 49 | 86 | 52 | 50 | 102 | 234 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Redruth | – | 46 | 46 | 49 | 55 | 104 | 94 | 99 | 193 | 343 | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Penzance | – | 9 | 9 | 50 | 77 | 127 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 217 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Scilly Islands | No return. | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | – | – |
| TOTAL | 8 | 285 | 293 | 405 | 445 | 850 | 492 | 547 | 1,039 | 2,182 | 28 | 65 | 93 |
| **SOMERSET.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williton | 1 | 24 | 25 | 44 | 19 | 63 | 49 | 35 | 84 | 172 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Dulverton | – | 8 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 44 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Wellington | – | – | – | 35 | 27 | 62 | 35 | 28 | 63 | 125 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Taunton | 5 | 24 | 29 | 74 | 47 | 121 | 60 | 59 | 119 | 269 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Bridgwater | – | 5 | 5 | 82 | 79 | 161 | 62 | 44 | 106 | 272 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Langport | 1 | 7 | 8 | 35 | 18 | 53 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 105 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Chard | 6 | 16 | 22 | 31 | 15 | 46 | 42 | 35 | 77 | 145 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Yeovil | 4 | 13 | 17 | 32 | 25 | 57 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 128 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Wincanton | 3 | 16 | 19 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 45 | 28 | 73 | 156 | – | 12 | 12 |
| Frome | 18 | 30 | 48 | 47 | 17 | 64 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 202 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Shepton Mallet | 4 | 12 | 16 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 31 | 41 | 72 | 153 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Wells | 10 | 11 | 21 | 54 | 38 | 92 | 41 | 46 | 87 | 200 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Axbridge | 1 | 6 | 7 | 45 | 20 | 65 | 49 | 34 | 83 | 155 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Clutton | 1 | 12 | 13 | 37 | 21 | 58 | 37 | 40 | 77 | 148 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Bath | 25 | 61 | 86 | 229 | 228 | 457 | 139 | 100 | 239 | 782 | 45 | 51 | 96 |
| Keynsham | 4 | 17 | 21 | 39 | 19 | 58 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 144 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Bedminster | 20 | 44 | 64 | 94 | 55 | 149 | 68 | 62 | 130 | 343 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 103 | 306 | 409 | 958 | 690 | 1,648 | 806 | 680 | 1,486 | 3,543 | 125 | 162 | 287 |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLOUCESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 65 | 102 | 167 | 86 | 395 | 681 | 183 | 187 | 370 | 1,218 | 57 | 87 | 144 |
| Clifton | 103 | 128 | 231 | 91 | 125 | 316 | 136 | 105 | 241 | 788 | 47 | 58 | 105 |
| Chipping Sodbury | – | 14 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 104 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Thornbury | 2 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 68 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Dursley | 10 | 17 | 27 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 116 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | – | 15 | 15 | 53 | 25 | 78 | 27 | 40 | 67 | 160 | 3 | 3 | 6 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 4 | 6 | 10 | – | – | – | 21 | 18 | 39 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 10 | – | 3 | 3 | 80 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 3 | 15 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 14 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 8 | 9 | 17 | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 15 | – | – | – | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 15 |
| 18 | 30 | 48 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 66 | 66 | 132 | 185 | 184 | 369 | 120 | 119 | 239 | 105 | 140 | 245 | 1,065 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 8 | 24 | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | – | – | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 55 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 19 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 11 | 3 | 14 | – | 23 | 23 | 75 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 29 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 1 | – | 1 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 | 9 | 11 | – | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 80 | 92 | 172 | 57 | 54 | 111 | 18 | 78 | 96 | 421 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 42 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 71 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 110 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 5 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 21 | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 59 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 85 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 43 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 18 | 33 | – | – | – | 28 | 33 | 61 | 95 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 29 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 29 | 41 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 108 |
| 15 | 13 | 28 | – | 1 | 1 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 23 | 24 | 47 | 34 | 42 | 76 | .. | – | – | 188 |
| 3 | 5 | 8 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 56 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 42 |
| 19 | 22 | 41 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 50 | 59 | 109 | 185 | 177 | 362 | 147 | 143 | 290 | 127 | 125 | 25 | 1,065 |
| 9 | 19 | 28 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 51 | 67 | 118 | 17 | 19 | 36 | 87 | 142 | 229 | 439 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 105 | 114 | 219 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 258 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | – | – | – | 16 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 36 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates. (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLOUCESTER—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newent | 4 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 59 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Gloucester | 1 | 19 | 20 | 71 | 68 | 139 | 30 | 34 | 64 | 223 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Wheatenhurst | 5 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 52 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Stroud | 21 | 37 | 58 | 96 | 51 | 147 | 67 | 55 | 122 | 327 | 13 | 24 | 37 |
| Tetbury | – | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 19 | – | – | – |
| Cirencester | 33 | 55 | 88 | 45 | 19 | 64 | 51 | 44 | 95 | 247 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Northleach | 2 | 12 | 14 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 81 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 70 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Winchcomb | 1 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 18 | 61 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 96 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Cheltenham | 7 | 33 | 40 | 134 | 66 | 200 | 55 | 75 | 130 | 370 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Tewkesbury | 3 | 5 | 8 | 36 | 27 | 63 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 107 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 264 | 477 | 741 | 1,094 | 876 | 1,970 | 694 | 700 | 1,394 | 4,105 | 157 | 239 | 396 |
| HEREFORD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ledbury | 1 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 34 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 74 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ross | 2 | 8 | 10 | 32 | 13 | 45 | 29 | 20 | 49 | 104 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Hereford | 8 | 30 | 38 | 60 | 26 | 86 | 64 | 51 | 115 | 239 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Dore | 16 | 12 | 28 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 92 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Weobley | – | 9 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 70 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Bromyard | 7 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 81 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Leominster | 6 | 10 | 16 | 29 | 13 | 42 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 83 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 40 | 87 | 127 | 196 | 84 | 280 | 179 | 157 | 336 | 743 | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| SALOP. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ludlow | 2 | 12 | 14 | 42 | 25 | 67 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 135 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Clun | 17 | 22 | 39 | 24 | 12 | 36 | 24 | 29 | 53 | 128 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Church Stretton | 4 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 54 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | – | 7 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bridgnorth | 1 | 13 | 14 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 80 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Shiffnal | – | 7 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Madeley | 3 | 8 | 11 | 46 | 24 | 70 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 94 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Atcham | – | 14 | 14 | 40 | 32 | 72 | 38 | 34 | 72 | 158 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Shrewsbury | 5 | 7 | 12 | 60 | 44 | 104 | 35 | 24 | 59 | 175 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Oswestry | 5 | 16 | 21 | 39 | 28 | 67 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 135 | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| Ellesmere | – | 9 | 9 | 40 | 21 | 61 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 110 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Wem | 7 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 74 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Whitchurch | 3 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 57 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Drayton | 6 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 74 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Wellington | 8 | 29 | 37 | 40 | 14 | 54 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 158 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Newport | – | 14 | 14 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 88 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 190 | 251 | 504 | 307 | 811 | 287 | 263 | 550 | 1,612 | 38 | 89 | 127 |
| STAFFORD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stafford | 2 | 4 | 6 | 69 | 37 | 106 | 30 | 52 | 82 | 194 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Stone | 5 | 15 | 20 | 50 | 13 | 63 | 4 | 18 | 22 | 105 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9 | 29 | 38 | 29 | 17 | 46 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 132 | – | – | – |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 4 | 9 | 13 | 58 | 35 | 93 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 186 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 106 | 113 | 219 | 97 | 41 | 138 | 141 | 126 | 267 | 624 | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| Leek | 4 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 106 | 2 | 8 | 10 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 25 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 124 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 |
| 13 | 22 | 35 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 68 | 125 | 241 | 264 | 505 | 100 | 90 | 190 | 127 | 170 | 297 | 1,185 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 23 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 37 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 7 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 63 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 16 | 6 | 22 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 12 | 1 | 13 | 29 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 53 | 39 | 92 | 27 | 14 | 41 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 214 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | – | 5 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | 20 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 22 | 2 | 24 | – | – | – | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | – | 10 | 3 | 5 | 8 | – | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 20 | 9 | 29 | – | 6 | 6 | 53 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 49 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 15 | – | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 11 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 1 | – | 1 | 37 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 112 | 79 | 191 | 98 | 56 | 154 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 481 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | 13 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 25 | 71 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 5 | – | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 48 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 166 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 36 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1 Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAFFORD—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstonefield (part of) | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Cheadle | – | 2 | 2 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 70 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Uttoxeter | 3 | 4 | 7 | 32 | 19 | 51 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 83 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Burton-on-Trent | – | 12 | 12 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 36 | 39 | 75 | 143 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Tamworth | 7 | 7 | 14 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 100 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Lichfield | 9 | 6 | 15 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 21 | 13 | 34 | 102 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Penkridge | 2 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 90 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Seisdon | 7 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 55 | – | – | – |
| Wolverhampton | 31 | 119 | 150 | 272 | 157 | 429 | 178 | 132 | 310 | 889 | 39 | 40 | 79 |
| Walsall | 3 | 14 | 17 | 97 | 75 | 172 | 51 | 61 | 112 | 301 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| West Bromwich | 34 | 60 | 94 | 172 | 116 | 288 | 136 | 113 | 249 | 631 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| Dudley | 8 | 92 | 100 | 227 | 144 | 371 | 107 | 121 | 228 | 699 | 24 | 41 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 234 | 512 | 746 | 1,294 | 777 | 2,071 | 872 | 830 | 1,702 | 4,519 | 142 | 188 | 330 |
| **WORCESTER.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stourbridge | 8 | 43 | 51 | 147 | 89 | 236 | 75 | 119 | 194 | 481 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| Kidderminster | 7 | 11 | 18 | 94 | 62 | 156 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 239 | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Tenbury | – | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 42 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Martley | 1 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 32 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 69 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Worcester | 24 | 22 | 46 | 76 | 44 | 120 | 63 | 48 | 111 | 277 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 1 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 91 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Evesham | 5 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 19 | 32 | 51 | 120 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Pershore | – | – | – | 22 | 9 | 31 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 60 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Droitwich | 5 | 9 | 14 | 43 | 22 | 65 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 111 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Bromsgrove | 7 | 11 | 18 | 52 | 34 | 86 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 165 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| King's Norton | 5 | 20 | 25 | 53 | 30 | 83 | 40 | 48 | 88 | 196 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 63 | 155 | 218 | 575 | 349 | 924 | 333 | 376 | 709 | 1,851 | 29 | 72 | 101 |
| **WARWICK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | 112 | 253 | 365 | 599 | 423 | 1,022 | 244 | 349 | 593 | 1,980 | 91 | 80 | 171 |
| Aston | 8 | 26 | 34 | 82 | 64 | 146 | 75 | 66 | 141 | 321 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Meriden | 13 | 15 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 69 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Atherstone | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 46 | – | 7 | 7 |
| Nuneaton | 1 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 68 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Foleshill | 8 | 15 | 23 | 49 | 30 | 79 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 134 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Coventry | 22 | 41 | 63 | 130 | 75 | 205 | 57 | 50 | 107 | 375 | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Rugby | 21 | 5 | 26 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 110 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Solihull | 4 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 85 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Warwick | 12 | 14 | 26 | 113 | 28 | 141 | 29 | 49 | 78 | 245 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 8 | 11 | 19 | 44 | 15 | 59 | 28 | 10 | 38 | 116 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Alcester | – | 10 | 10 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 12 | 28 | 40 | 115 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 5 | 11 | 16 | 40 | 8 | 48 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 96 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Southam | 5 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 78 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 221 | 432 | 653 | 1,214 | 746 | 1,960 | 555 | 670 | 1,225 | 3,838 | 140 | 158 | 298 |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lutterworth | 8 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 23 | 11 | 34 | 84 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Market Harborough | – | 11 | 11 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 30 | 19 | 49 | 102 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Billesdon | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Blaby | 2 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 28 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 51 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Hinckley | 5 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 4 | 27 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 62 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Market Bosworth | 1 | 11 | 12 | 31 | 10 | 41 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 90 | 5 | 3 | 8 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 16 | – | – | – | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 26 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 23 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 30 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 26 |
| 10 | 16 | 26 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 46 | 28 | 74 | 44 | 18 | 62 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 291 |
| 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 43 | 36 | 79 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 154 |
| 10 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 48 | 42 | 90 | 193 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 60 | 61 | 121 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 34 | 52 | 86 | 294 |
| 32 | 25 | 57 | 25 | 38 | 63 | 140 | 90 | 230 | 245 | 205 | 450 | 139 | 122 | 261 | 234 | 179 | 413 | 1,474 |
| – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 106 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 110 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 13 | 18 | 31 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 86 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | – | 1 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 41 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 55 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 11 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 72 |
| 4 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 50 | 40 | 90 | 77 | 69 | 146 | 52 | 47 | 99 | 112 | 104 | 216 | 574 |
| 18 | 16 | 34 | 12 | 38 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 147 | 166 | 313 | 86 | 90 | 176 | 168 | 133 | 301 | 924 |
| 10 | 14 | 24 | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 17 | – | 3 | 3 | 90 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 22 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 24 | 57 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 34 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 36 | 10 | 46 | 85 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 12 | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 28 |
| 29 | 31 | 60 | 13 | 39 | 52 | 54 | 37 | 91 | 238 | 234 | 472 | 160 | 132 | 292 | 248 | 167 | 415 | 1,382 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 18 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTER—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 5 | 25 | 30 | 53 | 20 | 73 | 22 | 42 | 64 | 167 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Loughborough | 9 | 29 | 38 | 59 | 34 | 93 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 175 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 7 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 110 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Leicester | 96 | 85 | 181 | 197 | 116 | 313 | 151 | 93 | 244 | 738 | 44 | 23 | 67 |
| Melton Mowbray | 11 | 21 | 32 | 34 | 14 | 48 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 138 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 145 | 219 | 364 | 502 | 263 | 765 | 344 | 269 | 613 | 1,742 | 91 | 68 | 159 |
| RUTLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakham | 7 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 6 | 33 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 66 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Uppingham | 3 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 58 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 10 | 20 | 46 | 13 | 59 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 124 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| LINCOLN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stamford | 5 | 13 | 18 | 64 | 18 | 82 | 43 | 27 | 70 | 170 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Bourn | 24 | 16 | 40 | 45 | 17 | 62 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 150 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Spalding | 9 | 19 | 28 | 100 | 29 | 129 | 45 | 39 | 84 | 241 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Holbeach | 14 | 17 | 31 | 63 | 30 | 93 | 34 | 39 | 73 | 197 | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Boston | 18 | 26 | 44 | 60 | 42 | 102 | 42 | 47 | 89 | 235 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Sleaford | 16 | 18 | 34 | 35 | 18 | 53 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 152 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Grantham | 14 | 17 | 31 | 54 | 13 | 67 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 150 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Lincoln | 10 | 32 | 42 | 50 | 26 | 76 | 54 | 53 | 107 | 225 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Horncastle | 13 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 21 | 64 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 146 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Spilsby | – | 9 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 49 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 106 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Louth | 2 | 14 | 16 | 45 | 27 | 72 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 157 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Caistor | 13 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 15 | 44 | 37 | 22 | 59 | 133 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Glanford Brigg | 6 | 19 | 25 | 32 | 6 | 38 | 27 | 37 | 64 | 127 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Gainsborough | – | 7 | 7 | 34 | 25 | 59 | 36 | 29 | 65 | 131 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 144 | 239 | 383 | 689 | 301 | 990 | 479 | 468 | 947 | 2,320 | 43 | 79 | 122 |
| NOTTINGHAM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Retford | 7 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 77 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Worksop | 2 | 24 | 26 | 45 | 25 | 70 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 165 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Mansfield | 7 | 22 | 29 | 39 | 26 | 65 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 131 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Basford | 13 | 55 | 68 | 105 | 37 | 142 | 66 | 53 | 119 | 329 | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| Radford | 4 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 70 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Nottingham | 34 | 62 | 96 | 286 | 229 | 515 | 144 | 98 | 242 | 853 | 47 | 61 | 108 |
| Southwell | | 12 | 14 | 36 | 19 | 55 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 111 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Newark | 10 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 106 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Bingham | 2 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 53 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 81 | 209 | 290 | 584 | 400 | 984 | 347 | 274 | 621 | 1,895 | 89 | 124 | 213 |
| DERBY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shardlow | 3 | 11 | 14 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 22 | 34 | 56 | 127 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Derby | 64 | 57 | 121 | 52 | 34 | 86 | 57 | 63 | 120 | 327 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Belper | 1 | 27 | 28 | 43 | 14 | 57 | 32 | 43 | 75 | 160 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Ashbourne | 10 | 8 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 81 | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Alstonefield (part of) | – | Entered in Stafford. | | | | | | | | | | | |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 106 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 21 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 64 | 50 | 114 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 46 | 45 | 91 | 316 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 45 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 32 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 22 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 26 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 55 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 49 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 6 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 47 | 34 | 81 | 92 | 86 | 178 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 43 | 31 | 74 | 418 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 37 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 78 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 23 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *304 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | 10 | 7 | – | 7 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | – | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 53 | 42 | 95 | 34 | 43 | 77 | *557 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 8 |

* 295 of this number not distributed.

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DERBY—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesterfield | – | – | – | 63 | 59 | 122 | 66 | 60 | 126 | 248 | 12 | 21 | 33 |
| Bakewell | 1 | 6 | 7 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 108 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 3 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 45 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Glossop | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Hayfield | 1 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 64 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 84 | 122 | 206 | 308 | 203 | 511 | 243 | 256 | 499 | 1,216 | 52 | 76 | 128 |
| **NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHESTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stockport | 64 | 71 | 135 | 102 | 122 | 224 | 70 | 60 | 130 | 489 | 45 | 71 | 116 |
| Macclesfield | 39 | 29 | 68 | 107 | 76 | 183 | 91 | 55 | 146 | 397 | 26 | 29 | 55 |
| Altrincham | 7 | 9 | 16 | 50 | 55 | 105 | 45 | 41 | 86 | 207 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Runcorn | 5 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 40 | 34 | 40 | 74 | 136 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Northwich | – | 16 | 16 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 26 | 36 | 62 | 138 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Congleton | 4 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 30 | 87 | 32 | 24 | 56 | 149 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Nantwich | 5 | 14 | 19 | 32 | 18 | 50 | 35 | 38 | 73 | 142 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Great Boughton | 4 | 12 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 101 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Chester | 33 | 52 | 85 | 82 | 53 | 135 | 76 | 63 | 139 | 359 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Hawarden | – | 3 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 57 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Wirral | – | 9 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 58 | 39 | 97 | 143 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Birkenhead | 36 | 61 | 97 | 101 | 62 | 163 | 89 | 105 | 194 | 454 | 4 | – | 4 |
| TOTAL | 197 | 295 | 492 | 643 | 507 | 1,150 | 590 | 540 | 1,130 | 2,772 | 105 | 159 | 264 |
| LANCASTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liverpool | 514 | 535 | 1,049 | 941 | 1,840 | 2,781 | 1,168 | 1,176 | 2,344 | 6,174 | 31 | 15 | 46 |
| West Derby | 41 | 78 | 119 | 260 | 218 | 478 | 224 | 172 | 396 | 993 | 24 | 34 | 58 |
| Toxteth Park | 13 | 43 | 56 | 180 | 221 | 401 | 164 | 140 | 304 | 761 | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Prescot | 11 | 16 | 27 | 113 | 44 | 157 | 53 | 46 | 99 | 283 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Ormskirk | – | 11 | 11 | 52 | 30 | 82 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 150 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Wigan | 78 | 60 | 138 | 122 | 95 | 217 | 74 | 57 | 131 | 486 | 37 | 54 | 91 |
| Warrington | 1 | 1 | 2 | 93 | 91 | 184 | 70 | 44 | 114 | 300 | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Leigh | 6 | 10 | 16 | 76 | 44 | 120 | 24 | 36 | 60 | 196 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Bolton | 23 | 57 | 80 | 226 | 205 | 431 | 82 | 100 | 182 | 693 | 55 | 70 | 125 |
| Bury | 12 | 39 | 51 | 165 | 121 | 286 | 43 | 39 | 82 | 419 | 63 | 96 | 159 |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 21 | 30 | 51 | 74 | 41 | 115 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 187 | 13 | 21 | 34 |
| Chorlton | 63 | 106 | 169 | 445 | 453 | 898 | 244 | 237 | 481 | 1,548 | 74 | 65 | 139 |
| Salford | 24 | 68 | 92 | 223 | 250 | 473 | 177 | 152 | 329 | 894 | 49 | 71 | 120 |
| Manchester | 248 | 499 | 747 | 709 | 814 | 1,523 | 241 | 181 | 422 | 2,692 | 126 | 147 | 273 |
| Prestwich | 13 | 24 | 37 | 23 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 77 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 6 | 14 | 20 | 205 | 151 | 356 | 51 | 47 | 98 | 474 | 57 | 56 | 113 |
| Oldham | 71 | 85 | 156 | 161 | 116 | 277 | 41 | 60 | 101 | 534 | 58 | 63 | 121 |
| Rochdale | 1 | 5 | 6 | 193 | 126 | 319 | 35 | 30 | 65 | 390 | 38 | 39 | 77 |
| Haslingden | – | 1 | 1 | 61 | 38 | 99 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 116 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Burnley | – | 4 | 4 | 73 | 33 | 106 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 146 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Clitheroe | – | 2 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 50 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 62 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Blackburn | 65 | 60 | 125 | 173 | 142 | 315 | 47 | 43 | 90 | 530 | 48 | 52 | 100 |
| Chorley | 2 | 4 | 6 | 50 | 16 | 66 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 81 | 13 | 19 | 32 |
| Preston | 23 | 86 | 109 | 296 | 171 | 467 | 150 | 137 | 287 | 863 | 47 | 8 | 55 |
| Fylde | 4 | 4 | 8 | 41 | 29 | 70 | 33 | 24 | 57 | 135 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Garstang | – | – | – | 25 | 13 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 44 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lancaster | 11 | 10 | 21 | 45 | 22 | 67 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 111 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Caton | 12 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 48 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Arkholme, &c. | No return. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulverstone | 11 | 26 | 37 | 60 | 27 | 87 | 38 | 31 | 69 | 193 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 1,274 | 1,883 | 3,157 | 5,133 | 5,386 | 10,519 | 3,067 | 2,837 | 5,904 | 19,580 | 834 | 934 | 1,768 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 66 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 | 28 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 23 | 39 | 56 | 36 | 92 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 26 | 38 | 64 | 265 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 15 | 2 | 17 | 23 | 42 | 65 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 92 |
| – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 41 | 39 | 80 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 139 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 71 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 64 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – | 14 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 54 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 61 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 19 | 16 | 35 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 19 |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 91 |
| 9 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 122 | 97 | 219 | 97 | 77 | 174 | 89 | 98 | 187 | 681 |
| 23 | 84 | 107 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 387 | 348 | 735 | 33 | 38 | 71 | 206 | 170 | 376 | 4 | – | 4 | 1,327 |
| 36 | 39 | 75 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 118 | 74 | 192 | 28 | 55 | 83 | – | – | – | 391 |
| 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 31 | 23 | 54 | 4 | 30 | 34 | 9 | – | 9 | 157 |
| 8 | 2 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 93 |
| 8 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 35 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 30 | 12 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | 1 | 1 | 63 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 31 | – | – | – | 5 | 8 | 13 | 52 |
| – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – | 26 |
| 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 61 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 18 | – | – | – | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 37 | 38 | 75 | – | – | – | 6 | 9 | 15 | 94 |
| 12 | 17 | 29 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 132 | 154 | 286 | 170 | 185 | 355 | 42 | 50 | 92 | 52 | 65 | 117 | 927 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 50 | 127 | 177 | 39 | 78 | 117 | 20 | 51 | 71 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 405 |
| 39 | 35 | 74 | 17 | 49 | 66 | 129 | 109 | 238 | 258 | 380 | 638 | 40 | 52 | 92 | 169 | 146 | 315 | 1,423 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 24 |
| 15 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 40 | 39 | 79 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 233 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 34 | 39 | 73 | 3 | 12 | 15 | – | – | – | 92 |
| 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 64 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 43 | 48 | 91 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 165 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 51 |
| 15 | 18 | 33 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 59 | 17 | 76 | 47 | 77 | 124 | 33 | 31 | 64 | – | – | – | 308 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 4 | 4 | 30 |
| 194 | 234 | 428 | 75 | 138 | 213 | 878 | 840 | 1,718 | 996 | 1,117 | 2,113 | 497 | 544 | 1,041 | 319 | 326 | 645 | 6,158 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied.) | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **YORK.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **WEST RIDING.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedbergh | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 12 | – | 12 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Settle | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 9 | 42 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 63 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Skipton | 3 | 9 | 12 | 42 | 24 | 66 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 110 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Carlton (part of) | 3 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 92 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Pateley Bridge | 4 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 38 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Ripon | – | 4 | 4 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 92 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Great Ouseburn | – | 3 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 42 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Knaresborough | 1 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 22 | 54 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 94 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Wetherby | – | 1 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | – | 7 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 50 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Carlton (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Wharfedale | No Workhouse | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Keighley | 5 | 17 | 22 | 61 | 40 | 101 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 162 | 12 | 16 | 28 |
| Todmorden | No Workhouse | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Saddleworth | 6 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 16 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 69 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Huddersfield | 18 | 43 | 61 | 167 | 80 | 247 | 56 | 39 | 95 | 403 | 17 | 26 | 43 |
| Halifax | 40 | 40 | 80 | 129 | 112 | 241 | 32 | 45 | 77 | 398 | 39 | 42 | 81 |
| North Bierley | 2 | 11 | 13 | 92 | 57 | 149 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 202 | 28 | 27 | 55 |
| Bradford | – | 41 | 41 | 175 | 125 | 300 | 45 | 71 | 116 | 457 | 16 | 49 | 65 |
| Carlton (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Carlton (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| *Thorpe Stapleton* | No return | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Holbeck | 4 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 86 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Hunslet | 6 | 7 | 13 | 49 | 40 | 89 | 27 | 26 | 53 | 155 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Great Preston (part of) | – | 3 | 3 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 53 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bramley | 1 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 3 | – | 3 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Leeds | 26 | 83 | 109 | 257 | 201 | 458 | 216 | 139 | 355 | 922 | 37 | 48 | 85 |
| Dewsbury | – | 29 | 29 | 111 | 53 | 164 | 62 | 61 | 123 | 316 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Wakefield | – | 4 | 4 | 71 | 64 | 135 | 29 | 39 | 68 | 207 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Great Preston (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Great Preston (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Pontefract | – | 7 | 7 | 35 | 16 | 51 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 85 | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Hemsworth | 1 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 45 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Barnsley | 6 | 18 | 24 | 79 | 45 | 124 | 48 | 58 | 106 | 254 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Penistone | 5 | 6 | 11 | 31 | 17 | 48 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 87 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Wortley | 18 | 18 | 36 | 23 | 13 | 36 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 110 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 42 | 51 | 93 | 100 | 66 | 166 | 80 | 75 | 155 | 414 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Sheffield | 142 | 149 | 291 | 233 | 119 | 352 | 150 | 179 | 329 | 972 | 41 | 50 | 91 |
| Rotherham | 1 | 5 | 6 | 94 | 45 | 139 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 207 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Doncaster | 8 | 10 | 18 | 95 | 57 | 152 | 49 | 40 | 89 | 259 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Thorne | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 32 | 18 | 50 | 78 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Goole | – | 6 | 6 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 94 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Selby | 1 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 59 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Great Preston (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick in Elmet (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Tadcaster | No Workhouse | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Great Preston (part of) | Entered above | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Carlton (part of) | Ditto | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 353 | 639 | 992 | 2,218 | 1,375 | 3,593 | 1,125 | 1,060 | 2,185 | 6,770 | 323 | 407 | 730 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm.) | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 78 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1 | – | 1 | 23 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 4 | 18 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 85 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 30 | 24 | 54 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 130 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 55 |
| 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 31 | 33 | 64 | 15 | 21 | 36 | – | – | – | 148 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – | 22 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 43 | 38 | 81 | 41 | 39 | 80 | – | – | – | 196 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 4 | 14 | 28 | 21 | 49 | 32 | 8 | 40 | 103 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 32 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 26 |
| 4 | – | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 2 | 8 | 10 | – | – | – | 10 | 13 | 23 | 69 |
| 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 11 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 44 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 5 | – | 5 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 52 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 87 |
| 9 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 63 | 53 | 116 | 25 | 18 | 43 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 273 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 17 | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 6 | 45 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 23 | 65 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 127 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 20 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 26 | 20 | 46 | 28 | 51 | 79 | 146 | 108 | 254 | 355 | 316 | 671 | 276 | 227 | 503 | 156 | 127 | 283 | 1,836 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied) | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| YORK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| York | 4 | 19 | 23 | 103 | 116 | 219 | 70 | 61 | 131 | 373 | 19 | 41 | 60 |
| Barwick-in-Elmet (part of) | Entered on preceding page. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pocklington | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 47 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Howden | – | 14 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 21 | 27 | 48 | 90 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Beverley | 5 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 78 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Sculcoates | 10 | 41 | 51 | 92 | 69 | 161 | 70 | 76 | 146 | 358 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 7 | 14 | 21 | 153 | 98 | 251 | 96 | 98 | 194 | 466 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Patrington | – | 7 | 7 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 60 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Skirlaugh | – | 11 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Driffield | 6 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 90 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Bridlington | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 52 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 138 | 174 | 459 | 350 | 809 | 338 | 353 | 691 | 1,674 | 52 | 95 | 147 |
| NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarborough | – | 1 | 1 | 61 | 49 | 110 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 168 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Malton | 2 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 14 | 37 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 83 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Easingwold | 1 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 47 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Thirsk | – | 10 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 61 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Helmsley | – | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 31 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Kirkby Moorside | – | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Pickering | 1 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Whitby | – | 1 | 1 | 33 | 24 | 57 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 89 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Guisborough | 7 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 107 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Stokesley | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 23 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Northallerton | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 13 | 20 | 33 | 67 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Bedale | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 36 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Leyburn | 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Bainbridge | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Carperby, &c. | No return. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reeth | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 36 | – | – | – |
| Richmond | 7 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 67 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 91 | 121 | 248 | 176 | 424 | 205 | 196 | 401 | 946 | 45 | 50 | 95 |
| NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darlington | 10 | 21 | 31 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 23 | 27 | 50 | 114 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Stockton | – | 17 | 17 | 49 | 28 | 77 | 71 | 60 | 131 | 225 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Hartlepool | 8 | 10 | 18 | 48 | 15 | 63 | 44 | 32 | 76 | 157 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Sedgefield | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Auckland | 2 | 11 | 13 | 50 | 27 | 77 | 30 | 42 | 72 | 162 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Teesdale | – | 19 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 29 | 27 | 56 | 120 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Weardale | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lanchester | – | 14 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 73 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Durham | – | 3 | 3 | 47 | 21 | 68 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 138 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Easington | – | 3 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 51 | – | – | – |
| Houghton-le-Spring | – | 8 | 8 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 84 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Chester-le-Street | – | 8 | 8 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 73 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Sunderland | 8 | 53 | 61 | 175 | 147 | 322 | 76 | 89 | 165 | 548 | 39 | 46 | 85 |
| South Shields | – | 8 | 8 | 51 | 49 | 100 | 35 | 39 | 74 | 182 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Gateshead | 16 | 63 | 79 | 70 | 28 | 98 | 56 | 67 | 123 | 300 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| TOTAL | 47 | 244 | 291 | 611 | 417 | 1,028 | 463 | 511 | 974 | 2,293 | 101 | 107 | 208 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 63 | 66 | 129 | 20 | 30 | 50 | – | – | – | 189 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 53 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 10 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 25 | – | 1 | 1 | 92 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 19 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 110 | 99 | 209 | 45 | 43 | 88 | – | 6 | 6 | 408 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 30 | 17 | 47 | – | – | – | 6 | 6 | 12 | 79 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 33 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 12 | 16 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 11 | – | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | 25 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |
| – | 8 | 8 | – | 6 | 6 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 62 | 36 | 98 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 255 |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 | 35 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 63 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 24 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 48 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 8 | 34 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 57 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 11 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | 20 |
| 13 | 17 | 30 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 35 | 49 | 84 | 31 | 30 | 61 | – | 2 | 2 | 211 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 39 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 60 |
| 28 | 29 | 57 | 8 | 25 | 33 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 137 | 115 | 252 | 85 | 63 | 148 | 54 | 39 | 93 | 652 |

NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunacies and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHUMBERLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 19 | 94 | 113 | 190 | 149 | 339 | 202 | 186 | 388 | 840 | 50 | 38 | 88 |
| Tynemouth | – | 37 | 37 | 124 | 67 | 191 | 63 | 72 | 135 | 363 | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Castle Ward | – | 5 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 49 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Hexham | 2 | 19 | 21 | 41 | 12 | 53 | 43 | 34 | 77 | 151 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Haltwhistle | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bellingham | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Morpeth | – | 5 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 37 | 3 | – | 3 |
| Alnwick | – | 4 | 4 | 34 | 23 | 57 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 93 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Belford | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 21 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 12 | 9 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 94 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Glendale | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rothbury | – | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | – | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 42 | 186 | 228 | 459 | 327 | 786 | 369 | 364 | 733 | 1,747 | 92 | 84 | 176 |
| CUMBERLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alstone-with-Garrigill | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Penrith | 1 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 98 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Brampton | – | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 53 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Longtown | 2 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 59 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Carlisle | 21 | 45 | 66 | 74 | 32 | 106 | 70 | 65 | 135 | 307 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Wigton | – | 16 | 16 | 48 | 28 | 76 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 138 | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Cockermouth | 8 | 43 | 51 | 58 | 34 | 92 | 51 | 53 | 104 | 247 | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Whitehaven | 3 | 68 | 71 | 94 | 70 | 164 | 81 | 84 | 165 | 400 | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Bootle | 1 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 52 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 37 | 196 | 233 | 352 | 222 | 574 | 291 | 279 | 570 | 1,377 | 41 | 65 | 106 |
| WESTMORELAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Ward | – | 7 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 49 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| West Ward | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 30 | – | 3 | 3 |
| Kendal | 23 | 35 | 58 | 77 | 49 | 126 | 58 | 33 | 91 | 275 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 47 | 73 | 100 | 55 | 155 | 81 | 45 | 126 | 354 | 14 | 19 | 33 |
| MONMOUTH AND WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONMOUTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chepstow | 24 | 31 | 55 | 33 | 14 | 47 | 41 | 21 | 62 | 164 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Monmouth | 4 | 9 | 13 | 39 | 31 | 70 | 31 | 21 | 52 | 135 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| Abergavenny | – | 11 | 11 | 53 | 21 | 74 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 122 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Bedwellty | 4 | 27 | 31 | 43 | 24 | 67 | 36 | 46 | 82 | 180 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Pontypool | 17 | 29 | 46 | 28 | 7 | 35 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 124 | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| Newport | – | 10 | 10 | 120 | 87 | 207 | 107 | 114 | 221 | 438 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 49 | 117 | 166 | 316 | 184 | 500 | 253 | 244 | 497 | 1,163 | 26 | 53 | 79 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 6 | 23 | 29 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 143 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 95 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 21 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 7 | 15 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 7 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 |
| 11 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 37 | 36 | 73 | 59 | 63 | 122 | 32 | 50 | 82 | 26 | 37 | 63 | 381 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 8 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 |
| – | 3 | 3 | – | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 58 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 12 | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 36 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 5 | 5 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 32 | 31 | 63 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 198 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 2 | 8 | – | – | – | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 11 | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 52 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 15 | 3 | 18 | – | – | – | 76 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 54 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 17 | – | 3 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 19 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 34 | 34 | 68 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 179 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 88 | 67 | 155 | 71 | 43 | 114 | 60 | 44 | 104 | 417 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| MONMOUTH AND WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) GLAMORGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiff | 7 | 70 | 77 | 83 | 95 | 178 | 44 | 57 | 101 | 356 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | – | 19 | 19 | 87 | 63 | 150 | 59 | 65 | 124 | 293 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Pontypridd | 2 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 16 | 44 | 18 | 26 | 44 | 97 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 14 | 25 | 39 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 119 | – | – | – |
| Neath | – | 7 | 7 | 39 | 27 | 66 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 101 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Swansea | 9 | 25 | 34 | 80 | 78 | 158 | 69 | 34 | 103 | 295 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| Gower | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 32 | 156 | 188 | 338 | 283 | 621 | 242 | 227 | 469 | 1,278 | 30 | 41 | 71 |
| (B.) CARMARTHEN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanelly | 1 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 55 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Llandovery | – | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 27 | – | – | – |
| Llandilo Fawr | – | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 28 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Carmarthen | 3 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 76 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 39 | 43 | 31 | 22 | 53 | 47 | 43 | 90 | 186 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| (C.) PEMBROKE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narberth | 5 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 90 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Pembroke | – | 27 | 27 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 32 | 30 | 62 | 115 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Haverfordwest | – | 19 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 93 | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 60 | 65 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 79 | 83 | 162 | 298 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| (D.) CARDIGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 33 | – | – | – |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Lampeter | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberayron | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Aberystwith | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 34 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Tregaron | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 23 | 16 | 39 | 80 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (E.) BRECKNOCK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Builth | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecknock | 1 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 27 | 42 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 90 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Crickhowell | – | 8 | 8 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 84 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Hay | – | 10 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 73 | 104 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 234 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| (F.) RADNOR: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kington | 5 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 89 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Presteigne | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knighton | – | 17 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 29 | 27 | 56 | 84 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Rhayader | No Workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5 | 26 | 31 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 94 | 173 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| 2 | 12 | 14 | – | 4 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 3 | – | 3 | 13 | 28 | 41 | 108 |
| 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 65 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | 39 |
| – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 35 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 12 | – | 12 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 82 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 7 | 15 | 22 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 69 | 56 | 125 | 44 | 18 | 62 | 37 | 58 | 95 | 382 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 30 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 37 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 91 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 18 |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 4 | – | 5 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 29 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 44 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 4 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 61 |
| 12 | 7 | 19 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 12 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 6 | 11 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | 23 |
| 12 | 14 | 26 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 23 | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 63 |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR IN THE WORKHOUSE
on the 1st January 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES AND UNIONS, &c. | 1. Adult Inmates (Able-bodied). | | | 2. Adult Inmates (not Able-bodied). | | | 3. Children under 16. | | | 4. Total Number of Paupers in Workhouse. | 5. Lunatics and Imbeciles (included in Col. 2). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F | Total. | B. | G. | Total. | | M. | F. | Total. |
| **MONMOUTH AND WALES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH WALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A.) MONTGOMERY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machynlleth | 3 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 41 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 3 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 16 | 45 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 147 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Montgomery and Pool | – | 3 | 3 | 50 | 17 | 67 | 27 | 8 | 35 | 105 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | No Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanfyllin | – | 20 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 27 | 43 | 26 | 69 | 116 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 52 | 58 | 106 | 42 | 148 | 120 | 83 | 203 | 409 | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| (B.) FLINT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holywell | – | 14 | 14 | 72 | 35 | 107 | 40 | 44 | 84 | 205 | 12 | 24 | 36 |
| (C.) DENBIGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrexham | 2 | 25 | 27 | 89 | 57 | 146 | 50 | 66 | 116 | 289 | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Ruthin | – | 7 | 7 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 99 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| St. Asaph | 3 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 37 | 19 | 56 | 96 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Llanrwst | – | 7 | 7 | 10 | – | 10 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 34 | – | – | – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 53 | 58 | 148 | 78 | 226 | 122 | 112 | 234 | 518 | 20 | 27 | 47 |
| (D.) MERIONETH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corwen | – | 7 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 41 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Bala | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Dolgelly | 10 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 14 | – | 14 | 46 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Festiniog | – | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 28 | 38 | 29 | 15 | 44 | 34 | 12 | 46 | 128 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| (E.) CARNARVON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pwllheli | – | – | – | 5 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Carnarvon | 14 | 22 | 36 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | – | 13 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 33 | 23 | 56 | 102 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Conway | – | 4 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 63 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 39 | 53 | 54 | 42 | 96 | 84 | 73 | 157 | 306 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | No workhouse. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holyhead | - Ditto. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## NUMBER OF IN-DOOR POOR ON THE WORKHOUSE MEDICAL RELIEF BOOK
on the 1st January 1868.

| 1. Fever and Zymotic Cases. | | | 2. Venereal Cases. | | | 3. Acute Cases. | | | 4. Chronic Cases (exclusive of Aged and Infirm). | | | 5. Aged and Infirm requiring Medical Treatment. | | | 6. Inmates requiring Extra Diet only. | | | 7. Total Number of Cases on the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| 13 | 11 | 24 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 88 |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 46 | 12 | 58 | 73 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 37 |
| 15 | 12 | 27 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 30 | 26 | 56 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 56 | 21 | 77 | 206 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 25 | 57 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 79 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 2 | 13 | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 10 | 20 | – | – | – | 10 | 9 | 19 | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 43 | 35 | 78 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 142 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 25 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | – | 1 | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 51 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 17 |
| – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 120 |

RETURNS of the Number of In-door Poor in Workhouses in *England* and *Wales* (exclusive of the Metropolitan District) on 1st July 1867 and 1st January 1868; and, of the Number of In-door Poor on Workhouse Medical Relief Books on 1st July 1867 and 1st January 1868; and other Particulars.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *July* 1868.

[*Price* 9 *d.*]

445.

*Under* 8 *oz.*

# ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 May 1868;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Number of ORDERS of REMOVAL from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices and executed in *England* and *Wales*, during the Year ending the 25th day of March 1868; stating the Number of Persons Removed, the Nature of alleged Settlement, and the Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, serving the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal; distinguishing the Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union and between different Unions; stating also, the Number of ORDERS of REMOVAL of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 12, of Session 1865)."

Poor Law Board,
24 July 1868.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1868.

## SUMMARY of Pages 4 to 17.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| I. METROPOLIS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (Part of) | 1,305 | 611 | 3,698 | 354 | 501 | 238 | 117 | 210 | 261 | 75 | 2 | 19 | 186 | 3,672 6 4 | 10 | 142 | 1 | – |
| 2.*Surrey (Part of) | 209 | 45 | 536 | 61 | 96 | 35 | 10 | 27 | 26 | 16 | – | 4 | 13 | 492 12 2 | – | 26 | 3 | – |
| 3.*Kent (Part of) | 7 | 28 | 86 | 6 | 16 | 2 | – | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 117 7 4 | 1 | 8 | – | – |
| Totals | 1,521 | 684 | 4,320 | 421 | 613 | 275 | 127 | 241 | 294 | 91 | 2 | 23 | 199 | 4,282 5 10 | 11 | 176 | 4 | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 2,175 | | 4,298 | 319 | 690 | 289 | 160 | 202 | 282 | 108 | 5 | 54 | 183 | 3,556 10 10 | 20 | 142 | 2 | 2 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (Extra Metropolitan) | 4 | 26 | 97 | 11 | 7 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 127 13 9 | 1 | – | – | – |
| 3.*Kent (Ditto) | 4 | 62 | 159 | 18 | 33 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 313 10 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 4. Sussex | 29 | 12 | 84 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 97 1 7 | – | – | – | – |
| 5. Southampton | 21 | 133 | 384 | 64 | 59 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 727 18 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – |
| 6. Berks | 2 | 28 | 59 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 82 18 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 60 | 261 | 783 | 109 | 134 | 30 | 10 | 26 | 28 | 1 | – | 2 | 13 | 1,349 1 10 | 3 | 10 | 1 | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 302 | | 701 | 65 | 122 | 44 | 26 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1,516 2 4½ | 1 | 15 | 1 | – |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan) | 4 | 37 | 80 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 126 8 7 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 7. Hertford | – | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 26 3 6 | – | – | – | – |
| 8. Buckingham | 6 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 22 18 4 | – | – | – | – |
| 9. Oxford | 5 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 26 1 2 | – | – | – | – |
| 10. Northampton | – | 7 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 25 18 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 11. Huntingdon | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| 12. Bedford | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 68 16 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| 13. Cambridge | 1 | 13 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 24 5 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 18 | 76 | 198 | 24 | 32 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | – | 3 | 7 | 320 11 10 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 159 | | 404 | 33 | 48 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 7 | – | 2 | 11 | 799 1 5½ | – | 2 | – | – |
| IV. EASTERN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 2 | 24 | 59 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 1 | 65 6 7 | – | – | – | – |
| 15. Suffolk | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 13 8 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 16. Norfolk | 11 | 12 | 66 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 61 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 13 | 41 | 130 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | – | – | 7 | 5 | 139 18 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 135 | | 311 | 44 | 36 | 15 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 4 | 794 4 7¾ | – | – | – | – |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts | – | 24 | 80 | 12 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | 106 – 7 | – | – | – | – |
| 18. Dorset | – | 12 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 30 15 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 19. Devon | 49 | 67 | 310 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 6 | – | – | 2 | – | 435 19 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 20. Cornwall | – | 5 | 20 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 19 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| 21. Somerset | 2 | 31 | 86 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | 92 4 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 51 | 139 | 509 | 36 | 40 | 19 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 1 | – | 3 | 4 | 684 17 7 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 343 | | 834 | 67 | 148 | 49 | 30 | 23 | 31 | 1 | – | 6 | 2 | 1,928 17 4¼ | – | 28 | 3 | – |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester | 24 | 87 | 224 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 10 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 307 5 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 23. Hereford | – | 7 | 17 | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| 24. Salop | 1 | 18 | 37 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 47 3 4 | – | – | – | – |
| 25. Stafford | 16 | 30 | 100 | 18 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | 81 2 5 | – | 3 | – | – |
| 26. Worcester | – | 18 | 37 | 4 | 1 | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 44 7 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 27. Warwick | 5 | 56 | 144 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 1 | – | 129 15 3½ | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 46 | 216 | 559 | 62 | 58 | 53 | 27 | 32 | 28 | – | 3 | 4 | 7 | 625 19 10½ | – | 3 | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 428 | | 923 | 121 | 139 | 58 | 58 | 53 | 52 | 25 | – | 6 | 26 | 1,918 17 7 | 3 | 29 | – | – |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 1 | 5 | 16 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 17 7 4 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 29. Rutland | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| 30. Lincoln | – | 13 | 38 | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 51 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| 31. Nottingham | – | 29 | 82 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 28 | 153 19 6 | – | – | – | – |
| 32. Derby | – | 4 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 31 8 10 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Totals | 1 | 53 | 146 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 28 | 257 – 8 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 288 | | 689 | 73 | 191 | 48 | 18 | 31 | 17 | – | – | 2 | 13 | 1,431 – 4½ | – | 1 | – | – |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 15 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 56 18 6 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 34. Lancaster | 60 | 181 | 522 | 55 | 61 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 49 | 3 | – | 4 | 25 | 572 10 9 | 24 | 254 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 75 | 186 | 572 | 61 | 68 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 50 | 3 | – | 4 | 26 | 629 9 3 | 24 | 255 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 1,117 | | 3,246 | 244 | 389 | 76 | 48 | 146 | 173 | 13 | – | 25 | 101 | 2,610 15 4 | 12 | 136 | – | 1 |
| IX. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 137 | 63 | 508 | 48 | 72 | 10 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 626 2 – | – | 6 | – | – |
| 36. East Riding | – | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 19 2 | – | – | – | – |
| 37. North Riding | 1 | 6 | 13 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 13 4 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 138 | 72 | 526 | 53 | 73 | 12 | 11 | 24 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 656 6 – | – | 6 | – | – |
| Totals in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | * 434 | | 1,073 | 101 | 146 | 58 | 30 | 49 | 36 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 39 | 1,930 14 3½ | 4 | 21 | – | – |

* This is the aggregate of the orders between parishes in the same union and those between other parishes.

## SUMMARY of Pages 4 to 17—*continued.*

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage | Marriage with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 2 | 49 | 141 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 3 | 215 6 5 | 12 | 11 | – | 1 |
| 39. Northumberland | – – | 46 | 142 | 13 | 16 | – – | 6 | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 236 1 11 | 12 | 10 | – | – |
| 40. Cumberland | – – | 4 | 8 | – – | 2 | 1 | – – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 9 8 6 | 3 | – | – | – |
| 41. Westmorland | 1 | – – | 3 | – – | – – | – – | – – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 18 9 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 3 | 99 | 294 | 32 | 28 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 461 15 7 | 27 | 21 | – | 1 |
| TOTALS in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | *326 | | 711 | 70 | 74 | 38 | 53 | 43 | 26 | 8 | – | 6 | 6 | 1,313 3 11 | 28 | 16 | – | – |
| XI. WELSH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | – – | 22 | 61 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 7 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 117 11 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 43. South Wales | 1 | 93 | 209 | 44 | 24 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 492 5 1½ | – | 28 | – | – |
| 44. North Wales | 8 | 14 | 44 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 76 6 1 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 9 | 129 | 314 | 51 | 38 | 22 | 14 | 4 | 23 | 3 | – | 3 | 4 | 686 2 4½ | – | 32 | – | – |
| TOTALS in the preceding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | *348 | | 799 | 71 | 133 | 32 | 77 | 9 | 43 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1,384 18 5 | – | 26 | – | – |
| TOTALS OF ENGLAND AND WALES | 1,935 | 1,956 | 8,351 | 873 | 1,117 | 473 | 244 | 401 | 479 | 107 | 6 | 53 | 306 | 10,093 9 6 | 66 | 508 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTALS in the preceeding Return, No. 12 of 1865 | *6,055 | | 13,989 | 1,208 | 2,116 | 725 | 529 | 589 | 701 | 186 | 11 | 118 | 413 | 19,184 6 7 | 68 | 416 | 6 | 3 |

The Return called for by the Order of the House does not exhaust the whole of this subject, and the Board having procured further information in respect of the removals effected under the Statute 25 & 26 Vict., the following is the result of the information set forth in the Supplemental Return.

## SUMMARY of Pages 18 to end.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| I. METROPOLIS: | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (Part of) | 38 | 73 | 29 9 4 |
| 2.*Surrey (Part of) | 2 | 4 | 1 8 – |
| 3.*Kent (Part of) | 5 | 12 | 7 7 3 |
| TOTALS | 45 | 89 | 38 4 7 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN: | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (Extra Metropolitan) | 1 | 2 | — |
| 3.*Kent (Ditto) | 33 | 67 | 33 7 10 |
| 4. Sussex | 12 | 21 | 19 6 5 |
| 5. Southampton | 18 | 35 | 12 12 – |
| 6. Berks | 11 | 15 | 18 – 5 |
| TOTALS | 75 | 140 | 83 6 8 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND: | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan) | 7 | 16 | 6 19 7 |
| 7. Hertford | 6 | 11 | 1 16 7 |
| 8. Buckingham | 13 | 33 | 9 11 3 |
| 9. Oxford | 9 | 16 | 14 6 5 |
| 10. Northampton | 11 | 31 | 19 2 7½ |
| 11. Huntingdon | 1 | 7 | 1 8 – |
| 12. Bedford | 12 | 20 | 12 19 4 |
| 13. Cambridge | 8 | 20 | 2 14 5 |
| TOTALS | 67 | 154 | 68 18 2½ |
| IV. EASTERN: | | | |
| 14. Essex | 33 | 52 | 24 9 7 |
| 15. Suffolk | 15 | 29 | 10 16 9 |
| 16. Norfolk | 6 | 10 | 5 2 6 |
| TOTALS | 54 | 91 | 40 8 10 |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN: | | | |
| 17. Wilts | 12 | 25 | 9 5 11 |
| 18. Dorset | 6 | 18 | 7 17 11 |
| 19. Devon | 25 | 38 | 28 7 5 |
| 20. Cornwall | 18 | 30 | 12 17 4 |
| 21. Somerset | 34 | 75 | 81 19 2 |
| TOTALS | 95 | 186 | 140 7 9 |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND: | | | |
| 22. Gloucester | 24 | 55 | 39 6 3½ |
| 23. Hereford | 12 | 25 | 13 16 1 |
| 24. Salop | 9 | 12 | 14 16 10 |
| 25. Stafford | 18 | 31 | 27 11 2 |
| 26. Worcester | 8 | 13 | 15 9 5 |
| 27. Warwick | 2 | 2 | 4 13 3 |
| TOTALS | 73 | 138 | 115 13 –½ |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND: | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 24 | 18 13 1½ |
| 29. Rutland | — | — | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 17 | 33 | 15 5 2 |
| 31. Nottingham | 41 | 86 | 47 11 6 |
| 32. Derby | 21 | 46 | 30 15 9 |
| TOTALS | 90 | 189 | 112 5 6½ |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN: | | | |
| 33. Chester | 11 | 16 | 6 11 8 |
| 34. Lancaster | 54 | 88 | 58 17 4½ |
| TOTALS | 65 | 104 | 65 9 –½ |
| IX. YORKSHIRE: | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 70 | 149 | 103 7 3 |
| 36. East Riding | 1 | 1 | – 15 – |
| 37. North Riding | 8 | 19 | 12 18 5 |
| TOTALS | 79 | 169 | 117 – 8 |
| X. NORTHERN: | | | |
| 38. Durham | 23 | 55 | 25 17 – |
| 39. Northumberland | 50 | 138 | 97 9 – |
| 40. Cumberland | 8 | 17 | 4 7 7½ |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 4 | 1 3 2 |
| TOTALS | 84 | 214 | 128 16 9½ |
| XI. WELSH: | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 8 | 21 | 17 19 6 |
| 43. South Wales | 21 | 34 | 42 1 10 |
| 44. North Wales | 10 | 28 | 19 12 9 |
| TOTALS | 39 | 83 | 79 14 1 |
| TOTAL OF ENGLAND AND WALES | 766 | 1,557 | 990 5 2½ |
| TOTAL brought down from above | 3,891 | 8,351 | 10,093 9 6 |
| GROSS TOTAL | 4,657 | 9,908 | 11,083 14 8½ |

RETURN showing the Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in *England* and *Wales*, during the Year ending the 25th day of March 1868; stating the Number of Persons Removed, the Nature of alleged Settlement, and the Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Serving the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal; distinguishing the Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union and between different Unions; stating also, the Number of Orders of Removal of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 12, of Session 1865).

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with Reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **ENGLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **12. BEDFORD:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Ampthill | 2 | – | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 1 11 | – | – | – | – |
| Bedford | – | – | 6 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 54 5 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Biggleswade | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leighton Buzzard | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 14 – | – | – | – | – |
| Luton | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Woburn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 68 16 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| **6. BERKS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon | – | 2 | 5 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 16 – | – | – | – | – |
| Bradfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cookham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| East Hampstead | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 16 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Faringdon | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 – 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Hungerford | – | 5 | 5 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| Newbury | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 15 2 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Reading | – | 6 | 20 | 1 | 9 | – | – | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 30 5 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Wallingford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wantage | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 11 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Windsor | 2 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 11 8 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Wokingham | – | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 18 7 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 2 | 28 | 59 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 82 18 2 | – | – | – | – |
| **8. BUCKS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Aylesbury | – | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 11 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Buckingham | – | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 11 19 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Eton | 5 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 3 – | – | – | – | – |
| Newport Pagnell | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Winslow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wycombe | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 14 6 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 6 | 8 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 22 18 4 | – | – | – | – |
| **13. CAMBRIDGE:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 8 12 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Caxton and Arrington | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chesterton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ely | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Linton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newmarket | – | 7 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 16 6 | – | – | – | – |
| North Witchford | – | 1 | 7 | – | *1 | †1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 11 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Whittlesey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wisbech | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 5 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 1 | 13 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 24 5 8 | – | – | – | – |

* As to the children. † As to the wife.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. CHESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Altrincham | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Birkenhead | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Boughton, Great | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 18 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Chester | 15 | – | 40 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 50 9 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Congleton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hawarden | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Macclesfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Nantwich | – | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Northwich | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Runcorn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stockport | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 10 7 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Wirrall | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 15 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 56 18 6 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austell, St. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bodmin | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 7 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Camelford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Columb, St., Major | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Falmouth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Germans, St. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Helston | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Launceston | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Liskeard | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 9 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Penzance | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Redruth | – | 2 | 12 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 13 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Stratton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Truro | – | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 4 8 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 5 | 20 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 19 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bootle | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Brampton | – | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 19 – | – | – | – | – |
| Carlisle | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cockermouth | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 5 6 | 3* | – | – | – |
| Longtown | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Penrith | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| Whitehaven | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wigton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 4 | 8 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 8 6 | 3 | – | – | – |
| 32. DERBY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashbourne | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 12 6 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Bakewell | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 17 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Belper | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chesterfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Derby | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 11 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Glossop | † | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 7 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Hayfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Shardlow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 31 8 10 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 19. DEVON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axminster | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 19 – | – | – | – | – |
| Barnstaple | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bideford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Crediton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| East Stonehouse | 36 | – | 102 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | – | – | 2 | – | 215 – – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Exeter | – | 6 | 17 | – | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 23 5 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Holsworthy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Honiton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |

* The costs and expenses in these cases amounted to 11 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*

† Four persons have been removed under orders of removal to this union from other unions, during the year ended 25th March 1868.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. DEVON—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Kingsbridge | – | 10 | 23 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 9 18 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Newton Abbot | – | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 6 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Okehampton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Plymouth | – | 35 * | 98 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 82 6 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Plympton St. Mary | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Southmolton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stoke Damerel | 13 | – | 25 | – | 4 | 6 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 36 10 10 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Tavistock | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thomas, St. | – | 8 | 22 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 34 16 – | – | – | – | – |
| Tiverton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Torrington | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Totnes | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 17 3 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 49 | 67 | 310 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 6 | – | – | 2 | – | 435 19 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 18. DORSET: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaminster | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Blandford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bridport | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| Cerne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Dorchester | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Poole | – | 4 | 4 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 5 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Shaftesbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sherborne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sturminster | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wareham and Purbeck | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Weymouth | – | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 1 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 12 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 30 15 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 34 3 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Chester-le-Street | – | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 11 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Darlington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Durham | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| Easington | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 8 8 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Gateshead | – | 30 | 92 | 15 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 85 14 2 | 3 | 7 | – | – |
| Hartlepool | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Houghton-le-Spring | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 4 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Lanchester | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sedgefield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| South Shields | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stockton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sunderland | 1 | 3 | 9 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 22 18 – | 8 | 4 | – | 1 |
| Teesdale | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 24 7 11 | – | – | – | – |
| Weardale | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 2 | 49 | 141 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 215 6 5 | 12 | 11 | – | 1 |
| 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billericay | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Braintree | – | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 18 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Chelmsford | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 4 18 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Colchester | – | 7 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 – 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Dunmow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Epping | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Halstead | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Lexden and Winstree | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Maldon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ongar | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Orsett | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Rochford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Romford | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 9 – | – | – | – | – |
| Saffron Walden | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Tendring | – | 2 | 10 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 20 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| West Ham | – | 8 | 25 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | — | – | – | – | – |
| Witham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 2 | 24 | 59 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 5 | 1 | 65 6 7 | – | – | – | – |

* Several grounds of settlement are often relied on in the same order, it is therefore impossible to distinguish the settlement as desired.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. GLOUCESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Bristol | 23 | 44 | 130 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 158 7 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Cheltenham | – | 26 | 57 | 8 | 6 | – | 1 | 3 | 5 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 61 13 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Chipping Sodbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cirencester | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Clifton | – | 5 | 6 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42 – 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Dursley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Gloucester | – | 2 | 7 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 10 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Newent | 1 | 1 | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 7 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Northleach | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stroud | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 17 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Tetbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tewkesbury | – | 4 | 8 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 14 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Thornbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Westbury-on-Severn | – | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 19 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Wheatenhurst | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 19 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Winchcomb | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 24 | 87 | 224 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 10 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 307 5 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 23. HEREFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromyard | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Dore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hereford | – | 4 | 8 | – | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 8 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| Ledbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leominster | – | 3 | 9 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Ross | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Weobley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 7 | 17 | – | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| 7. HERTS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albans, St. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Berkhampstead | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 8 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Bishop's Stortford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Buntingford | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Hatfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hemel Hempstead | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| Hertford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hitchin | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Royston | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ware | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Watford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Welwyn | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 9 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 26 3 6 | – | – | – | – |
| 11. HUNTS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ives, St. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Neot's, St. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashford, East | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 12 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Ashford, West | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 12 – | – | – | – | – |
| Blean | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bromley | – | 3 | 7 | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 17 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Canterbury | – | 7 | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 10 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Cranbrook | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Dartford | – | 4 | 10 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 44 19 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Dover | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Eastry | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Elham | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 3 – | – | – | – | – |
| Faversham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Gravesend and Milton | – | 3 | 13 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 19 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Hollingbourn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hoo | – | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 10 6 | – | – | – | – |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **ENGLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan)—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maidstone | 1 | 9 | 37 | – | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 25 4 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Malling | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Medway | 2 | 21 | 55 | 5 | 13 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 153 5 1 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Milton | – | 4 | 6 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 – 2 | – | – | – | – |
| North Aylesford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Romney Marsh | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sevenoaks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sheppey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tenterden | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thanet, Isle of | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tonbridge | 1 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 23 15 3 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 4 | 62 | 159 | 18 | 33 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 313 10 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 3.* KENT (Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenwich | 6 | 15 | 49 | 5 | 12 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 72 15 – | – | 8 | – | – |
| Lewisham | 1 | 13 | 37 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 44 12 4 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 7 | 28 | 86 | 6 | 16 | 2 | – | 4 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 117 7 4 | 1 | 8 | – | – |
| 34. LANCASTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 3 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Blackburn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bolton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Burnley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Caton | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 14 – | – | – | – | – |
| Chorley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chorlton | 5 | 4 | 10 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 7 14 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Clitheroe | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 14 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Fylde | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Garstang | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Haslingden | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 7 – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Lancaster | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leigh | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Liverpool | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 19 3 | 15 | 205 | – | 1 |
| Manchester | 9 | 91 | 184 | 18 | 36 | – | 3 | 9 | 9 | – | – | 3 | 22 | 274 6 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Oldham | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 5 – | – | – | – | – |
| Ormskirk | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Prescot | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Preston | – | 2 | 10 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 7 – | – | 4 | – | – |
| Prestwich | 4 | 8 | 25 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 23 4 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Rochdale | – | 9 | 15 | 3 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 3 9 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Salford | – | 3 | 8 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 7 12 7 | – | 6 | – | – |
| Toxteth Park | 9 | – | 35 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | 16 10 6 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Ulverstone | – | 8 | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 3 9 | 2 | 10 | – | – |
| Warrington | – | 6 | 15 | – | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 2 – | – | – | – | – |
| West Derby | 29 | 41 | 187 | 18 | – | – | 11 | 10 | 28 | 3 | – | – | – | 171 6 5 | 3 | 26 | 1 | – |
| Wigan | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 16 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 60 | 181 | 522 | 55 | 61 | 7 | 14 | 24 | 49 | 3 | – | 4 | 25 | 572 10 9 | 24 | 254 | 1 | 1 |
| 28. LEICESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Barrow-upon-Soar | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 14 – | – | – | – | – |
| Billesdon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Blaby | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hinckley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leicester | – | 2 | 8 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Loughborough | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 7 – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Lutterworth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Market Bosworth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Market Harborough | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 19 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Melton Mowbray | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 4 12 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 1 | 5 | 16 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 17 7 4 | – | 1 | – | – |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| 30. LINCOLN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | – | 1 | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 16 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Bourn | – | 3 | 6 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 1 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Caistor | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Gainsborough | – | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 15 15 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Glanford Brigg | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 10 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Grantham | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 7 – | – | – | – | – |
| Holbeach | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Horncastle | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Lincoln | – | 2 | 15 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 9 1 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Louth | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 17 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Sleaford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Spalding | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Spilsby | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stamford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 13 | 38 | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 51 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.* MIDDLESEX (Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bethnal Green | 228 | – | 397 | 53 | 60 | 20 | 16 | 41 | 27 | – | – | 3 | 8 | 586 – 5 | 2 | 13 | – | – |
| Chelsea | 8 | – | 17 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 8 5 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Clerkenwell | 25 | – | 50 | – | 11 | 3 | – | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | 4 | 29 3 6 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Fulham | 3 | 13 | 30 | 3 | 8 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 151 12 6* | – | 3† | – | – |
| George, St., East | 115 | – | 312 | 8 | 41 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 9 | – | – | 22 | 182 – 11 | – | 14 | – | – |
| George, St., Hanover-square | 104 | – | 157 | 22 | 43 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 201 10 – | – | 7 | – | – |
| Giles, St., and St. George | 36 | – | 81 | 7 | 10 | – | 1 | 4 | 14 | – | – | – | – | 46 1 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Hackney | 5 | 7 | 48 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 9 7 – | – | – | – | – |
| Hampstead | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Holborn | 85 | 60 | 340 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 7 | 22 | 13 | – | – | – | 32 | 276 10 1 | – | 5 | – | – |
| Islington | 102 | – | 214 | 7 | 35 | 27 | 6 | 4 | 10 | – | – | – | 13 | 107 6 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – |
| James, St. | 78 | 78 | 142 | 10 | 37 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | 151 5 7 | – | 9 | – | – |
| Kensington | 8 | – | 21 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 16 18 5 | – | 6 | – | – |
| London, City | 35 | 86 | 230 | 17 | 14 | – | 21 | 16 | 53 | – | – | – | – | 367 15 3 | – | – | – | – |
| London, East | 20 | 25 | 45 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 11 | – | – | – | 2 | 54 7 2 | – | – | – | – |
| London, West | 10 | 16 | 63 | 9 | 3 | – | 1 | 6 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | 47 19 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Luke's, St. | 34 | 50 | 169 | 14 | 27 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 12‡ | – | – | – | 14 | 109 3 11½ | – | 13 | – | – |
| Margaret, St., and St. John Martin's, St., in the Fields | 113§ | – | 237 | 30 | 25 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 19 | – | 2 | 38 | 332 15 8 | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| Marylebone, St. | 73 | – | 182 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 25 | – | – | 5 | – | 271 17 9 | 2 | 7 | – | – |
| Mile End Old Town | 38‖ | 52‖ | 176 | 24 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 39 13 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Paddington | – | – | 7 | – | 4 | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 5 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| Pancras, St. | 32 | 46 | 191 | 12 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 4 | – | – | 2 | 9 | 186 17 – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Poplar | 13 | 15 | 62 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 58 1 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Shoreditch | 19 | 33 | 97 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | 46 19 8 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Stepney | 33¶ | 37¶ | 161¶ | 23 | 41 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 9 | 88 13 – | 1 | 9 | – | – |
| Strand | 35 | 24 | 122 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 8 | 46 3 9 | 2 | 15 | – | – |
| Whitechapel | 51 | 69 | 145 | 28 | 35 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 14 | – | 3 | 8 | 248 – 11½ | – | 27 | – | – |
| TOTALS | 1,305 | 611 | 3,698 | 354 | 501 | 238 | 117 | 210 | 261 | 75 | 2 | 19 | 186 | 3,672 6 4 | 10 | 142 | 1 | – |
| 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnet | – | 6 | 14 | 5 | 3 | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Brentford | 1 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | 4 | – | – | 4 | 43 8 4 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Edmonton | – | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 7 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Hendon | 3 | 14 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 72 1 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Staines | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 11 – | – | – | – | – |
| Uxbridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 4 | 37 | 80 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 5 | 126 8 7 | – | 1 | – | – |

* The actual amount of expenses incurred in connection with the orders of removal mentioned in this return, cannot be ascertained. The above amount includes the remuneration of persons conducting the removals, the expenses connected with the orders obtained for the adjudication of lunatics, also with those orders of removal obtained, but not executed, and expenses of instituting inquiries into those cases where no orders were made; in fact, every expense relating to settlements and removals during the year.

† Neither executed.

‡ Included in renting a tenement.

§ 78 orders signed, but for various causes not proceeded with. 188 additional cases inquired into, but orders not signed by magistrates, chiefly on account of dislike to removal by prostitutes and others; the expenses are included in the expense column, and cannot be separated.

‖ There were 111 orders made, but only 90 executed.

¶ Settlement as above stated in conjunction with other settlements set up on the grounds of removal.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| 42. MONMOUTH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abergavenny | – | 16 | 49 | 2 | – | – | 3 | – | 7 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 97 10 7 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Bedwellty | – | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 12 11 | – | – | – | – |
| Chepstow | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Monmouth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newport | – | 2 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pontypool | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 – – | – | – | – | – |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 7 8 | | | | |
| TOTALS | – | 22 | 61 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 7 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 117 11 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 16. NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aylsham | 2 | – | 8 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 6 17 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Blofield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Brinton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Depwade | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Docking | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Downham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Erpingham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Faith, St. | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 8 – | – | – | – | – |
| Flegg, East and West | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Forehoe | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Freebridge Lynn | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 18 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Guiltcross | – | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 9 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Henstead | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| King's Lynn | – | 6 | 21 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 8 12 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Lodden and Clavering | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Melton Constable | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Mitford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Norwich | 8 | – | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 21 5 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Swaffham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thetford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tunstead and Happing | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Walsingham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wayland | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Yarmouth, Great | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 8 4 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 11 | 12 | 66 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 61 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| 10. NORTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Brixworth | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 6 4 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Daventry | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hardingstone | – | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 3 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Kettering | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Northampton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Oundle | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 9 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Peterborough | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 15 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Potterspury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thrapstone | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Towcester | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wellingborough | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 10 5 10 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 7 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 25 18 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | – | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 33 4 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Belford | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 13 – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Bellingham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 – 1 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Castle Ward | – | 12 | 32 | 4 | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 76 6 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Glendale | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 8 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Haltwhistle | – | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 38 9 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Hexham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Morpeth | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 18 11 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | – | 18 | 85 | 6 | 9 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 41 16 6* | 5 | 8 | – | – |
| Rothbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tynemouth | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 12 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 46 | 142 | 13 | 16 | – | 6 | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 236 1 11 | 12 | 10 | – | – |

* This sum does not include the cost of removing Scotch and Irish paupers.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. NOTTINGHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Basford | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 13 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Bingham | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 15 2 | – | – | – | – |
| East Retford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Mansfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newark | – | 4 | 17 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 2 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Nottingham | – | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28 | 37 9 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Radford | – | 18 | 52 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 93 19 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Southwell | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Worksop | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 29 | 82 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 28 | 153 19 6 | – | – | – | – |
| 9. OXFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bicester | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chipping Norton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Headington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Henley | – | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 7 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Oxford | 5 | – | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 12 – 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Thame | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 16 – | – | – | – | – |
| Witney | – | 1 | 10 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 3 – | – | – | – | – |
| Woodstock | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 14 3 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 5 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 26 1 2 | – | – | – | – |
| 29. RUTLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakham | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Uppingham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| 24. SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Atcham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bridgnorth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Church Stretton | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Cleobury Mortimer | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Clun | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Drayton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ellesmere | – | 6 | 15 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 5 1 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Ludlow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Madeley | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 2 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Newport | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 2 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Oswestry | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Shiffnal | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 17 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Shrewsbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wellington | – | 3 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 9 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Wem | – | 2 | 2* | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 11 – | – | – | – | – |
| Whitchurch | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 9 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 1 | 18 | 37 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 47 3 4 | – | – | – | – |
| 21. SOMERSET: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Axbridge | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 12 – | – | – | – | – |
| Bath | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 16 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Bedminster | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bridgwater | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Chard | – | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 14 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Clutton | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 3 5 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Dulverton | – | 5 | 11 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 9 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Frome | – | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 12 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Keynsham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Langport | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Shepton Mallet | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 19 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Taunton | – | 9 | 22 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 16 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| Wellington | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Wells | – | 2 | 7 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 8 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Williton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wincanton | 1 | 3 | 16 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 12 12 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Yeovil | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 2 | 31 | 86 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – | 92 4 10 | – | – | – | – |

* The pauper for whose removal this order was made died before the order was served.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **ENGLAND—*continued*.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Alresford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Alton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Alverstoke | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Andover | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Basingstoke | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Catherington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Christchurch | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Droxford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Fareham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Farnborough | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Fordingbridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hartley Wintney | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 4 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Havant | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 2 – | – | – | – | – |
| Headley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hursley | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 17 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Kingsclere | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 6 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Lymington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| New Forest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Petersfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Portsea Island | 15 | 128 | 344 | 60 | 54 | – | 3 | 8 | 10 | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 575 14 1 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Ringwood | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Romsey | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 3 – | – | – | – | – |
| Southampton | 5 | – | 26 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 114 16 10 | – | 4 | 1 | – |
| South Stoneham | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 13 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Stockbridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Whitchurch | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wight, Isle of | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Winchester, New | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 21 | 133 | 384 | 64 | 59 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 1 | – | 1 | 10 | 727 18 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – |
| 25. STAFFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allstonefield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Burton-on-Trent | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cheadle | – | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 13 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Dudley | – | 4 | 11 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 1 – | – | – | – | – |
| Leek | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Lichfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Penkridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Seisdon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stafford | – | 2 | 9 | 3 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 9 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 3 | – | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 12 17 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Stone | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tamworth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Uttoxeter | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 7 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Walsall | – | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 10 7 – | – | – | – | – |
| West Bromwich | 7 | 7 | 19 | – | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 8 18 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – – – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Wolverhampton | 6 | 9 | 35 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | – | – | 3 | – | – | 19 7 10 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 16 | 30 | 100 | 18 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | 81 2 5 | – | 3 | – | – |
| 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blything | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bosmere and Claydon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bury St. Edmund's | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 4 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Cosford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hartismere | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hoxne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ipswich | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| Mildenhall | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Mutford and Lothingland | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Plomesgate | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| 15. SUFFOLK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risbridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Samford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sudbury | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Thingoe | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wangford | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Woodbridge | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 5 11 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 5 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 13 8 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 2*. SURREY (Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bermondsey | 17 | 12 | 59 | 8 | 9 | – | – | 1 | 7 | – | – | 1 | 3 | 26 6 5 | – | 2 | 3 | – |
| Camberwell | 28 | – | 59 | 7 | 5 | – | – | 3 | – | 10 | – | – | 3 | 21 19 8 | – | 3 | – | – |
| George, St., Southwark | 14 | – | 33 | 6 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 26 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| Lambeth | 63 | – | 118 | 6 | 37 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 57 18 – | – | – | – | – |
| Newington, St. Mary | 36 | – | 58 | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | 7 | 13 | – | – | 1 | 7 | 98 8 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Olave, St. | 10 | 6 | 38 | 14 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 18 6 11 | – | 11 | – | – |
| Rotherhithe | 39 | – | 88 | 12 | 18 | – | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 201 9 9 | – | 10 | – | – |
| Saviour, St. | 2 | 15 | 41 | 1 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 6 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 13 14 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | – | 12 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 7 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 28 5 – | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 209 | 45 | 536 | 61 | 96 | 35 | 10 | 27 | 26 | 16 | – | 4 | 13 | 492 12 2 | – | 26 | 3 | – |
| 2*. SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ash | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chertsey | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 19 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Croydon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Dorking | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Epsom | 1 | – | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Farnham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Godstone | – | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 11 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Guildford | – | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 12 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Hambledon | 1 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Kingston | 2 | 12 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 71 14 – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Reigate | – | 2 | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 2 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Richmond | – | 3 | 18 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 12 18 6 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 4 | 26 | 97 | 11 | 7 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | 3 | 127 13 9 | 1 | – | – | – |
| 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arundel | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Battle | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Brighton | 26 | – | 48 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 51 17 – | – | – | – | – |
| Chailey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Chichester | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 9 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Cuckfield | – | 2 | 8 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 7 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Eastbourne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| East Grinstead | – | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 12 3 | – | – | – | – |
| East Preston | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Hailsham | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | about 4 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Hastings | – | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 1 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Horsham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Lewes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Midhurst | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newhaven | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Petworth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Rye | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Steyning | 2 | 2 | 7 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 14 14 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Sutton | – | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thakeham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ticehurst | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Uckfield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Westbourne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| West Firle | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| West Hampnett | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 29 | 12 | 84 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 97 1 7 | – | – | – | – |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **ENGLAND—*continued*.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Warwick: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Alcester | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Aston | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Atherstone | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Birmingham | 1 | 30 | 77 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | – | – | 1 | – | 44 6 – | – | – | – | – |
| Coventry | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Foleshill | 2 | 2 | 8 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 17 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Meriden | – | 2 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Nuneaton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Rugby | 2 | 2 | 11 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 1 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Shipston-on-Stour | – | 4 | 14 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 13 4½ | – | – | – | – |
| Solihull | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Southam | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stratford-on-Avon | – | 4 | 9 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 10 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Warwick | – | 9 | 18 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 64 12 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 5 | 56 | 144 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 1 | – | 129 15 3½ | – | – | – | – |
| 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Ward | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – 18 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Kendal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| West Ward | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – 18 9 | – | – | – | – |
| 17. WILTS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alderbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Amesbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bradford | – | 1* | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 7 – | – | – | – | – |
| Calne | – | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 10 2 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Chippenham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cricklade & Wootton Bassett | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Devizes | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 8 – | – | – | – | – |
| Highworth and Swindon | – | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 19 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Malmsbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Marlborough | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 16 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Melksham | – | 3 | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | 24 1 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Mere | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pewsey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Salisbury | – | 11 | 30 | 9 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 55 7 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Tisbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Warminster | – | 4 | 15 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 7 17 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Westbury and Whorwellsdown | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wilton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | – | 4 | 80 | 12 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | 106 – 7 | – | – | – | – |
| 26. WORCESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromsgrove | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Droitwich | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Evesham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Kidderminster | – | 4† | 9 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 13 2 6 | – | – | – | – |
| King's Norton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Martley | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 16 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Pershore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Stourbridge | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 11 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Tenbury | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Upton-on-Severn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Worcester | – | 12 | 26 | 3 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 24 17 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Totals | – | 18 | 37 | 4 | 1 | – | 3 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | 44 7 5 | – | – | – | – |

* This order having been suspended on account of illness of the pauper, has not yet been executed, but the union to which pauper was ordered to be removed, repays the cost of maintenance in this union.

† One being for removal of husband, wife, and two children, that order has not been executed, the husband having died, and the wife being irremovable for 12 months.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. YORK, E. R.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Beverley | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 – 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Bridlington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Driffield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Howden | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 3 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | – | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 11 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Patrington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pocklington | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sculcoates | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Skirlaugh | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| York | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | – | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 16 19 2 | – | – | – | – |
| 37. YORK, N. R.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bainbridge | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 5 – | – | – | – | – |
| Bedale | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Easingwold | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Guisbrough | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Helmsley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Kirkby Moorside | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leyburn | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 14 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Malton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Northallerton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pickering | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Reeth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Richmond | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Scarborough | – | 3 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 6 11 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Stokesley | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Thirsk | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – 13 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Whitby | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 1 | 6 | 13 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 13 4 10 | – | – | – | – |
| 35. YORK, W. R.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnsley | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 28 14 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Barwick-in-Elmet | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 17 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Bierley, North | – | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Bradford | 2 | 8 | 22 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | 22 8 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Bramley | 1 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 12 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Carlton | – | 8 | 36 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 29 17 – | – | – | – | – |
| Dewsbury | 6 | 8 | 47 | 8 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 70 12 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Doncaster | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | 1 | – | – |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Goole | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Halifax | – | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 24 3 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Hemsworth | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Holbeck | 3 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 26 5 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Huddersfield | – | 7 | 24 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 27 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Hunslet | 59 | – | 150 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 118 4 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Keighley | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 15 – | – | – | – | – |
| Knaresbrough | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Leeds | 63 | – | 138 | 15 | 15 | – | 6 | 6 | 9 | – | 1 | 1 | 10 | 176 10 5 | – | 5 | – | – |
| Ouseburn, Great | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pateley Bridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Penistone | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pontefract | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Preston, Great | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 – – | – | – | – | – |
| Ripon | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Rotherham | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Saddleworth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Sedbergh | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Selby | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Settle | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 3 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Sheffield | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 31 6 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Skipton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tadcaster | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 13 – | – | – | – | – |
| Thorne | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Todmorden | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wakefield | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wetherby | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wharfedale | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wortley | – | 3 | 11 | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 7 4 | – | – | – | – |
| TOTALS | 137 | 63 | 508 | 48 | 72 | 10 | 11 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 626 2 – | – | 6 | – | – |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRECKNOCK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecknock | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Builth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Crickhowell | – | 7 | 14 | – | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26 15 10 | – | – | – | – |
| Hay | – | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 3 19 11½ | – | – | – | – |
| CARDIGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberayron | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Aberystwith | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cardigan | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 10 – | – | – | – | – |
| Lampeter | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Tregaron | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| CARMARTHEN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Llandilo Fawr | – | 3 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 3 4 – | – | – | – | – |
| Llandovery | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Llanelly | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| GLAMORGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Cardiff | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 8 6 | – | 16 | – | – |
| Gower | – | 2* | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 6 5 9 | – | – | – | – |
| Merthyr Tydvil | – | 42 | 103 | 26 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | 302 2 3 | – | 6 | – | – |
| Neath | – | 8 | 29 | 5 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 65 2 11 | – | 3 | – | – |
| Swansea | – | 4 | 17 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 9 6 | – | 3 | – | – |
| Pontypridd | – | 12 | 12 | 6 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 46 4 5 | – | – | – | – |
| PEMBROKE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haverfordwest | – | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 11 1 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Narberth | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Pembroke | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| RADNOR: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kington | – | 4 | 4 | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 – 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Knighton | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Presteign | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Rhayader | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL, SOUTH WALES | 1 | 93 | 209 | 44 | 24 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | 492 5 1½ | – | 28 | – | – |

* One of these orders was suspended on account of illness.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices, and executed in England and Wales, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | | Total Number of Persons Removed under such Orders of Removal. | NATURE OF THE ALLEGED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CASES OF THE PERSONS SO REMOVED. The Number of Orders under each Head of Settlement. | | | | | | | | | | Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal, including the Cost of obtaining the Orders, Service of the same, and Travelling Expenses of the Paupers Removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. | Number of Orders of Removal, signed by Justices, of Scotch and Irish Paupers, and Paupers belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, during the same Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of such Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in Union. | Number of such Orders so executed between different Unions. | | Birth. | Parentage. | Marriage, with reference to the Wife. | Hiring and Service. | Apprenticeship. | Renting a Tenement. | Payment of Parochial Rates. | Serving a Parochial Office. | Estate. | Certificate or Acknowledgment. | | Scotch. | Irish. | Channel Islands. | Isle of Man. |
| WALES – *continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | £. s. d. | | | | |
| ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Holyhead | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| CARNARVON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Carnarvon | – | 8 | 19 | – | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26 14 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Conway | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 16 – | – | – | – | – |
| Pwllheli | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| DENBIGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Asaph | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 10 7 | – | – | – | – |
| Llanrwst | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Ruthin | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Wrexham | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 10 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Flint: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holywell | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| MERIONETH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bala | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Corwen | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Dolgelly | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| Festiniog | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 11 – | – | – | – | – |
| MONTGOMERY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanfyllin | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 16 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Machynlleth | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 6 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Montgomery and Pool | 8 | – | 16 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 1 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | – |
| TOTAL, NORTH WALES | 8 | 14 | 44 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 76 6 1 | – | – | – | – |

## SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

RETURN of the Number of REMOVALS from UNIONS which have been effected under the Authority of the Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending the 25th day of March 1868; showing the Total Number of Persons removed, and the Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND.** | | | |
| 12. BEDFORD: | | | |
| Ampthill | — | — | — |
| Bedford | 3 | 6 | 5 5 4 |
| Biggleswade | — | — | — |
| Leighton Buzzard | 4 | 5 | 3 9 – |
| Luton | 4 | 7 | 3 4 – |
| Woburn | 1 | 2 | 1 1 – |
| TOTAL | 12 | 20 | 12 19 4 |
| 6. BERKS: | | | |
| Abingdon | — | — | — |
| Bradfield | 2 | 4 | 6 15 9 |
| Cookham | — | — | — |
| Easthampstead | 1 | 1 | 2 16 6 |
| Faringdon | 1 | 3 | – 19 – |
| Hungerford | 1 | 1 | — |
| Newbury | 4 | 4 | 6 6 6 |
| Reading | 2 | 2 | 1 2 8 |
| Wallingford | — | — | — |
| Wantage | — | — | — |
| Windsor | — | — | — |
| Wokingham | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 11 | 15 | 18 – 5 |
| 8. BUCKS: | | | |
| Amersham | 1 | 1 | 5 – – |
| Aylesbury | 2 | 2 | 2 5 3 |
| Buckingham | — | — | — |
| Eton | 6 | 11 | 1 1 10 |
| Newport Pagnell | — | — | — |
| Winslow | — | — | — |
| Wycombe | *4 | 19 | 1 4 2 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 33 | 9 11 3 |
| 13. CAMBRIDGE: | | | |
| Cambridge | 5 | 11 | – 13 6 |
| Caxton and Arrington | — | — | — |
| Chesterton | — | — | — |
| Ely | — | — | — |
| Linton | — | — | — |
| Newmarket | 2 | 6 | — |
| North Witchford | 1 | 3 | 2 – 11 |
| Whittlesey | — | — | — |
| Wisbeach | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 8 | 20 | 2 14 5 |

* In three out of the above four cases the union accepting has asked the guardians of this union to relieve the paupers accepted as non-settled poor on their behalf.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| 33. CHESTER: | | | |
| Altrincham | — | — | — |
| Birkenhead | — | — | — |
| Boughton, Great | 3 | 4 | – 3 – |
| Congleton | 4 | 7 | 1 17 9 |
| Hawarden | 2 | 2 | 3 8 3 |
| Macclesfield | — | — | — |
| Nantwich | — | — | — |
| Northwich | — | — | — |
| Runcorn | 1 | 2 | – 11 8 |
| Stockport | 1 | 1 | – 11 – |
| Wirral | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 11 | 16 | 6 11 8 |
| 20. CORNWALL: | | | |
| Austell, St. | 1 | 7 | – 17 10 |
| Bodmin | 5 | 5 | 2 10 6 |
| Camelford | — | — | — |
| Columb, St., Major | — | — | — |
| Falmouth | — | — | — |
| Germans, St. | — | — | — |
| Helston | — | — | — |
| Launceston | — | — | — |
| Liskeard | 2 | 2 | 1 – 6 |
| Penzance | — | — | — |
| Redruth | 3 | 8 | – 10 – |
| Stratton | — | — | — |
| Truro | 7 | 8 | 7 18 6 |
| TOTAL | 18 | 30 | 12 17 4 |
| 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | — | — | — |
| Bootle | 2 | 3 | 1 14 7 |
| Brampton | — | — | — |
| Carlisle | 2 | 8 | 1 12 2 |
| Cockermouth | 2 | 3 | – 9 – |
| Longtown | — | — | — |
| Penrith | — | — | — |
| Whitehaven | 2 | 3 | – 11 10½ |
| Wigton | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 8 | 17 | 4 7 7½ |
| 32. DERBY: | | | |
| Ashbourne | — | — | — |
| Bakewell | 2 | 6 | 2 4 11 |
| Belper | 1 | 1 | – 11 6 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 1 | 1 | – 7 6 |
| Chesterfield | — | — | — |
| Derby | 14 | 32 | 26 9 1 |
| Glossop | 2 | 2 | – 11 – |
| Hayfield | — | — | — |
| Shardlow | 1 | 4 | – 11 9 |
| TOTAL | 21 | 46 | 30 15 9 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **19. DEVON:** | | | |
| Axminster | — | — | — |
| Barnstaple | — | — | — |
| Bideford | 1 | *2 | 1 5 6 |
| Crediton | 1 | 1 | – 15 11 |
| East Stonehouse | 5 | 7 | 10 5 – |
| Holsworthy | — | — | — |
| Honiton | — | — | — |
| Kingsbridge | 1 | 2 | — |
| Newton Abbot | 5 | 5 | 3 6 – |
| Okehampton | 1 | 1 | 4 12 – |
| Plympton, St. Mary | — | — | — |
| South Molton | — | — | — |
| Tavistock | 1 | 2 | 2 12 – |
| Thomas, St. | 7 | 15 | 4 13 6 |
| Tiverton | 3 | 3 | – 17 6 |
| Torrington | — | — | — |
| Totnes | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 25 | 38 | 28 7 5 |
| **18. DORSET:** | | | |
| Beaminster | 2 | 4 | — |
| Blandford | — | — | — |
| Bridport | — | — | — |
| Cerne | — | — | — |
| Dorchester | 2 | 5 | 2 16 – |
| Poole | — | — | — |
| Shaftesbury | — | — | — |
| Sherborne | — | — | — |
| Sturminster | — | — | — |
| Wareham and Purbeck | — | — | — |
| Weymouth | 2 | 9 | 5 1 11 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 6 | 18 | 7 17 11 |
| **38. DURHAM:** | | | |
| Auckland | — | — | — |
| Chester-le-Street | 2 | 7 | 1 10 3 |
| Darlington | 4 | 14 | 7 14 10 |
| Durham | 1 | 3 | 1 6 – |
| Easington | 1 | 3 | 1 10 – |
| Gateshead | 7 | 10 | 3 7 – |
| Hartlepool | — | — | — |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 2 | 3 | 1 – – |
| Lanchester | — | — | — |
| Sedgefield | — | — | — |
| South Shields | — | — | — |
| Stockton | 1 | 4 | 1 4 – |
| Sunderland | 4 | 9 | 7 8 3 |
| Teesdale | 1 | 2 | – 16 8 |
| Weardale | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 23 | 55 | 25 17 – |
| **14. ESSEX:** | | | |
| Billericay | 3 | 3 | 1 10 – |
| Braintree | 1 | 1 | – 9 5 |
| Chelmsford | 3 | 3 | 4 1 6 |
| Colchester | 12 | 22 | 6 – 11 |
| Dunmow | — | — | — |
| Epping | — | — | — |
| Halstead | — | — | — |

* The paupers were not actually removed, but the Bideford Union consented to relieve them as non-resident paupers of the union to which they belong.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **14. ESSEX—*continued.*** | | | |
| Lexden and Winstree | — | — | — |
| Maldon | 1 | 4 | 3 13 4 |
| Ongar | 1 | 1 | – 15 – |
| Orsett | — | — | — |
| Rochford | — | — | — |
| Romford | — | — | — |
| Saffron Walden | 1 | 1 | – 15 – |
| Tendring | 4 | 4 | 2 8 4 |
| West Ham | 5 | 8 | 3 11 1 |
| Witham | 2 | 5 | 1 5 – |
| TOTAL | 33 | 52 | 24 9 7 |
| **22. GLOUCESTER:** | | | |
| Cheltenham | 2 | 2 | 4 13 6 |
| Chipping Sodbury | — | — | — |
| Cirencester | — | — | — |
| Clifton | 10 | 22 | 8 10 9½ |
| Dursley | 1 | 1 | 1 7 – |
| Gloucester | 2 | 9 | 10 18 6 |
| Newent | — | — | — |
| Northleach | 1 | 3 | 1 13 2 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 2 | 2 | 4 4 4 |
| Stroud | 2 | 11 | 1 6 – |
| Tetbury | — | — | — |
| Tewkesbury | 3 | 4 | 3 4 6 |
| Thornbury | — | — | — |
| Westbury-on-Severn | — | — | — |
| Wheatenhurst | 1 | 1 | 3 8 6 |
| Winchcomb | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 24 | 55 | 39 6 3½ |
| **23. HEREFORD:** | | | |
| Bromyard | — | — | — |
| Dore | 1 | 1 | – 9 6 |
| Hereford | 6 | 12 | 5 12 7 |
| Ledbury | — | — | — |
| Leominster | 2 | 2 | 3 2 6 |
| Ross | 2 | 9 | 4 1 6 |
| Weobley | 1 | 1 | – 10 – |
| TOTAL | 12 | 25 | 13 16 1 |
| **7. HERTS:** | | | |
| Albans, St. | — | — | — |
| Berkhampsted | 3 | 3 | – 7 6 |
| Bishop's Stortford | — | — | — |
| Buntingford | — | — | — |
| Hatfield | — | — | — |
| Hemel Hempsted | — | — | — |
| Hertford | 3 | 8 | 1 9 1 |
| Hitchin | — | — | — |
| Royston | — | — | — |
| Ware | — | — | — |
| Watford | — | — | — |
| Welwyn | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 6 | 11 | 1 16 7 |
| **11. HUNTS:** | | | |
| Huntingdon | — | — | — |
| Ives, St. | 1 | 7 | 1 8 – |
| Neots, St. | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 7 | 1 8 – |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan):** | | | |
| Ashford, East | 2 | 7 | 6 1 6 |
| Ashford, West | 2 | 2 | 6 12 – |
| Blean | — | — | — |
| Bridge | — | — | — |
| Bromley | — | — | — |
| Cranbrook | — | — | — |
| Dartford | 1 | 1 | — |
| Dover | — | — | — |
| Eastry | 1 | 1 | – 13 – |
| Elham | 1 | 1 | 5 – 8 |
| Faversham | 7 | 17 | 2 – 9 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 1 | 1 | — |
| Hollingbourn | 3 | 3 | — |
| Hoo | — | — | — |
| Maidstone | 3 | 3 | – 17 6 |
| Malling | — | — | — |
| Medway | 5 | 13 | 6 1 3 |
| Milton | — | — | — |
| North Aylesford | 1 | 3 | 1 8 6 |
| Romney Marsh | — | — | — |
| Sevenoaks | 2 | 7 | 1 18 3 |
| Sheppey | 1 | 5 | 1 17 9 |
| Tenterden | — | — | — |
| Thanet, Isle of | 2 | 2 | – 14 2 |
| Tonbridge | 1 | 1 | – 2 6 |
| TOTAL | 33 | 67 | 33 7 10 |
| **3.* KENT (Metropolitan):** | | | |
| Greenwich | 3 | 8 | 3 – – |
| Lewisham | 2 | 4 | 4 7 3 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 12 | 7 7 3 |
| **34. LANCASTER:** | | | |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 7 | 12 | 5 6 – |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 4 | 8 | 12 – – |
| Blackburn | — | — | — |
| Bolton | — | — | — |
| Burnley | — | — | — |
| Bury | 1 | 1 | 1 7 3 |
| Chorley | — | — | — |
| Chorlton | 2 | 3 | 6 10 – |
| Clitheroe | 3 | 4 | 1 5 – |
| Fylde | 2 | 2 | 1 6 – |
| Garstang | — | — | — |
| Haslingden | 2 | 3 | 6 12 3 |
| Lancaster | 4 | 7 | 5 10 9 |
| Leigh | 1 | 1 | – 2 – |
| Oldham | 2 | 2 | 6 5 – |
| Ormskirk | 2 | 4 | – 7 10½ |
| Prescot | 4 | — | — |
| Preston | 6 | 15 | 3 9 3 |
| Prestwich | 5 | 6 | 1 12 6 |
| Rochdale | 7 | 16 | 6 12 6 |
| Salford | — | — | — |
| Ulverstone | — | — | — |
| Warrington | 2 | 4 | – 11 – |
| West Derby | — | — | — |
| Wigan | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 54 | 88 | 58 17 4½ |
| **28. LEICESTER:** | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | — | — | — |
| Barrow-upon-Soar | — | — | — |
| Billesdon | — | — | — |
| Blaby | — | — | — |
| Hinckley | — | — | — |
| Leicester | 4 | 8 | 4 19 2½ |
| Loughborough | — | — | — |
| Lutterworth | 2 | 3 | 6 11 11 |
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **28. LEICESTER—*continued.*** | | | |
| Market Bosworth | — | — | — |
| Market Harborough | — | — | — |
| Melton Mowbray | 5 | 13 | 7 2 – |
| TOTAL | 11 | 24 | 18 13 1½ |
| **30. LINCOLN:** | | | |
| Boston | — | — | — |
| Bourne | 2 | 5 | — |
| Caistor | 3 | 11 | 5 6 – |
| Gainsborough | 1 | 1 | – 6 9 |
| Glanford Brigg | 2 | 2 | — |
| Grantham | 1 | 3 | – 8 1 |
| Holbeach | — | — | — |
| Horncastle | 1 | 1 | – 12 10 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 6 | 4 14 – |
| Louth | 1 | 1 | – 13 6 |
| Sleaford | — | — | — |
| Spalding | — | — | — |
| Spilsby | 3 | 3 | 3 4 – |
| Stamford | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 17 | 33 | 15 5 2 |
| **1.* MIDDLESEX (Metropolitan):** | | | |
| Fulham | 1 | 1 | – 3 – |
| Hackney | — | — | — |
| Holborn | — | — | — |
| Kensington | 8 | 21 | 16 18 5 |
| London, City | 6 | 7 | — |
| London, East | 1 | 1 | — |
| London, West | — | — | — |
| Poplar | 8 | 16 | 4 17 11 |
| Stepney | 12 | 22 | — |
| Strand | — | — | — |
| Whitechapel | 2 | 5 | 7 10 – |
| TOTAL | 38 | 73 | 29 9 4 |
| **1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan):** | | | |
| Barnet | — | — | — |
| Brentford | 2 | 2 | 4 9 – |
| Edmonton | 5 | 14 | 2 10 7 |
| Hendon | — | — | — |
| Staines | — | — | — |
| Uxbridge | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 7 | 16 | 6 19 7 |
| **42. MONMOUTH:** | | | |
| Abergavenny | 1 | 1 | — |
| Bedwellty | — | — | — |
| Chepstow | 1 | 1 | – 13 6 |
| Monmouth | — | — | — |
| Newport | 5 | 15 | 17 – – |
| Pontypool | 1 | 4 | – 6 – |
| TOTAL | 8 | 21 | 17 19 6 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **16. NORFOLK:** | | | |
| Aylsham | 1 | 3 | — |
| Blofield | 1 | 1 | 2 2 – |
| Depwade | — | — | — |
| Docking | — | — | — |
| Downham | — | — | — |
| Erpingham | — | — | — |
| Faith's, Saint | 2 | 2 | 1 3 – |
| Flegg, East and West | — | — | — |
| Forehoe | — | — | — |
| Freebridge Lynn | — | — | — |
| Guiltcross | — | — | — |
| Henstead | — | — | — |
| King's Lynn | — | — | — |
| Loddon and Clavering | — | — | — |
| Mitford and Launditch | — | — | — |
| Norwich | — | — | — |
| Swaffham | 1 | 1 | 1 – – |
| Thetford | — | — | — |
| Tunstead and Happing | — | — | — |
| Walsingham | — | — | — |
| Wayland | 1 | 3 | – 17 6 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 10 | 5 2 6 |
| **10. NORTHAMPTON:** | | | |
| Brackley | — | — | — |
| Brixworth | 1 | 1 | 3 16 10 |
| Daventry | — | — | — |
| Hardingstone | 1 | 1 | — |
| Kettering | 1 | 3 | – 13 – |
| Northampton | 3 | 13 | – 17 8 |
| Oundle | 1 | 3 | 7 17 9½ |
| Peterborough | 3 | 7 | 4 15 – |
| Potterspury | — | — | — |
| Thrapston | — | — | — |
| Towcester | — | — | — |
| Wellingborough | 1 | 3 | 1 2 4 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 31 | 19 2 7½ |
| **39. NORTHUMBERLAND:** | | | |
| Alnwick | 3 | 3 | 7 7 10 |
| Belford | 3 | 4 | 3 3 6 |
| Bellingham | — | — | — |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 3 | 5 | — |
| Castle Ward | 12 | 34 | 67 12 6 |
| Glendale | 2 | 7 | — |
| Haltwhistle | — | — | — |
| Hexham | 3 | 3 | – 11 6 |
| Morpeth | 2 | 2 | – 19 – |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 20 | 78 | 16 12 8 |
| Rothbury | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tynemouth | 1 | 1 | 1 2 – |
| TOTAL | 50 | 138 | 97 9 – |
| **31. NOTTINGHAM:** | | | |
| Basford | 3 | 3 | 1 14 4 |
| Bingham | 1 | 3 | 2 15 2 |
| East Retford | — | — | — |
| Mansfield | — | — | — |
| Newark | 4 | 17 | 14 2 6 |
| Nottingham | 28 | 52 | 26 15 – |
| Radford | 5 | 11 | 2 4 6 |
| Southwell | — | — | — |
| Worksop | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 41 | 86 | 47 11 6 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. |
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **9. OXFORD:** | | | |
| Banbury | — | — | — |
| Bicester | — | — | — |
| Chipping Norton | — | — | — |
| Headington | 2 | 2 | 4 7 8 |
| Henley | 2 | 5 | 5 1 8 |
| Oxford | 1 | 1 | 1 7 10 |
| Thame | 1 | 1 | – 13 – |
| Witney | 1 | 5 | 1 2 – |
| Woodstock | 2 | 2 | 1 14 3 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 16 | 14 6 5 |
| **29. RUTLAND:** | | | |
| Oakham | — | — | — |
| Uppingham | — | — | – |
| **24. SALOP:** | | | |
| Atcham | 1 | 1 | – 7 – |
| Bridgnorth | — | — | — |
| Church Stretton | 1 | 1 | 1 3 – |
| Cleobury Mortimer | — | — | — |
| Clun | — | — | — |
| Drayton | — | — | — |
| Ellesmere | 3 | 6 | 1 18 6 |
| Ludlow | — | — | — |
| Madeley | — | — | — |
| Newport | 3 | 3 | 11 2 10 |
| Shiffnal | — | — | — |
| Wellington | 1 | 1 | – 5 6 |
| Wem | — | — | — |
| Whitchurch | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 9 | 12 | 14 16 10 |
| **21. SOMERSET:** | | | |
| Axbridge | — | — | — |
| Bath | 8 | 16 | 2 12 1 |
| Bedminster | — | — | — |
| Bridgwater | 1 | 6 | 1 19 6 |
| Chard | 2 | 4 | 9 14 2 |
| Clutton | — | — | — |
| Dulverton | — | — | — |
| Frome | 5 | 10 | *48 1 2 |
| Keynsham | 3 | 3 | – 1 4 |
| Langford | — | — | — |
| Shepton Mallet | 3 | 6 | 1 10 – |
| Taunton | 7 | 15 | 11 14 8 |
| Wellington | 1 | 4 | — |
| Wells | 2 | 3 | 3 15 1 |
| Williton | — | — | — |
| Wincanton | — | — | — |
| Yeovil | 2 | 8 | 2 11 2 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 75 | 81 19 2 |
| **5. SOUTHAMPTON:** | | | |
| Alresford | 1 | 1 | 1 17 5 |
| Alton | 1 | 1 | – 12 – |
| Alverstoke | — | — | — |
| Andover | — | — | — |
| Basingstoke | — | — | — |
| Catherington | — | — | — |
| Christchurch | — | — | — |

* This includes the expenses of an Order, which was appealed against, amounting to 40 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.* | | | £. s. d. |
| Droxford | — | — | — |
| Fareham | — | — | — |
| Fordingbridge | 1 | 1 | – 6 9 |
| Hartley Wintney | — | — | — |
| Havant | 1 | 1 | 2 2 – |
| Hursley | — | — | — |
| Kingsclere | 3 | 8 | 5 6 4 |
| Lymington | 2 | 3 | — |
| New Forest | — | — | — |
| Petersfield | — | — | — |
| Portsea Island | — | — | — |
| Ringwood | — | — | — |
| Romsey | — | — | — |
| South Stoneham | 8 | 17 | 2 7 6 |
| Stockbridge | — | — | — |
| Whitchurch | — | — | — |
| Wight, Isle of | — | — | — |
| Winchester, New | 1 | 3 | — |
| TOTAL | 18 | 35 | 12 12 – |
| 25. STAFFORD: | | | |
| Burton-on-Trent | — | — | — |
| Cheadle | — | — | — |
| Dudley | 2 | 7 | 3 6 – |
| Leek | — | — | — |
| Lichfield | — | — | — |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | — | — | — |
| Penkridge | — | — | — |
| Seisden | — | — | — |
| Stafford | — | — | — |
| Stone | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tamworth | — | — | — |
| Uttoxeter | — | — | — |
| Walsall | 3 | 3 | 8 2 2 |
| West Bromwich | 4 | 7 | 5 1 6 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 3 | 5 10 6 |
| Wolverhampton | 6 | 10 | 5 11 – |
| TOTAL | 18 | 31 | 27 11 2 |
| 15. SUFFOLK: | | | |
| Blything | — | — | — |
| Bosmere and Claydon | — | — | — |
| Cosford | — | — | — |
| Hartismere | — | — | — |
| Hoxne | — | — | — |
| Ipswich | 8 | 16 | 6 17 7 |
| Mildenhall | — | — | — |
| Plomesgate | — | — | — |
| Risbridge | 1 | 2 | – 5 2 |
| Samford | — | — | — |
| Stow | — | — | — |
| Sudbury | 6 | 11 | 3 14 – |
| Thingoe | — | — | — |
| Wangford | — | — | — |
| Woodbridge | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 15 | 29 | 10 16 9 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict., c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| 2.* SURREY (Metropolitan): | | | £. s. d. |
| Olave's, St. | 1 | 1 | – 8 – |
| Saviour's, St. | — | — | — |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 1 | 3 | 1 – – |
| TOTAL | 2 | 4 | 1 8 – |
| 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | |
| Chertsey | — | — | — |
| Croydon | — | — | — |
| Dorking | — | — | — |
| Epsom | — | — | — |
| Farnham | — | — | — |
| Godstone | 1 | 2 | — |
| Guildford | — | — | — |
| Hambledon | — | — | — |
| Kingston | — | — | — |
| Reigate | — | — | — |
| Richmond | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 2 | — |
| 4. SUSSEX: | | | |
| Battle | — | — | — |
| Chailey | — | — | — |
| Cuckfield | — | — | — |
| Eastbourne | — | — | — |
| East Grinstead | — | — | — |
| Hailsham | — | — | — |
| Hastings | 7 | 8 | 9 19 11 |
| Horsham | — | — | — |
| Lewes | — | — | — |
| Midhurst | — | — | — |
| Newhaven | — | — | — |
| Petworth | — | — | — |
| Rye | — | — | — |
| Steyning | 3 | 9 | 8 3 2 |
| Thakeham | — | — | — |
| Ticehurst | 2 | 4 | 1 3 4 |
| Uckfield | — | — | — |
| Westbourne | — | — | — |
| West Firle | — | — | — |
| Westhampnett | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 12 | 21 | 19 6 5 |
| 27. WARWICK: | | | |
| Alcester | 1 | 1 | — |
| Aston | — | — | — |
| Atherstone | — | — | — |
| Foleshill | — | — | — |
| Meriden | — | — | — |
| Nuneaton | 1 | 1 | 4 13 3 |
| Rugby | — | — | — |
| Shipston-on-Stour | — | — | — |
| Solihull | — | — | — |
| Southam | — | — | — |
| Stratford-on-Avon | — | — | — |
| Warwick | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 4 13 3 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | |
| East Ward | 1 | 1 | 1 2 – |
| Kendal | 2 | 3 | – 1 2 |
| West Ward | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 1 3 2 |
| 17. WILTS: | | | |
| Alderbury | — | — | — |
| Amesbury | — | — | — |
| Bradford | 1 | 3 | 1 6 11 |
| Calne | 1 | 1 | — |
| Chippenham | — | — | — |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | — | — | — |
| Devizes | — | — | — |
| Highworth and Swindon | 2 | 5 | 3 19 6 |
| Malmesbury | 1 | 1 | 1 5 – |
| Marlborough | 2 | 3 | – 12 – |
| Melksham | — | — | — |
| Mere | — | — | — |
| Pewsey | 1 | 1 | 1 17 6 |
| Tisbury | — | — | — |
| Warminster | 4 | 11 | – 5 – |
| Westbury and Whorwellsdown. | — | — | — |
| Wilton | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 12 | 25 | 9 5 11 |
| 26. WORCESTER: | | | |
| Bromsgrove | — | — | — |
| Droitwich | 3 | 3 | 4 1 5 |
| Evesham | — | — | — |
| Kidderminster | — | — | — |
| Kings Norton | — | — | — |
| Martley | — | — | — |
| Pershore | — | — | — |
| Stourbridge | — | — | — |
| Tenbury | — | — | — |
| Upton-upon-Severn | — | — | — |
| Worcester | 5 | 10 | 11 8 – |
| TOTAL | 8 | 13 | 15 9 5 |
| 37. YORK, E. R.: | | | |
| Beverley | 1 | 1 | – 15 – |
| Bridlington | — | — | — |
| Driffield | — | — | — |
| Howden | — | — | — |
| Patrington | — | — | — |
| Pocklington | — | — | — |
| Sculcoates | — | — | — |
| Skirlaugh | — | — | — |
| York | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | – 15 – |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| 37. YORK, N. R.: | | | |
| Bedale | — | — | — |
| Easingwold | — | — | — |
| Guisbrough | 1 | 1 | – 15 6 |
| Helmsley | — | — | — |
| Kirkby Moorside | — | — | — |
| Leyburn | — | — | — |
| Malling | — | — | — |
| Northallerton | — | — | — |
| Pickering | — | — | — |
| Keeth | — | — | — |
| Richmond | — | — | — |
| Scarborough | 6 | 12 | 11 4 2 |
| Stokesley | — | — | — |
| Thirsk | 1 | 6 | – 18 9 |
| Whitby | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 8 | 19 | 12 18 5 |
| 35. YORK, W. R.: | | | |
| Barnsley | 7 | 9 | 10 14 1 |
| Bierly, North | 5 | 11 | 5 – 9 |
| Bradford | 7 | 11 | 9 6 7 |
| Bramley | 3 | 9 | – 16 1 |
| Dewsbury | 10 | 21 | 8 13 7 |
| Doncaster | 2 | 6 | 1 18 6 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 5 | 13 | 12 5 8 |
| Goole | — | — | — |
| Halifax | 2 | 3 | 1 15 4 |
| Hemsworth | — | — | — |
| Huddersfield | 4 | 10 | 13 – – |
| Keighley | 3 | 5 | 8 18 – |
| Knaresbrough | 2 | 5 | 1 – – |
| Ouseburn, Great | — | — | — |
| Pateley Bridge | — | — | — |
| Penistone | 3 | 4 | 1 14 6 |
| Pontefract | — | — | — |
| Ripon | — | — | — |
| Rotherham | — | — | — |
| Sedbergh | — | — | — |
| Selby | 2 | 7 | 6 14 7 |
| Settle | — | — | — |
| Sheffield | 7 | 16 | 17 3 3 |
| Skipton | — | — | — |
| Tadcaster | 1 | 6 | – 14 – |
| Thorne | — | — | — |
| Todmorden | — | — | — |
| Wakefield | 3 | 3 | — |
| Wetherby | — | — | — |
| Wharfedale | — | — | — |
| Wortley | 4 | 10 | 3 12 4 |
| TOTAL | 70 | 149 | 103 7 3 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WALES.** | | | |
| 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | |
| BRECKNOCK: | | | £. s. d. |
| Brecknock | 1 | 1 | — |
| Builth | — | — | — |
| Crickhowell | 7 | 14 | 26 15 10 |
| Hay | 4 | 6 | — |
| TOTAL | 12 | 21 | 26 15 10 |
| CARDIGAN: | | | |
| Aberayron | — | — | — |
| Aberystwith | — | — | — |
| Cardigan | 1 | 1 | 1 10 – |
| Lampeter | — | — | — |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | — | — | — |
| Tregaron | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 1 10 – |
| CARMARTHEN: | | | |
| Carmarthen | 1 | 1 | 4 10 – |
| Llandilo-Fawr | 1 | 1 | – 12 – |
| Llandovery | — | — | — |
| Llanelly | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 5 2 – |
| GLAMORGAN: | | | |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | — | — | — |
| Cardiff | 1 | 1 | 1 9 – |
| Gower | — | — | — |
| Merthyr Tydvil | — | — | — |
| Neath | — | — | — |
| Pontypridd | — | — | — |
| Swansea | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 1 9 – |
| PEMBROKE: | | | |
| Haverfordwest | — | — | — |
| Narberth | 4 | 8 | 6 12 6 |
| Pembroke | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 4 | 8 | 6 12 6 |
| RADNOR: | | | |
| Kington | — | — | — |
| Knighton | — | — | — |
| Presteigne | — | — | — |
| Rhayader | 1 | 1 | – 12 6 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | – 12 6 |
| SOUTH WALES | 21 | 34 | 42 1 10 |

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Number of Removals from Unions which have been effected under the Authority of the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, during the Year ending 25 March 1868. | Total Number of Persons Removed. | Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Removal of the Paupers removed, but not the Cost of Relief before Removal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WALES—*continued.* | | | |
| 44. NORTH WALES: | | | £. s. d. |
| ANGLESEY: | | | |
| Anglesey | — | — | — |
| Holyhead | — | — | — |
| CARNARVON: | | | |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | — | — | — |
| Carnarvon | 3 | 10 | 6 7 6 |
| Conway | — | — | — |
| Pwllheli | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 3 | 10 | 6 7 6 |
| DENBIGH: | | | |
| St. Asaph | 2 | 5 | 2 10 3 |
| Llanrwst | — | — | — |
| Ruthin | — | — | — |
| Wrexham | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | 5 | 2 10 3 |
| FLINT: | | | |
| Holywell | — | — | — |
| MERIONETH: | | | |
| Bala | — | — | — |
| Corwen | — | — | — |
| Dolgelley | 2 | 5 | 6 1 8 |
| Festiniog | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | 2 | 5 | 6 1 8 |
| MONTGOMERY: | | | |
| Llanfyllin | 1 | 3 | 1 16 8 |
| Machynlleth | 1 | 4 | 1 15 8 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 1 | 1 | 1 1 – |
| TOTAL | 3 | 8 | 4 13 4 |
| NORTH WALES | 10 | 28 | 19 12 9 |

# ORDERS OF REMOVAL.

RETURN showing the Number of ORDERS of REMOVAL from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices and executed in *England* and *Wales*, during the Year ending 25th March 1868, &c.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *July* 1868.

477.

*Under* 3 *oz.*

# POOR LAW.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 May 1868;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of PAUPERS in the whole of *England* and *Wales* receiving IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in each of the Ten Years preceding the Year commencing at Lady-day 1867:"

"Of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for the RELIEF of the POOR in each of those Years, and the Total Amount paid out of the POOR RATE for COUNTY and POLICE RATES, and for other Purposes not connected with POOR RELIEF:"

"Similar RETURNS for the METROPOLIS only:"

"And, RETURN of the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS chargeable to the POOR RATE in COUNTY ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES in each of the same Ten Years, not being Criminal Lunatics."

Poor Law Board, 4 June 1868.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

(*Mr. Kekewich.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 5 *June* 1868.

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED, and of the Amount of POOR RATES EXPENDED, in all *England* and *Wales*, and in the *Metropolis* only, during the Ten Years ended with Lady-day 1867.

## I.—AS TO PAUPERISM.

### (*a*) ENGLAND AND WALES.

(POPULATION, 20,066,224—CENSUS 1861.)

| YEARS ENDED WITH LADY-DAY. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAUPERS * | | | Whereof † were LUNATIC PAUPERS in ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDOOR. | OUTDOOR. | TOTAL. | |
| 1858 - - - | 122,613 | 786,263 | 908,886 | No Return. |
| 1859 - - - | 121,232 | 744,214 | 865,446 | 16,557 |
| 1860 - - - | 113,507 | 731,126 | 844,633 | 17,344 |
| 1861 - - - | 125,866 | 758,055 | 883,921 | 18,262 |
| 1862 - - - | 132,236 | 784,906 | 917,142 | 19,511 |
| 1863 - - - | 136,907 | 942,475 | 1,079,382 | 20,545 |
| 1864 - - - | 133,761 | 881,217 | 1,014,978 | 21,453 |
| 1865 - - - | 131,313 | 820,586 | 951,899 | 22,174 |
| 1866 - - - | 132,776 | 783,376 | 916,152 | 23,274 |
| 1867 - - - | 137,310 | 794,236 | 931,546 | 24,379 |

### (*b*) THE METROPOLIS ONLY.

(POPULATION, 2,803,989—CENSUS 1861.)

| YEARS ENDED WITH LADY-DAY. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAUPERS * | | | Whereof † were LUNATIC PAUPERS in ASYLUMS and LICENSED HOUSES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDOOR. | OUTDOOR. | TOTAL. | |
| 1858 - - - | 20,525 | 52,378 | 72,903 | No Return. |
| 1859 - - - | 19,305 | 49,521 | 68,826 | 3,216 |
| 1860 - - - | 24,698 | 60,670 | 85,368 | 3,312 |
| 1861 - - - | 26,351 | 66,488 | 92,839 | 3,549 |
| 1862 - - - | 28,943 | 67,715 | 96,658 | 3,749 |
| 1863 - - - | 29,641 | 70,159 | 99,800 | 3,931 |
| 1864 - - - | 29,574 | 69,537 | 99,111 | 3,989 |
| 1865 - - - | 29,567 | 70,415 | 99,982 | 4,005 |
| 1866 - - - | 31,589 | 72,910 | 104,499 | 4,221 |
| 1867 - - - | 33,070 | 89,384 | 122,454 | 4,430 |

* The average of Pauperism is taken upon the Returns of the persons who were actually in receipt of Relief on the 1st July and 1st January in each parochial year.

† The Pauper Lunatics are included in the half-yearly Census of pauperism, but the place of their abode is only discriminated with reference to the 1st January; the number stated as being in Asylums and Licensed Houses is, therefore, in accordance with the enumeration of that day. The Criminal Lunatics are not distinguished in the Returns of the Poor Law Board.

## II.—AS TO POOR RATES EXPENDITURE.

### (*a*) ENGLAND AND WALES.

| YEARS ENDED WITH LADY-DAY. | Total Expenditure from Poor Rates and from Sums Received in Aid of Rates. | Whereof was Expended for | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Relief of the Poor only. | County, Borough, and Police Rates. | *Other Purposes Unconnected with Relief. | †Other Purposes partly Connected and partly Unconnected with Relief. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1858 - - - | 8,449,658 | 5,878,542 | 1,916,273 | 188,248 | 466,595 |
| 1859 - - - | 8,149,455 | 5,558,689 | 1,915,255 | 191,273 | 484,238 |
| 1860 - - - | 8,075,904 | 5,454,964 | 1,936,549 | 190,232 | 494,159 |
| 1861 - - - | 8,395,212 | 5,778,943 | 1,925,210 | 193,198 | 497,861 |
| 1862 - - - | 8,806,074 | 6,077,922 | 2,026,916 | 191,291 | 509,945 |
| 1863 - - - | 9,325,072 | 6,527,036 | 2,075,468 | 194,651 | 527,917 |
| 1864 - - - | 9,680,480 | 6,423,381 | 2,163,290 | 214,717 | 879,092 |
| 1865 - - - | 9,792,158 | 6,264,966 | 2,133,290 | 765,164 | 628,737 |
| 1866 - - - | 9,989,120 | 6,439,517 | 2,209,184 | 788,458 | 551,961 |
| 1867 - - - | 10,905,173 | 6,959,840 | 2,511,511 | 792,522 | 641,300 |

### (*b*) THE METROPOLIS ONLY.

| YEARS ENDED WITH LADY-DAY. | Total Expenditure from Poor Rates and from Sums Received in Aid of Rates. | Whereof was Expended for | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Relief of the Poor only. | County, Borough, and Police Rates. | *Other Purposes Unconnected with Relief. | †Other Purposes partly Connected and partly Unconnected with Relief. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1858 - - - | 1,379,120 | 862,261 | 384,866 | 21,145 | 110,848 |
| 1859 - - - | 1,354,711 | 814,646 | 405,829 | 21,958 | 112,279 |
| 1860 - - - | 1,358,561 | 796,423 | 417,455 | 22,884 | 121,799 |
| 1861 - - - | 1,392,884 | 832,155 | 425,495 | 23,750 | 111,483 |
| 1862 - - - | 1,450,563 | 872,070 | 447,963 | 22,221 | 108,309 |
| 1863 - - - | 1,466,997 | 868,198 | 468,471 | 23,141 | 107,187 |
| 1864 - - - | 1,489,732 | 876,290 | 472,754 | 30,203 | 110,484 |
| 1865 - - - | 1,512,265 | 905,640 | 472,832 | 24,450 | 109,344 |
| 1866 - - - | 1,611,055 | 976,262 | 495,269 | 24,271 | 115,252 |
| 1867 - - - | 1,844,765 | 1,175,363 | 504,728 | 26,009 | 138,665 |

* "Other Purposes unconnected with Relief" consist of the following items: constables' expenses and cost of proceedings before justices; payments on account of Registration Act; vaccination expenses, and charges allowed in respect of Parliamentary and Municipal Registration; costs of jury lists; and, since 1864, payments to Highway Boards.

† "Other Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief," as given in this Return, consist of law charges, parochial and union; payments under Assessment Committee Acts; the salaries and poundage of collectors and assistant overseers; and a variety of miscellaneous disbursements, coming under no specified heading in the Annual Poor Rate Returns.

Poor Law Board,
27 May 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

# POOR LAW.

RETURN of the Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED, and of the Amount of POOR RATES EXPENDED, in all *England* and *Wales*, and in the *Metropolis* only, during the Ten Years ended with Lady-day 1867.

(*Mr. Kekewich.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 5 *June* 1868.

317.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR LAW RATING.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1868;—*for*,

COPY "of a LETTER, dated the 25th day of November 1867, addressed by Mr. *Longstaffe*, on behalf of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of *Gateshead*, to the Poor Law Board, respecting the Interpretation of the LAW which regulates the RATING of the OWNERS and OCCUPIERS of DWELLING HOUSES; together with the REPLY, if any, of the Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board,
19 March 1868.

M. E. HICKS BEACH,
Secretary.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from *J. H. D. Longstaffe*, Esq., dated 25th November 1867, to the Poor Law Board.

Representation of the People Act, 1867.

Gentlemen, Gateshead, 25 November 1867.

I AM requested by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Gateshead to acknowledge the receipt of your official circular of the 15th instant on this subject, and to address you in the hope that you may feel it proper to communicate your views on a point on which the opinions of both the parochial officials and the ratepayers generally as to the meaning of the Act and of the official circular are divided, a state of affairs which otherwise is likely to lead to considerable difficulties and unpleasantness in collecting the rate which is required immediately to meet a call of the Guardians. May I, therefore, beg your early attention to the following brief statement.

The Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 99, which interprets the word "tenement" as including "any land, house, cottage, apartment, or corporeal hereditament," has been adopted in Gateshead, and the descriptions of property on which the owner has been rated by way of composition, and which are popularly known as "tenements," are the following:—

1. Small separate houses or cottages, each having one occupier, and in every way distinct from all other houses.

2. Houses of recent construction, built expressly for division into separate tenancies in storeys or flats, each story having distinct and separate doors in the external wall of the house to the open air.

3. Houses, generally old ones, converted into separate tenancies, where the external doors, passage, and staircase are common to all the tenants. The external doors are unlocked day and night, except in a few cases where the tenants by mutual arrangement agree that whosoever shall happen to be the last comer in, shall ascertain that all the other tenants are in, and then lock the door.

4. Modern houses, combining both the modes, 2 and 3, for instance, where the ground floor is occupied by one tenant and has a separate external entrance, but the upper storey is occupied by two tenants at the sides of a common staircase which leads from another external entrance.

The yards and conveniences of all the above classes are generally more or less used in common.

All such tenements are held unfurnished for short terms and at short notice, both ranging from a week to a quarter. The contract between the tenants and the landlords is, that the fixed rent is to cover all rates and the supply of water by the water company, and there is no distinction made between rent pure and simple and the sum added for rates and water, nor does any specific sum for those purposes enter into the landlord's mind in letting. He knows his liabilities, and roughly lets all tenements at a higher per-centage on his outlay than he can procure in respect of property of a better class. There is no middleman or contractor. The letting is by the owner of the fee simple or his agent direct. Distresses and executions of process take place in the tenements as separate tenancies.

Some of the tenants wish to pay rates separately under the new Act for the purpose of obtaining votes. Others stand upon their contract with the landlord, and declare that, in pursuance of it, they will not pay rates, whether they can, for a short time before the dissolution of their tenancy, deduct them from the landlord or not,

So, also, one party of the officials and ratepayers insist that, under the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102 (which declares that " dwelling-house shall include any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling and separately rated to the relief of the poor") every Gateshead tenement must, under clauses 1 & 2 of sect. 7, be rated to the relief of the poor as a " dwelling-house or other [*separate* introduced in clause 2] tenement," as against the occupier, the passages, stairs, yards, &c., used in common day and night, being treated as covered alleys or occupation roads. The other party contend that they, or some of them, fall within the sentence which occurs before the proviso, and which reads, " where the dwelling-house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated, the owner of such dwelling-house or tenement shall be rated in respect thereof to the poor rate," considering that a want of community of access, &c., between a street and a room is essential. And they consider that this view of the case is taken in the official circular, whereas the former party treat the expression " the whole house" there used, as intended to have the same interpretation as that which the Act applies to " dwelling-house," and as meaning in these cases a part of a house, whether dependent on a common access or not. In short, one party treats the Gateshead tenements as the " apartments or lodgings" meant by the Act, the other denies that they are so, and says, that they are separate dwellings, and ought to be separately rated.

The word " lodging" does not occur in the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c, 99, but only " apartment" is included in the interpretation of " tenement." In the older Act, referred to in the official circular, that of 59 Geo. 3, c. 12 (not carried out in Gateshead), sect. 19 recites the evasion of poor's rates by reason that great numbers of " houses" are " let out in lodgings or in separate apartments, or for short terms, or are let to tenants who quit their residences or become insolvent before the rates charged on them can be collected;" and then enacts that the owners of all " houses, apartments, or dwellings," of rents between 6 *l.* and 20 *l.* shall be rated, the word " lodgings" being no further used after the recital except in the margin, thus:—" Power to rate owners of certain houses let out in lodgings, &c., instead of the occupiers."

The assistant overseer has handed me the enclosed specimen of what he considers would be the respective modes of assessing a property in Brunswick-street.

I have, under the circumstances, respectfully to request the advice of the Board as to what the correct method of rating each of the classes of tenements I have described, is. The matter, as to time, is very pressing, and the opinion of the Board would probably be treated by the overseers as decisive. I am not unaware that a question on the subject was put by Sir William Hutt in the House of Commons last evening, but the Attorney General merely referred to the Act without commenting on the obscurity of its terms.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall, London.

(signed) *J. H. D. Longstaffe.*

(Enclosure referred to in the foregoing Letter.)

PARISH OF GATESHEAD.

RATE.

| Name of Occupier. | Name of Owner. | Description of Property Rated. | Name or Situation of Property. | Gross Estimated Rental. | Rateable Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To the Occupiers. | | | | Actual Rental, including Water and Rates. | |
| | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| James Harkus - - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | Brunswick-street - | 5 - - | 3 - - |
| John Proud - - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | „ „ - | 5 - - | 3 - - |
| Gabriel Wake - - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | „ „ - | 5 - - | 3 - - |
| William Robson - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | „ „ - | 5 - - | 3 - - |
| Hannah Wilkinson - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | „ „ - | 4 5 - | 2 - - |
| Adam Henderson - | George Hudspeth - | One room - | „ „ - | 4 5 - | 2 - - |
| Or to the Owner. | | | | | |
| George Hudspeth - | George Hudspeth - | House of 6 rooms | „ „ - | 22 - - | 14 - - |

— No. 2.—

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to *J. H. D. Longstaffe*, Esq.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
7 December 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and to state that they are not prepared to express any opinion upon the several complicated cases which you have submitted to them with reference to the operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, on the rating of small tenements to the poor rate.

The Board presume that the overseers of the parish of Gateshead have made their rate, and if so, they cannot now alter it, but the questions now submitted can be raised upon appeal, and thus brought before the proper tribunals for decision, and this the Board think will be a more satisfactory course than that they should express an opinion which would have no obligatory operation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

J. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq.,
Gateshead.

# POOR LAW RATING.

COPY of a LETTER, dated 25 November 1867, addressed by Mr. *Longstaffe*, on behalf of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of *Gateshead*, to the Poor Law Board, respecting the Interpretation of the LAW which regulates the RATING of the OWNERS and OCCUPIERS of DWELLING-HOUSES; together with the Reply of the Poor Law Board.

(*Sir William Hutt.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *March* 1868.

150.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 July 1868;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Names of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*, showing in which of them the VALUATION LISTS have been completely Revised and Returned Approved of, up to April 1868, together with the Total Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE upon which the Contributions to the COMMON FUND were calculated at Lady-day 1867, and the Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE as settled by the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE in the LISTS in force in April 1868, with the Difference between the Two:"

"Of the Amount of the Expenses incurred in each UNION in respect of these LISTS during the Year ending at April 1868 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 495, of Session 1866), the Amount paid to the Clerk of the Assessment Committee being shown separately:"

"Of the Number of APPEALS for the Year ending at Lady-day 1868, which have been made against the VALUATION LISTS under Section 32 of the Union Assessment Committee Act, and the Number of Cases in which the VALUATION LISTS were Altered on Appeal:"

"And, of the Number of APPEALS which have been made to the QUARTER SESSIONS against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; and the Number of Cases in which such Rates were Altered on Appeal during the same Period."

Poor Law Board,
24 July 1868.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| BEDFORD: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ampthill | 64,633 | 66,367 | 1,734 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Bedford | 188,083 | 190,057 | 1,974 | – | 50 – – | 42 12 6 | – – – | 7; three reduced in value, one withdrawn, three referred to overseers. | – no. |
| Biggleswade | 124,937 | 126,212 | 1,275 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | Referred to arbitration. |
| Leighton Buzzard | 91,015 | 91,888 | 873 | – | 20 – – | 12 – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Luton | *70,508 | 125,369 | 54,861 | – | 135 12 8 | 200 – – | 9 11 6 | – no – | (*a*) |
| Woburn | 48,547 | 49,297 | 750 | – | 25 – – | 13 – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| £. | 587,723 | 649,190 | 61,467 | – | 305 12 8 | 267 12 6 | 9 11 6 | — | — |
| BERKS: | | | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon | 113,212 | 113,907 | 695 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Bradfield | 99,261 | 99,820 | 559 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Cookham | 82,321 | 85,447 | 3,126 | – | 30 – – | 89 19 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| East Hampstead | 37,143 | 38,115 | 972 | – | 15 – – | 5 5 8 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Faringdon | 116,441 | 119,635 | 3,194 | – | 35 – – | 381 10 9 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hungerford | 106,865 | 107,270 | 405 | – | 20 – – | 1 11 6 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Newbury | 94,384 | 94,587 | 203 | – | 30 – – | – – – | 227 18 7 | — | — |
| Reading | 104,588 | 112,153 | 7,565 | – | 31 5 – | 4 5 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Wallingford | 88,677 | 89,594 | 917 | – | 40 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Wantage | 122,673 | 123,598 | 925 | – | 15 – – | 1 15 3 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Windsor | 71,910 | 107,414 | 35,504 | – | 100 – – | 252 3 6 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Wokingham | 80,379 | 82,199 | 1,820 | – | 16 8 – | 16 8 – | — | — | — |
| £. | 1,117,854 | 1,173,739 | 55,885 | – | 332 13 – | 752 18 8 | 227 18 7 | — | — |
| BUCKS: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amersham | 66,991 | 67,094 | 103 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Aylesbury | 145,875 | 146,232 | 357 | – | 60 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Buckingham | 94,658 | 94,669 | 11 | – | 30 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Eton | 140,969 | 142,223 | 1,254 | – | 11 11 – | 2 3 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Newport Pagnell | 154,025 | 155,124 | 1,099 | – | 20 – – | – 10 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Winslow | 60,230 | 60,180 | – | 50 | 5 5 – | 14 19 4 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Wycombe | 135,363 | 137,479 | 2,116 | – | – – – | 28 – 10 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| £. | 798,111 | 803,001 | 4,940 | 50 | 126 16 – | 45 13 2 | — | — | — |

* County rate valuation.

(*a*) Nine appeals; eight abandoned, one heard—assessment held good with costs.

| NAMES OF UNIONS, | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CAMBRIDGE:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Cambridge | 116,391 | 119,713 | 3,322 | – | 16 16 – | 8 19 2 | – – | no | no. |
| Caxton and Arrington | 58,037 | 58,071 | 34 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – | no | no. |
| Chesterton | 150,982 | 151,452 | 470 | – | 29 8 – | 112 8 5 | – – | no | no. |
| Ely | 144,254 | 145,276 | 1,022 | – | – – – | 7 12 – | – – | no | no. |
| Linton | 76,251 | 76,247 | – | 4 | 25 – – | 2 10 – | – – | no | no. |
| Newmarket | 169,760 | 170,540 | 780 | – | 40 – – | 6 12 6 | – – | no | no. |
| North Witchford | 114,309 | 114,504 | 195 | – | 37 10 – | – – – | – – | no | no. |
| Wisbeach | 222,663 | 223,273 | 610 | – | 57 17 – | – 14 3 | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,052,647 | 1,059,076 | 6,433 | 4 | 226 11 – | 138 16 4 | — | — | — |
| **CHESTER:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Altrincham | 265,646 | 273,546 | 7,900 | – | 50 – – | 1 5 11 | – – | no | no. |
| Birkenhead | 329,781 | 348,777 | 18,996 | – | 100 – – | 6 7 6 | 304 14 – | no | 1 case pending. |
| Boughton, Great | 141,780 | 141,477 | – | 303 | 60 – – | 85 2 2 | – – | no | no. |
| Congleton | 172,985 | 174,823 | 1,838 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – | no | no. |
| Macclesfield | 250,736 | 253,404 | 2,668 | – | 100 – – | 37 16 6 | 318 16 10 | no | 1 assessment, confirmed. |
| Nantwich | 231,002 | 244,864 | 13,862 | – | 80 – – | 41 12 1 | – – | no | no. |
| Northwich | 202,173 | 203,764 | 1,591 | – | 60 – – | 21 12 – | – – | no | (a) |
| Runcorn | 146,763 | 146,372 | – | 391 | 65 – – | 3 11 10 | – – | no | no. |
| Stockport | 299,596 | 310,448 | 10,852 | – | 30 – – | 140 8 – | – – | no | no. |
| Wirrall | 126,895 | 129,488 | 2,593 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 2,167,357 | 2,226,963 | 60,300 | 694 | 615 – – | 337 16 – | 623 10 10 | — | — |
| **CORNWALL:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Austell, St. | 91,577 | 94,109 | 2,532 | – | 75 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Bodmin | 91,092 | 91,390 | 298 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Camelford | 37,773 | 37,891 | 118 | – | 15 – – | 3 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Columb, St., Major | 82,847 | 83,598 | 751 | – | 10 10 – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Falmouth | 67,076 | 67,960 | 884 | – | 25 – – | – – | – – | – – | no. |
| Germans, St. | 70,786 | 71,113 | 327 | – | 12 12 – | – – | – – | – – | no. |
| Helston | 77,473 | 78,034 | 561 | – | 13 1 6 | 19 4 – | – – | no | no. |
| Launceston | 82,532 | 82,780 | 248 | – | 10 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Liskeard | 119,865 | 120,458 | 593 | – | 22 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Penzance | 146,029 | 147,450 | 1,421 | – | 18 – – | 8 16 3 | – – | no | no. |
| Redruth | 111,504 | 104,117 | – | 7,387 | 20 – – | 9 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Stratton | 33,388 | 33,428 | 40 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Truro | 117,511 | 117,924 | 413 | – | – – | 10 10 – | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,129,453 | 1,130,252 | 8,186 | 7,387 | 241 3 6 | 50 10 3 | — | — | — |
| **CUMBERLAND:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bootle | 35,365 | 42,344 | 6,979 | – | 24 – – | 5 11 – | – – | no | no. |
| Brampton | 67,407 | 67,758 | 351 | – | 25 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Carlisle | 199,672 | 200,972 | 1,300 | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Cockermouth | 200,397 | 202,304 | 1,907 | – | 100 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Longtown | 62,304 | 63,044 | 740 | – | 12 12 – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Penrith | 169,896 | 171,612 | 1,716 | – | 30 – – | 3 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Whitehaven | 143,546 | 150,824 | 7,278 | – | 50 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Wigton | 150,518 | 151,091 | 573 | – | 30 – – | 6 – – | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,029,105 | 1,049,949 | 20,844 | – | 301 12 – | 14 11 – | — | — | — |
| **DERBY:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashbourne | 139,949 | 140,188 | 239 | – | 30 – – | 2 19 3 | — | — | — |
| Bakewell | 133,265 | 134,236 | 971 | – | 50 – – | 50 – – | — | — | — |
| Belper | 164,477 | 189,095 | 24,618 | – | 318 – – | 76 12 4 | 31 6 4 | no | 2 appeals entered, but withdrawn. |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 76,404 | 77,941 | 1,537 | – | 25 – – | – 12 6 | – – | no | no. |
| Chesterfield | 245,374 | 248,487 | 3,113 | – | 30 – – | 30 – – | — | — | — |
| Derby | 162,016 | 167,604 | 5,588 | – | 40 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Glossop | 54,035 | 54,299 | 264 | – | 10 10 – | 18 10 – | – – | no | no. |
| Hayfield | 37,472 | 37,175 | – | 297 | 25 – – | 2 6 – | – – | no | no. |
| Shardlow | 203,655 | 206,853 | 3,198 | – | 330 – – | 2 19 10 | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,216,647 | 1,255,878 | 39,528 | 297 | 858 10 – | 183 19 11 | 31 6 4 | — | — |

(a) The River Weaver Trustees have appealed against the rates made in 17 townships upon the valuation lists approved by the committee, which appeals are pending the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on a case stated.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value, on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Devon:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Axminster | 97,369 | 98,201 | 832 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – | – no. |
| Barnstaple | 168,301 | 171,413 | 3,112 | – | 30 – – | 64 18 11 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Bideford | 57,302 | 58,371 | 1,069 | – | 10 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Crediton | 109,920 | 110,079 | 159 | – | 40 – – | 1 8 11 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Holsworthy | 35,698 | 35,698 | – | – | — | — | — | — | — |
| Honiton | 114,530 | 115,561 | 1,031 | – | 60 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Kingsbridge | 105,002 | 105,592 | 590 | – | 20 – – | – 17 – | 247 10 6 | – no | – no. |
| Newton Abbot | 286,739 | 295,583 | 8,844 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Okehampton | 81,055 | 81,384 | 329 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Plympton, St. Mary | 117,285 | 117,210 | – | 75 | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – | – (a) |
| South Molton | 106,866 | 106,624 | – | 242 | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Tavistock | 129,233 | 126,381 | – | 2,852 | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Thomas, St. | 253,082 | 254,432 | 1,350 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Tiverton | 166,432 | 166,634 | 202 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Torrington | 62,602 | 62,575 | – | 27 | 15 15 – | 5 15 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Totnes | 164,677 | 166,771 | 2,094 | – | 33 12 – | 25 11 6 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| £. | 2,056,093 | 2,072,509 | 19,612 | 3,196 | 389 17 – | 98 11 4 | 247 10 6 | — | — |
| **Dorset:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaminster | 70,131 | 70,131 | – | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Blandford | 66,521 | 66,525 | 4 | – | 15 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Bridport | 63,363 | 63,745 | 382 | – | 15 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Cerne | 53,903 | 53,800 | – | 103 | 15 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Dorchester | 97,093 | 98,052 | 959 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – | – no. |
| Poole | 41,504 | 41,575 | 71 | – | 7 7 – | 33 4 6 | – 10 – | – no | – no. |
| Shaftesbury | 70,034 | 74,894 | 4,860 | – | 40 – – | 40 – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Sherborne | 75,123 | 78,222 | 3,099 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Sturminster | 71,746 | 71,878 | 132 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 68,673 | 68,847 | 174 | – | 25 – – | 1 4 – | — | — | — |
| Weymouth | 97,012 | 99,010 | 1,998 | – | – – – | 105 – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 77,618 | 77,925 | 307 | – | 10 – – | — | — | — | — |
| £. | 852,721 | 864,604 | 11,986 | 103 | 212 7 – | 179 8 6 | – 10 – | — | — |
| **Durham:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Auckland | 236,772 | 242,273 | 5,501 | – | 82 10 – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Chester-le-Street | 103,125 | 153,628 | 50,503 | – | 30 – – | 300 – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Darlington | 192,100 | 196,574 | 4,474 | – | 40 – – | 20 – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Durham | 165,736 | 173,124 | 7,388 | – | 120 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Easington | 96,287 | 98,951 | 2,664 | – | 15 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Gateshead | 173,659 | 206,119 | 32,460 | – | 40 – – | 209 5 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Hartlepool | 126,763 | 135,836 | 9,073 | – | 25 – – | 3 6 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 62,636 | 63,391 | 755 | – | 20 – – | 1 1 8 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Lanchester | 101,073 | 104,269 | 3,196 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Sedgefield | 67,207 | 69,544 | 2,337 | – | 35 – – | 1 – 6 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| South Shields | 159,695 | 189,322 | 29,627 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Stockton | 249,755 | 257,372 | 7,617 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Sunderland | 290,983 | 301,520 | 10,537 | – | 50 – – | 54 1 – | – – – | – no | – (b). |
| Teesdale | 112,789 | 116,774 | 3,985 | – | 22 – – | 37 2 2 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Weardale | 68,967 | 70,089 | 1,122 | – | 20 – – | 41 11 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| £. | 2,207,547 | 2,378,786 | 171,239 | – | 589 10 – | 667 7 4 | — | — | — |
| **Essex:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Billericay | 91,273 | 92,104 | 831 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Braintree | 77,314 | 77,660 | 346 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Chelmsford | 173,658 | 175,045 | 1,387 | – | 50 – – | 8 15 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Colchester | 72,613 | 74,974 | 2,361 | – | 20 – – | 13 2 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Dunmow | 100,931 | 101,479 | 548 | – | 30 – – | 30 – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Epping | 112,244 | 115,526 | 3,282 | – | 25 – – | 61 – – | – – – | 3 appeals; respited. | – no. |
| Halstead | 78,383 | 78,949 | 566 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Lexden and Winstree | 126,795 | 127,864 | 1,069 | – | 60 – – | 136 17 6 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Maldon | 130,420 | 131,293 | 873 | – | 10 10 – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Ongar | 74,321 | 74,568 | 247 | – | 10 10 – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Orsett | 74,524 | 75,157 | 633 | – | 12 12 – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Rochford | 119,254 | 119,380 | 126 | – | 25 – – | 7 12 1 | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Romford | 151,940 | 156,317 | 4,377 | – | 45 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Saffron Walden | 101,402 | 101,608 | 206 | – | 40 – – | 62 6 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Tendring | 161,925 | 163,559 | 1,634 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| West Ham | 255,164 | 316,398 | 61,234 | – | 150 – – | 10 18 – | – – – | – no | – no. |
| Witham | 85,937 | 85,995 | 58 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | – no | 1; rate confirmed. |
| £. | 1,988,098 | 2,067,876 | 79,778 | – | 613 12 – | 330 10 7 | — | — | — |

(a) One; appeal allowed, and assessment amended.
(b) One involving the question of the rateability of machinery. The appeal is still pending.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GLOUCESTER:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Cheltenham | 270,248 | 272,607 | 2,359 | – | 70 – – | 46 15 – | – – – | – – | – no. |
| Chipping Sodbury | 112,172 | 112,432 | 260 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | One; rating raised. | – no. |
| Cirencester | 129,565 | 129,681 | 116 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Clifton | 398,272 | 405,547 | 7,275 | – | 50 – – | – – – | 3,023 3 2 | – no – | Yes, 19; all reduced. |
| Dursley | 61,241 | 61,475 | 234 | – | 23 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Gloucester | 157,371 | 161,002 | 3,631 | – | 45 – – | 49 14 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Newent | 75,191 | 75,469 | 278 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Northleach | 75,087 | 75,322 | 235 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no. | — |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 58,638 | 58,702 | 64 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Stroud | 123,782 | 125,447 | 1,665 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Tetbury | 37,138 | 37,183 | 45 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Tewkesbury | 95,606 | 95,557 | – | 49 | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Thornbury | 113,355 | 113,532 | 177 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 93,132 | 94,683 | 1,551 | – | 40 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Wheatenhurst | 53,798 | 54,075 | 277 | – | 15 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Winchcombe | 79,589 | 80,424 | 835 | – | 5 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| | £. 1,934,185 | 1,953,138 | 19,002 | 49 | 418 – – | 96 9 – | 3,023 3 2 | — | — |
| **HEREFORD:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromyard | 82,890 | 83,281 | 391 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Dore | 67,181 | 67,192 | 11 | – | 30 – – | 1 10 – | — | — | — |
| Hereford | 175,565 | 177,155 | 1,590 | – | 40 – – | 46 6 – | – – – | – no. | — |
| Kington | 84,562 | 84,868 | 306 | – | 30 – – | 30 – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Ledbury | 89,570 | 89,704 | 134 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Leominster | 107,129 | 106,671 | – | 458 | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Ross | 113,675 | 113,441 | – | 234 | 31 10 – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Weobley | 68,714 | 68,749 | 35 | – | 12 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| | £. 789,286 | 791,061 | 2,467 | 692 | 183 10 – | 77 16 – | — | — | — |
| **HERTS:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Albans, St. | 83,380 | 84,675 | 1,295 | – | 60 – – | 5 14 6 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Barnet | 100,650 | 105,843 | 5,193 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Berkhampstead | 68,324 | 68,465 | 141 | – | 35 – – | 2 2 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Bishop's Stortford | 116,250 | 116,809 | 559 | – | 30 – – | 4 17 9 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Buntingford | 40,697 | 40,739 | 42 | – | 10 – – | 2 – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hatfield | 42,383 | 42,647 | 264 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hemel Hempstead | 70,728 | 71,176 | 448 | – | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hertford | 77,266 | 77,817 | 551 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hitchin | 127,034 | 128,902 | 1,868 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Royston | 98,366 | 98,647 | 281 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Ware | 95,010 | 96,420 | 1,410 | – | 30 – – | 65 – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Watford | 112,430 | 113,119 | 689 | – | 30 – – | 17 11 6 | – – – | — | — |
| Welwyn | 15,053 | 14,977 | – | 76 | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| | £. 1,047,571 | 1,060,236 | 12,741 | 76 | 315 – – | 97 5 9 | — | — | — |
| **HUNTS:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | 145,575 | 145,708 | 133 | – | 84 1 8 | 4 2 9 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Ives, St. | 121,884 | 121,907 | 23 | – | 31 4 6 | 4 15 6 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Neot's, St. | 107,976 | 108,840 | 864 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| | £. 375,435 | 376,455 | 1,020 | – | 125 6 2 | 8 18 3 | — | — | — |
| **KENT:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashford, East | 76,400 | 76,480 | 80 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Ashford, West | 77,645 | 79,066 | 1,421 | – | 42 – – | – – – | – – – | – (a) – | – no. |
| Blean | 82,164 | 85,501 | 3,337 | – | 50 – – | 4 10 – | 81 19 – | – – | 6; valuation increased. |
| Bridge | 75,144 | 75,481 | 337 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Bromley | 144,049 | 150,895 | 6,846 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Cranbrook | 60,241 | 61,445 | 1,204 | – | 30 – – | 1 1 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Dartford | 200,789 | 205,203 | 4,414 | – | – – – | 105 15 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Dover | 129,795 | 132,201 | 2,406 | – | 40 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Eastry | 132,280 | 133,383 | 1,103 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Elham | 109,244 | 111,754 | 2,510 | – | 45 – – | 1 – – | – – – | – – | – no. |
| Faversham | 122,180 | 123,246 | 1,066 | – | 75 – – | 15 – – | 222 9 4 | – no – | One; withdrawn |
| Gravesend and Milton | 75,198 | 75,743 | 545 | – | 60 – – | 4 9 – | 362 17 2 | – no – | Two; reduced. |
| Greenwich | 397,255 | 501,332 | 104,077 | – | 55 – – | 73 1 5 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hollingbourn | 84,101 | 85,337 | 1,236 | – | 21 19 4 | 9 5 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Hoo | 29,107 | 29,107 | – | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Lewisham | 391,133 | 416,994 | 25,861 | – | 80 – – | 135 15 2 | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Maidstone | 180,234 | 198,702 | 18,468 | – | 45 – – | 17 8 – | – – – | – no – | – no. |
| Malling | 122,484 | 122,342 | – | 142 | 40 – – | — | — | — | — |

(a) Several appeals; some allowed, and others disallowed.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kent—*continued.* | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Medway | 151,982 | 152,786 | 804 | – | 80 – – | 80 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Milton | 108,610 | 107,871 | – | 739 | – – – | 177 4 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| North Aylesford | 110,713 | 111,554 | 841 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Romney Marsh | 86,742 | 86,787 | 45 | – | 15 – – | 4 1 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Seven Oaks | 120,485 | 121,275 | 790 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Sheppey | 61,241 | 50,709 | – | 10,532 | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Tenterden | 71,333 | 71,333 | – | – | 10 – – | 10 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Thanet, Isle of | 185,585 | 192,614 | 7,029 | – | 35 – – | 125 11 10 | – – – | no | no. |
| Tonbridge | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Woolwich | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| | £. 3,386,134 | 3,559,141 | 184,420 | 11,413 | 823 19 4 | 764 1 11 | 667 5 6 | — | — |
| Lancaster: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 388,431 | 396,793 | 8,362 | – | 50 – – | 73 15 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 173,974 | 178,492 | 4,518 | – | 30 – – | 85 18 3 | – – – | no | no. |
| Blackburn | 305,575 | 347,023 | 41,448 | – | 100 – – | 646 8 3 | – – – | no | 1; referred to arbitration. |
| Bolton | 445,112 | 466,506 | 21,394 | – | 100 – – | 237 10 8 | 911 8 4 | no | 4 cases; confirmed. |
| Burnley | 270,961 | 251,005 | – | 19,956 | 75 – – | 232 12 11 | – – – | no | no. |
| Bury | 361,229 | 370,520 | 9,291 | – | 50 – – | 108 6 3 | – – – | no | no. |
| Caton (G. U.) | 72,129 | 75,369 | 3,240 | – | 40 – – | 7 6 5 | – – – | no | no. |
| Chorley | 168,307 | 172,342 | 4,035 | – | 90 – – | 225 3 5 | 322 19 – | no | yes; increased assessment. |
| Chorlton | 585,334 | 612,831 | 27,497 | – | 80 – – | 291 10 5 | 359 6 3 | no | 1; reduced. |
| Clitheroe | 112,889 | 113,158 | 269 | – | – – – | 2 3 3 | – – – | no | no. |
| Fylde, The | 161,821 | 164,641 | 2,820 | – | 35 – – | 12 12 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Garstang | 85,499 | 86,354 | 855 | – | 20 – – | 3 8 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Haslingden | 207,605 | 210,995 | 3,390 | – | 61 – – | 71 14 11 | – – – | no | no. |
| Lancaster | 124,342 | 126,855 | 2,513 | – | 80 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Leigh | 130,464 | 150,271 | 19,807 | – | 30 – – | 360 12 11 | – – – | no | 10; pending. |
| Oldham | 290,499 | 303,988 | 13,489 | – | 75 – – | 122 15 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Ormskirk | 281,312 | 297,250 | 15,938 | – | 60 – – | 20 13 1 | – – – | no | no. |
| Prescot | 312,026 | 324,242 | 12,216 | – | 63 – – | 32 14 7 | – – – | no | 1; assessment reduced. |
| Preston | 357,747 | 358,039 | 292 | – | 100 – – | 3 4 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Prestwich | 220,093 | 222,927 | 2,834 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Rochdale | 314 632 | 320,015 | 5,383 | – | 50 – – | 88 16 8 | – – – | no | no. |
| Salford | 387,302 | 428,734 | 41,432 | – | 62 10 – | 38 14 8 | – – – | – | 1; pending. |
| Todmorden | 95,919 | 98,303 | 2,384 | – | 21 3 2 | 48 12 11 | – – – | no | no. |
| Ulverstone | 218,432 | 231,406 | 12,974 | – | 40 – – | 25 17 4 | – – – | no | no. |
| Warrington | 174,596 | 178,090 | 3,494 | – | 80 – – | 20 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| West Derby | 942,077 | 937,688 | – | 4,389 | 150 – – | 42 12 3 | – – – | no | Reduction made in 1, and 2 pending. |
| Wigan | 305,440 | 335,762 | 30,322 | – | 80 – – | 9 16 8 | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 7,493,747 | 7,759,599 | 290,197 | 24,345 | 1,622 13 2 | 2,813 – 10 | 1,593 13 7 | — | — |
| Leicester: | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 113,236 | 121,681 | 8,445 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 121,697 | 123,995 | 2,298 | – | 8 6 8 | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Billesdon | 92,891 | 92,994 | 103 | – | 12 12 – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Blaby | 81,639 | 82,178 | 539 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Hinckley | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 215,627 | 223,897 | 8,270 | – | 52 10 – | 30 6 6½ | 276 18 10 | no | Yes; it was decided that the property was not rateable. |
| Loughborough | 116,250 | 111,207 | – | 5,043 | 25 – – | 43 16 9 | 26 3 8 | (*a*) | (*b*). |
| Lutterworth | 109,037 | 121,146 | 12,109 | – | 42 – – | 35 – – | — | — | — |
| Market Bosworth | 89,831 | 90,191 | 360 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Market Harborough | 139,387 | 139,709 | 322 | – | 17 10 – | 27 2 6 | – – – | – | no. |
| Melton Mowbray | 157,500 | 156,359 | – | 1,141 | 70 – – | 5 9 7 | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,237,095 | 1,263,357 | 32,446 | 6,184 | 282 18 8 | 141 15 4½ | 303 2 6 | — | — |
| Lincoln: | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 220,096 | 220,414 | 318 | – | 50 – – | 6 15 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Bourn | 151,993 | 152,632 | 639 | – | 15 – – | 1 1 4 | – – – | no | no. |
| Caistor | 252,631 | 255,486 | 2,855 | – | 50 – – | 53 3 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Gainsborough | 161,220 | 165,933 | 4,713 | – | 50 – – | 6 7 7 | – – – | no | no. |
| Glanford Brigg | 229,788 | 231,262 | 1,474 | – | 25 – – | 15 – 2 | – – – | no | no. |
| Grantham | 194,212 | 196,413 | 2,201 | – | 36 15 – | 2 15 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Holbeach | 132,738 | 137,241 | 4,503 | – | 50 – – | 100 12 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Horncastle | 155,000 | 155,236 | 236 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Lincoln | 280,207 | 280,487 | 280 | – | 90 – – | 1 10 – | – – – | – | no. |
| Louth | 265,813 | 266,047 | 234 | – | 37 – – | 7 19 4 | – – – | no | no. |
| Sleaford | 206,530 | 207,546 | 1,016 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Spalding | 178,464 | 179,039 | 575 | – | 40 – – | 2 19 10 | – – – | no | no. |
| Spilsby | 214,901 | 215,261 | 360 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | – | no. |
| Stamford | 110,408 | 110,365 | – | 43 | 30 – – | 2 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 2,754,001 | 2,773,362 | 19,404 | 43 | 593 15 – | 200 4 3 | — | — | — |

(*a*) Yes, three; resulting in committee ordering new or substitutional lists for the whole union.
(*b*) Yes, six. After being twice respited, the appeals were abandoned, and the matter compromised by the committee, a partial reduction being made in each case.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally Approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MIDDLESEX:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Brentford | 296,464 | 311,780 | 15,316 | – | 30 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Edmonton | 376,434 | 402,837 | 26,403 | – | 83 – – | 113 6 1 | – | no | no. |
| Fulham | 213,309 | 257,244 | 43,935 | – | 50 – – | 1,126 10 7 | — | — | — |
| Hackney | *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Hendon | 178,707 | 210,457 | 31,750 | – | 35 – – | 67 18 3 | – | – | 2; both obtained relief. |
| Holborn | 185,715 | 197,095 | 11,380 | – | 21 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| London, City | 1,767,605 | 1,886,135 | 68,530 | – | 120 – – | 223 13 – | – | no | no. |
| London, East | 187,047 | 191,468 | 4,421 | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| London, West | 169,311 | 170,035 | 724 | – | 70 – – | 78 8 – | – | no | no. |
| Poplar | 434,471 | 481,163 | 46,692 | – | 112 10 – | – | – | no | 1; pending. |
| Staines | 87,378 | 88,680 | 1,302 | – | 40 – – | 59 5 6 | – | no | no. |
| Stepney | 238,192 | 246,598 | 8,406 | – | – | 2 – – | – | no | no. |
| Strand | 254,398 | 257,896 | 3,498 | – | 100 – – | 5 10 – | – | no | no. |
| Uxbridge | 116,216 | 117,309 | 1,093 | – | 60 – – | 17 1 6 | – | no | no. |
| Whitechapel | 266,533 | 266,533 | – | – | 30 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| £. | 4,771,780 | 5,035,230 | 263,450 | – | 751 10 – | 1,693 12 11 | — | — | — |
| **MONMOUTH:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Abergavenny | 82,185 | 82,630 | 445 | – | – | – 13 – | – | no | no. |
| Bedwelty | 99,939 | 98,222 | – | 1,717 | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Chepstow | 100,193 | 100,312 | 119 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Monmouth | 118,132 | 118,222 | 90 | – | 15 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Newport | 239,322 | 258,809 | 19,487 | – | 80 – – | 482 2 8 | 16 4 8 | no | 1; withdrawn. |
| Pontypool | 99,616 | 99,821 | 205 | – | 40 – – | 16 4 6 | – | no | no. |
| £. | 739,387 | 758,016 | 20,346 | 1,717 | 155 – – | 499 – 2 | 16 4 8 | — | — |
| **NORFOLK:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aylsham | 119,637 | 121,242 | 1,605 | – | 30 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Blofield | 88,400 | 88,420 | 20 | – | 4 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Depwade | 127,305 | 127,745 | 440 | – | 20 – – | 20 – – | – | no | no. |
| Docking | 108,364 | 108,235 | – | 129 | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Downham | 136,835 | 138,081 | 1,246 | – | 27 6 – | 34 11 6 | – | no | no. |
| Erpingham | 103,460 | 105,581 | 2,121 | – | 30 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Faith, St. | 69,667 | 70,477 | 810 | – | – | 8 4 9 | – | no | no. |
| Flegg, East and West | 54,921 | 54,921 | – | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Forehoe | 69,157 | 70,771 | 1,614 | – | 25 – – | – | – | 1; amended | no. |
| Freebridge Lynn | 83,092 | 84,109 | 1,017 | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Guiltcross | 62,582 | 62,768 | 186 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Henstead | 75,290 | 74,950 | – | 340 | 5 5 – | – | – | no | no. |
| King's Lynn | 45,399 | 45,300 | – | 99 | 10 10 – | – | – | no | no. |
| Loddon and Clavering | 101,654 | 101,764 | 110 | – | 3 3 – | 10 13 11 | – | no | no. |
| Mitford and Launditch | 180,812 | 182,533 | 1,721 | – | 50 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Swaffham | 89,131 | 90,190 | 1,059 | – | 17 10 – | 3 9 8 | – | no | no. |
| Thetford | 95,824 | 95,824 | – | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Tunstead and Happing | 106,183 | 106,311 | 128 | – | 170 – – | – | – | no | 2; pending. |
| Walsingham | 128,275 | 128,791 | 516 | – | 82 10 – | 6 4 8 | – | no | no. |
| Wayland | 70,590 | 70,857 | 267 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| £. | 1,916,578 | 1,928,870 | 12,860 | 568 | 585 4 – | 83 4 6 | — | — | — |
| **NORTHAMPTON:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackley | 91,282 | 91,573 | 291 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Brixworth | 101,035 | 101,111 | 76 | – | 15 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Daventry | 137,724 | 143,330 | 5,606 | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Hardingstone | 60,491 | 60,504 | 13 | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Kettering | 108,911 | 111,149 | 2,238 | – | 40 – – | 50 14 6 | — | — | — |
| Northampton | 161,622 | 163,476 | 1,854 | – | 50 – – | – | – | no | 3 { 2 reduced. 1 abandoned. |
| Oundle | 98,187 | 98,143 | – | 44 | 30 – – | – | – | no | 1 |
| Peterborough | 242,220 | 247,323 | 5,103 | – | 40 – – | 41 – – | – | no | no. |
| Potterspury | 59,918 | 62,420 | 2,502 | – | 35 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Thrapston | 79,668 | 79,223 | – | 445 | 50 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Towcester | 78,754 | 79,029 | 275 | – | – | – | 308 – – | no | yes; matter pending. |
| Wellingborough | 112,878 | 114,912 | 2,034 | – | 37 – – | – | – | – | no. |
| £. | 1,332,690 | 1,352,193 | 19,992 | 489 | 317 – – | 91 14 6 | 308 – – | — | — |

* County rate.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady Day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NORTHUMBERLAND:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Alnwick | 125,732 | 125,355 | – | 377 | 25 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Belford | 56,694 | 56,511 | – | 183 | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Bellingham | 70,228 | 70,668 | 440 | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 119,060 | 132,746 | 13,686 | – | 25 – – | 285 4 – | – – | no | no. |
| Castle Ward | 123,152 | 126,891 | 3,739 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Glendale | 128,722 | 130,386 | 1,664 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Haltwhistle | 52,769 | 53,233 | 464 | – | 20 – – | 3 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Hexham | 200,606 | 189,012 | – | 11,594 | 40 – – | 101 4 7 | 54 17 6 | no | 1; arranged. |
| Morpeth | 139,530 | 139,998 | 468 | – | 50 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 359,074 | 410,559 | 51,485 | – | – – | 61 10 3 | – – | no | no. |
| Rothbury | 77,222 | 79,122 | 1,900 | – | 10 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Tynemouth | 309,270 | 310,352 | 1,082 | – | – – | 264 17 – | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,762,059 | 1,824,833 | 74,928 | 12,154 | 240 – – | 715 15 10 | 54 17 6 | — | — |
| **NOTTINGHAM:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Basford | 243,232 | 258,245 | 15,013 | – | 60 – – | – – | – – | – | 22; 16 withdrawn, 6 remaining for judgment. |
| Bingham | 120,018 | 120,490 | 472 | – | 4 4 – | – – | – – | no. | — |
| East Retford | 166,030 | 166,809 | 779 | – | 11 3 – | 12 11 – | – – | no | no. |
| Mansfield | 108,921 | 109,676 | 755 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Newark | 197,881 | 199,489 | 1,608 | – | 50 – – | 46 1 9 | – – | no | no. |
| Nottingham | 265,758 | 261,605 | – | 4,153 | 50 – – | 1 5 – | – – | no | no. |
| Radford | 66,034 | 66,020 | – | 14 | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Southwell | 199,369 | 199,866 | 497 | – | 20 – – | – 18 – | – – | no | no. |
| Worksop | 130,770 | 133,897 | 3,127 | – | 50 – – | 272 7 – | 63 12 – | no | 1; pending. |
| | £. 1,498,013 | 1,516,097 | 22,251 | 4,167 | 265 7 – | 333 2 9 | 63 12 – | — | — |
| **OXFORD:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Banbury | 190,637 | 191,838 | 1,201 | – | 70 – – | 23 10 – | – – | no | no. |
| Bicester | 89,979 | 90,269 | 290 | – | 25 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Chipping Norton | 108,566 | 108,809 | 243 | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Headington | *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Henley | 97,368 | 97,388 | 20 | – | 40 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Thame | 91,736 | 91,847 | 111 | – | 60 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Witney | 120,205 | 120,654 | 449 | – | 20 – – | 20 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Woodstock | 88,768 | 89,185 | 417 | – | 41 – – | – 10 – | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 787,259 | 789,990 | 2,731 | – | 286 – – | 44 – – | — | — | — |
| **RUTLAND:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Oakham | 89,100 | 89,167 | 67 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Uppingham | 86,349 | 94,045 | 7,696 | – | 35 – – | 16 11 6 | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 175,449 | 183,212 | 7,763 | – | 55 – – | 16 11 6 | — | — | — |
| **SALOP:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Atcham | 165,221 | 164,931 | – | 290 | 15 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Bridgnorth | 106,454 | 106,640 | 186 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Church Stretton | 44,678 | 45,467 | 789 | – | 12 – – | 12 – – | – – | – | no. |
| Cleobury Mortimore | 57,287 | 57,417 | 130 | – | 10 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Clun | *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Drayton | 113,052 | 113,074 | 22 | – | 8 8 – | – 10 2 | – – | no | no. |
| Ellesmere | 111,439 | 112,390 | 951 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Ludlow | 108,942 | 111,640 | 2,698 | – | 30 – – | 30 15 2 | – – | no | no. |
| Madeley | 87,928 | 89,920 | 1,992 | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Newport | 91,135 | 91,239 | 104 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Shiffnal | 89,651 | 89,700 | 49 | – | 20 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Wellington | 93,770 | 96,170 | 2,400 | – | 25 – – | 68 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Wem | 80,359 | 80,023 | – | 336 | 10 – – | 10 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Whitchurch | 69,717 | 70,206 | 489 | – | 40 – – | – 10 6 | – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,219,633 | 1,228,817 | 9,810 | 626 | 240 8 – | 121 15 10 | — | — | — |
| **SOMERSET:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Axbridge | 281,551 | 283,462 | 1,911 | – | 30 – – | 38 18 6 | — | — | — |
| Bath | 334,580 | 334,525 | – | 55 | 70 – – | 9 5 10 | 61 12 11 | – | 1; to reduce. |
| Bedminster | 194,193 | 200,097 | 5,904 | – | 16 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Bridgwater | 221,835 | 222,578 | 743 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Chard | 116,389 | 116,389 | – | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | no | 2; pending. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOMERSET—*continued.* | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Clutton | 113,769 | 114,565 | 796 | – | 40 – – | 36 3 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Dulverton | 41,476 | 41,278 | – | 198 | 8 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Frome | 110,188 | 113,079 | 2,891 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Keynsham | 120,374 | 119,791 | – | 583 | 50 – – | 80 – – | 116 8 3 | no | 2; rating increased. |
| Langport | 104,741 | 105,274 | 533 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Shepton Mallet | 103,892 | 104,216 | 324 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Taunton | 193,029 | 195,361 | 2,332 | – | 30 – – | 143 9 4 | – – – | no | 2; pending. |
| Wellington | 118,052 | 118,509 | 457 | – | 40 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Wells | 145,675 | 145,865 | 190 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Williton | 110,069 | 110,528 | 459 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – | no. |
| Wincanton | 140,327 | 146,029 | 5,702 | – | 40 – – | 5 16 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Yeovil | 134,580 | 136,672 | 2,092 | – | 25 – – | 44 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 2,584,720 | 2,608,218 | 24,334 | 836 | 484 – – | 357 13 2 | 178 1 2 | — | — |
| SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alresford | 42,178 | 42,161 | – | 17 | 15 – – | 2 2 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Alton | 61,730 | 62,082 | 352 | – | 20 – – | 2 2 – | – – – | – | no. |
| Andover | 100,200 | 103,254 | 3,054 | – | 15 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Basingstoke | 106,281 | 106,824 | 543 | – | 10 – – | 4 5 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Catherington | 13,590 | 13,600 | 10 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Christchurch | 59,424 | 64,138 | 4,714 | – | 15 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Droxford | 56,844 | 57,006 | 162 | – | 15 – – | – – – | – – – | – | no. |
| Fareham | 69,967 | 70,090 | 123 | – | 40 – – | 14 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Fordingbridge | 34,291 | 34,817 | 526 | – | – – – | 10 5 10 | — | — | — |
| Hartley Wintney | 57,292 | 58,850 | 1,558 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Havant | 36,843 | 37,440 | 597 | – | 16 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Hursley | 18,251 | 18,300 | 49 | – | 7 10 – | 1 5 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Kingsclere | 44,156 | 44,132 | – | 24 | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Lymington | 44,521 | 44,427 | – | 94 | 20 – – | 15 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| New Forest | 54,035 | 53,870 | – | 165 | 43 15 – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Petersfield | 46,052 | 46,708 | 656 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | – | no. |
| Portsea Island | 270,483 | 276,922 | 6,439 | – | 25 – – | 28 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Ringwood | 24,855 | 25,239 | 384 | – | 20 – – | 23 15 – | — | — | — |
| Romsey | 45,662 | 45,747 | 85 | – | 20 – – | 2 10 – | – – – | no | no. |
| South Stoneham | 119,642 | 123,410 | 3,768 | – | 46 1 6 | 69 3 11 | – – – | no | no. |
| Stockbridge | 49,396 | 49,732 | 336 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Whitchurch | 40,175 | 40,326 | 151 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Wight, Isle of | 267,220 | 270,079 | 2,859 | – | 45 – – | 6 16 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Winchester | 133,825 | 134,787 | 962 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 1,796,873 | 1,823,901 | 27,328 | 300 | 508 6 6 | 179 4 9 | — | — | — |
| STAFFORD: | | | | | | | | | |
| Burton-on-Trent | 291,868 | 301,844 | 9,976 | – | 200 – – | – – – | 49 6 7 | no | no. |
| Cheadle | 108,540 | 109,602 | 1,062 | – | 10 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Leek | 103,425 | 106,875 | 3,450 | – | 51 8 6 | 1 2 – | – – – | no | 1; reduction. |
| Lichfield | 170,090 | 174,231 | 4,141 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – | 1; amended. |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 94,188 | 98,677 | 4,489 | – | 21 – – | – 5 6 | – – – | no | no. |
| Penkridge | 180,493 | 164,021 | – | 16,472 | 40 – – | 22 10 – | 500 – – | no | no. |
| Seisdon | 104,278 | 103,998 | – | 280 | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Stafford | 135,171 | 136,083 | 912 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Stone | 125,354 | 125,836 | 482 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Tamworth | 106,217 | 107,273 | 1,056 | – | 25 – – | – – – | – – – | 5 | no. |
| Uttoxeter | 110,915 | 111,290 | 375 | – | – – – | 2 14 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Walsall | 158,504 | 164,127 | 5,623 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| West Bromwich | 288,991 | 300,416 | 11,425 | – | 55 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 144,461 | 150,921 | 6,460 | – | 30 – – | 2 13 3 | – – – | no | no. |
| Wolverhampton | 307,009 | 306,389 | – | 620 | 40 – – | 2 3 – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 2,429,504 | 2,461,583 | 49,451 | 17,372 | 552 8 6 | 31 7 9 | 549 6 7 | 5 | — |
| SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | |
| Blything | 144,860 | 145,469 | 609 | – | 25 – – | 12 13 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 98,869 | 99,839 | 970 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Cosford | 96,651 | 98,395 | 1,744 | – | 28 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Hartismere | 95,185 | 95,185 | – | – | 25 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Hoxne | 81,889 | 82,065 | 176 | – | 30 – – | 1 8 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Ipswich | 127,938 | 130,637 | 2,699 | – | 70 – – | 3 12 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Mildenhall | 48,988 | 49,010 | 22 | – | 47 6 8 | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Plomesgate | 112,054 | 112,920 | 866 | – | 26 5 – | — | — | — | — |
| Risbridge | 82,678 | 82,916 | 238 | – | 16 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Samford | 75,501 | 75,706 | 205 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUFFOLK—*continued.* | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Stow | 108,648 | 109,372 | 724 | – | - - - | 12 10 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Sudbury | 153,029 | 153,326 | 297 | – | 40 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Thingoe | 108,737 | 108,737 | – | – | 50 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Wangford | 67,917 | 68,594 | 677 | – | 40 – – | 5 6 2 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Woodbridge | 124,351 | 125,534 | 1,183 | – | 22 10 – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| £. | 1,527,295 | 1,537,705 | 10,410 | – | 470 1 8 | 35 9 2 | — | — | — |
| SURREY: | | | | | | | | | |
| Chertsey | 96,297 | 99,175 | 2,878 | – | 70 – – | 40 – 8 | - - - | - no - | 1; rate confirmed. |
| Croydon | 418,560 | 447,743 | 29,183 | – | 79 – – | 11 11 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Dorking | 65,861 | 66,623 | 762 | – | 25 – – | 336 2 2 | - - - | - - - | - no. |
| Epsom | 130,256 | 142,413 | 12,157 | – | 25 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Farnham | 77,100 | 78,478 | 1,378 | – | 30 – – | 10 10 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Godstone | 58,455 | 60,196 | 1,741 | – | 40 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Guildford | 134,119 | 136,613 | 2,494 | – | 36 – – | 32 12 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Hambledon | 61,215 | 62,131 | 916 | – | 17 5 2 | 12 15 4 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Kingston | 301,528 | 324,924 | 23,396 | – | 60 – – | 60 – – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Olave, St. | 120,100 | 123,226 | 3,126 | – | 40 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | 1; not sustained. |
| Reigate | 159,336 | 164,344 | 5,008 | – | 75 – – | 10 – – | — | — | — |
| Richmond | 140,314 | 152,140 | 11,826 | – | 50 – – | 50 14 8 | - - - | - no - | 1; dismissed. |
| Saviour, St. | 210,179 | 222,952 | 12,773 | – | - - - | 820 – – | - - - | - no - | 2; withdrawn. |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 572,382 | 601,521 | 29,139 | – | 100 – – | 30 11 4 | - - - | - no - | 1; confirmed. |
| £. | 2,545,702 | 2,682,479 | 136,777 | – | 647 5 2 | 1,414 17 2 | — | — | — |
| SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | |
| Battle | 58,770 | 61,275 | 2,505 | – | 50 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Chailey | 45,823 | 46,019 | 196 | – | 25 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - no. |
| Cuckfield | 97,966 | 98,779 | 813 | – | 50 – – | 50 – – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Eastbourne | 70,500 | 73,055 | 2,555 | – | 60 – – | 150 – – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| East Grinstead | 68,287 | 70,456 | 2,169 | – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| East Preston (G. U.) | 95,855 | 100,170 | 4,315 | – | 146 7 1 | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Hailsham | 55,666 | 56,421 | 455 | – | 60 – – | 22 1 – | — | — | — |
| Hastings | 173,418 | 184,534 | 11,116 | – | 50 – – | 2 15 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Horsham | 67,993 | 68,400 | 407 | – | - - - | 15 – – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Lewes | 40,718 | 41,464 | 746 | – | 35 – – | 1 – – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Midhurst | 59,867 | 60,765 | 898 | – | 40 – – | 42 12 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Newhaven | 35,848 | 36,217 | 369 | – | 30 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Petworth | 35,949 | 36,176 | 227 | – | 50 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Rye | 65,086 | 72,877 | 7,791 | – | 45 – – | 60 7 4 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Steyning | 185,638 | 189,971 | 4,333 | – | 30 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Thakeham | 41,957 | 42,066 | 109 | – | 45 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Ticehurst | 71,455 | 74,915 | 3,460 | – | 30 – – | 1 7 6 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Uckfield | 68,114 | 68,914 | 800 | – | 35 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Westbourne | 41,535 | 41,319 | – | 216 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| West Firle | 18,931 | 18,931 | – | – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| West Hampnett | 101,329 | 1 01962 | 633 | – | 18 18 – | 136 1 – | - - - | — | — |
| £. | 1,501,005 | 1,544,686 | 43,897 | 216 | 800 5 1 | 481 3 10 | — | — | — |
| WARWICK: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcester | 94,292 | 94,761 | 469 | – | 25 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Aston | - - *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Atherstone | 69,696 | 69,710 | 14 | – | 30 – – | 1 18 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Foleshill | 58,411 | 58,872 | 461 | – | 40 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Meriden | 86,638 | 86,587 | – | 51 | 20 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Nuneaton | 49,662 | 49,362 | – | 300 | 25 – – | 15 13 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Rugby | 210,173 | 211,613 | 1,440 | – | 50 – – | 46 19 – | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Solihull | 105,798 | 107,106 | 1,308 | – | 12 10 – | — | — | — | — |
| Southam | 90,329 | 90,995 | 666 | – | - - - | 2 9 6 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 140,445 | 140,690 | 245 | – | 40 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Warwick | 280,280 | 281,058 | 778 | – | 65 8 – | 15 – – | — | — | — |
| £. | 1,185,724 | 1,190,754 | 5,381 | 351 | 307 18 – | 81 19 6 | — | — | — |
| WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | |
| East Ward | 100,758 | 100,888 | 130 | – | 15 – – | 4 9 9 | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| Kendal | 225,883 | 229,074 | 3,191 | – | 20 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| West Ward | 73,743 | 74,096 | 353 | – | 12 – – | - - - | - - - | - no - | - no. |
| £. | 400,384 | 404,058 | 3,674 | – | 47 – – | 4 9 9 | — | — | — |

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WILTS: | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Alderbury | 79,716 | 80,615 | 899 | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Amesbury | 61,310 | 63,461 | 2,151 | – | 55 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Bradford | 47,097 | 47,594 | 497 | – | 21 – – | 12 8 – | – | no | no. |
| Calne | 52,742 | 53,235 | 493 | – | – | – 12 – | — | — | — |
| Chippenham | 134,571 | 131,039 | – | 3,532 | – | 2 17 6 | 200 – – | – | 2; reduced. |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 83,442 | 83,731 | 289 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Devizes | 120,059 | 120,629 | 570 | – | – | 35 18 6 | – | no | no. |
| Highworth and Swindon | 120,329 | 121,420 | 1,091 | – | 30 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Malmesbury | 96,165 | 98,196 | 2,031 | – | 15 – – | 8 – – | – | no | no. |
| Marlborough | 56,200 | 56,263 | 63 | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Melksham | 64,344 | 63,713 | – | 631 | 25 – – | 27 12 6 | – | no | no. |
| Mere | 42,276 | 42,344 | 68 | – | 10 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Pewsey | 70,474 | 70,613 | 139 | – | 30 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Tisbury | 57,820 | 60,982 | 3,162 | – | 40 – – | 3 – – | – | no | no. |
| Warminster | 76,286 | 76,356 | 70 | – | 30 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Westbury and Whorwellsdown | 61,832 | 64,402 | 2,570 | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Wilton | 70,084 | 70,134 | 50 | – | 50 – – | 2 2 – | – | no | no. |
| £. | 1,294,747 | 1,304,727 | 14,143 | 4,163 | 376 – – | 92 10 6 | 200 – – | — | — |
| WORCESTER: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromsgrove | 130,628 | 133,454 | 2,826 | – | 45 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Droitwich | 138,410 | 142,190 | 3,780 | – | 34 6 2 | 18 4 2 | – | no | no. |
| Dudley | 304,370 | 354,663 | 50,293 | – | 67 – – | 56 15 – | – | – | 2; 1 reduced, 1 confirmed |
| Evesham | 94,807 | 96,486 | 1,679 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Kidderminster | 116,773 | 123,185 | 6,412 | – | 40 – – | 55 – – | – | no | Yes; reduced. |
| King's Norton | 278,055 | 298,898 | 20,843 | – | 30 10 – | – | – | no | 1; pending. |
| Martley | 98,997 | 99,519 | 522 | – | 30 – – | 30 – – | – | (a) | no. |
| Pershore | 95,767 | 96,091 | 324 | – | 10 – – | – | – | – | no. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 127,192 | 127,293 | 101 | – | 175 – – | – 15 4 | – | no | no. |
| Stourbridge | 164,806 | 166,020 | 1,214 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Tenbury | 47,370 | 53,069 | 5,699 | – | 40 – – | 10 – – | – | no | no. |
| Upton-on-Severn | 153,740 | 154,228 | 488 | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Worcester | 118,817 | 122,061 | 3,244 | – | 50 – – | 14 7 6 | 218 8 1 | no | 2; confirmed. |
| £. | 1,869,732 | 1,967,157 | 97,425 | – | 586 16 2 | 185 2 – | 218 8 1 | — | — |
| YORK (East Riding): | | | | | | | | | |
| Beverley | 156,409 | 160,017 | 3,608 | – | 20 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Bridlington | 108,220 | 112,661 | 4,441 | – | 12 – – | 1 3 – | – | no | no. |
| Driffield | 145,414 | 149,195 | 3,781 | – | 15 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Howden | 123,841 | 124,138 | 297 | – | 12 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Patrington | 88,259 | 88,522 | 263 | – | 12 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Pocklington | 137,453 | 137,531 | 78 | – | 10 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Sculcoates | 253,209 | 268,681 | 15,472 | – | 25 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Skirlaugh | 96,419 | 96,971 | 552 | – | 12 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| York | 279,930 | 281,314 | 1,384 | – | 30 – – | 25 2 – | – | no | no. |
| £. | 1,389,154 | 1,419,030 | 29,876 | – | 148 – – | 26 5 – | — | — | — |
| YORK (North Riding): | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedale | 61,386 | 61,435 | 49 | – | 6 11 – | 4 5 5 | – | no | no. |
| Easingwold | 95,148 | 95,155 | 7 | – | 15 – – | – 11 8 | – | no | no. |
| Guisborough | 110,060 | 128,918 | 18,858 | – | 120 – – | 1 5 4 | – | no | no. |
| Helmsley | 40,108 | 40,080 | – | 28 | 5 – – | 2 3 – | – | no | no. |
| Kirkby Moorside | 37,576 | 37,404 | – | 172 | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Leyburn | 71,565 | 71,345 | – | 220 | 10 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Malton | 157,134 | 168,576 | 11,442 | – | 40 10 – | 58 16 – | – | no | no. |
| Northallerton | 102,062 | 102,414 | 352 | – | 15 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Pickering | 63,486 | 62,554 | – | 932 | 13 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Reeth | 28,239 | 28,239 | – | – | – | – | – | no | no. |
| Richmond | 104,666 | 105,182 | 516 | – | 43 15 10 | – 10 – | – | no | no. |
| Scarborough | 191,761 | 200,962 | 9,201 | – | 50 – – | 23 7 8 | 96 10 8 | no | 1; reduced. |
| Stokesley | 76,471 | 76,131 | – | 340 | 40 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Thirsk | 102,126 | 102,091 | – | 35 | 36 15 – | 3 14 7 | – | no | no. |
| Whitby | 91,498 | 91,498 | – | – | 5 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| £. | 1,333,286 | 1,371,984 | 40,425 | 1,727 | 400 1 10 | 94 13 8 | 96 10 8 | — | — |
| YORK (West Riding): | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnsley | 208,038 | 212,263 | 4,225 | – | 25 – – | 29 – – | – | no | no. |
| Bradford | 413,434 | 483,133 | 69,699 | – | 225 – – | 62 16 6 | – | no | no. |
| Bramley | 35,150 | 35,071 | – | 79 | 12 10 – | 19 19 – | 2 1 – | no | 1; dismissed. |
| Bierley, North | 233,934 | 241,444 | 7,510 | – | 80 – – | 23 18 6 | — | — | — |
| Dewsbury | 300,493 | 312,789 | 12,296 | – | 50 – – | – | – | no | no. |
| Doncaster | 227,068 | 229,070 | 2,002 | – | 50 – – | 3 8 – | – | no | no. |

(a) There were four objections against the Lists, which were heard and determined by the Committee.

| NAMES OF UNIONS. | Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. | Whether any Appeals have been made against the Valuation Lists under Sect. 32; and, if so, what has been the Result? | Whether any Appeals have been made to the Sessions against Rates made upon Valuations finally approved of by the Committee after Notice to the Committee; if so, what was the Result in each Case? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORK (West Riding)—*contd.* | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 187,593 | 193,358 | 5,765 | – | 60 – – | 217 15 4 | – – – | no | no. |
| Goole | 93,395 | 94,878 | 1,483 | – | 20 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Halifax | 369,947 | 408,483 | 38,536 | – | 100 – – | 282 3 – | – – – | no | 1; reduced. |
| Hemsworth | 53,441 | 53,820 | 379 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Huddersfield | 375,790 | 381,612 | 5,822 | – | 60 – – | 6 16 9 | – – – | no | no. |
| Keighley | 109,301 | 116,618 | 7,317 | – | 10 – – | 75 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Knaresborough | 102,020 | 103,169 | 1,149 | – | 28 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Ousburn, Great | 102,482 | 102,734 | 252 | – | 30 – – | 6 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Pately Bridge | 48,425 | 48,602 | 177 | – | 20 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Penistone | 50,597 | 50,597 | – | – | 25 – – | 39 11 10 | – – – | no | no. |
| Pontefract | 70,283 | 71,076 | 793 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Ripon | 112,184 | 112,609 | 425 | – | 15 – – | 4 1 7 | – – – | – | no. |
| Rotherham | 219,765 | 229,014 | 9,249 | – | 50 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Sedbergh | 22,261 | 22,261 | – | – | 7 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Selby | 91,724 | 91,868 | 144 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Settle | 105,456 | 105,376 | – | 80 | 12 6 6 | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Sheffield | 397,388 | 411,651 | 14,263 | – | 60 – – | – – – | – – – | no | 1; not rateable. |
| Skipton | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Tadcaster | 40,719 | 40,719 | – | – | 10 10 – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Thorne | 97,047 | 97,058 | 11 | – | 8 18 – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Wakefield | 208,025 | 215,310 | 7,285 | – | 50 – – | 74 3 – | – – – | no | 1; confirmed. |
| Wetherby | 47,360 | 47,400 | 40 | – | 13 3 6 | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Wharfedale | 62,106 | 63,065 | 959 | – | 35 – – | 21 11 6 | – – – | – | no. |
| Wortley | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| | £. 4,385,426 | 4,575,048 | 189,781 | 159 | 1,087 8 – | 866 5 – | 2 1 – | — | — |
| WALES: | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 49,785 | 49,812 | 27 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Holyhead | 56,845 | 57,846 | 1,001 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | no | 1; pending. |
| | 106,630 | 107,658 | 1,028 | – | 65 – – | — | — | — | — |
| BRECKNOCK: | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecknock | 95,268 | 96,942 | 1,674 | – | 52 – – | 35 6 – | – – – | no | no. |
| Builth | 39,475 | 39,920 | 445 | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Crickhowell | 55,727 | 55,584 | – | 143 | 10 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Hay | 76,964 | 78,794 | 1,830 | – | 50 – – | 5 3 11 | – – – | – | no. |
| | £. 267,434 | 271,240 | 3,949 | 143 | 112 – – | 40 9 11 | — | — | — |
| CARDIGAN: | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberaeron | 25,139 | 25,139 | – | – | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Aberystwith | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan | 52,600 | 52,481 | – | 119 | – – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Lampeter | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Tregaron | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| | £. 77,739 | 77,620 | – | 119 | — | — | — | — | — |
| CARMARTHEN: | | | | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | 155,000 | 155,230 | 230 | – | 15 – – | 1 – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Llanelly | 95,722 | 97,011 | 1,289 | – | 35 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Llandilo Fawr | 70,322 | 70,603 | 281 | – | 52 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Llandovery | 60,878 | 61,307 | 429 | – | 20 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 51,515 | 51,519 | 4 | – | 100 – – | 51 3 – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 433,437 | 435,670 | 2,233 | – | 222 – – | 52 3 – | — | — | — |
| CARNARVON: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangor and Beaumaris. | 132,285 | 134,212 | 1,927 | – | 40 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Carnarvon | 88,418 | 88,685 | 267 | – | 40 – – | 40 – – | 2 7 6 | no | 1; pending. |
| Conway | 56,291 | 56,950 | 659 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| Pwllheli | 58,574 | 58,907 | 333 | – | 30 – – | – – – | – – – | no | no. |
| | £. 335,568 | 338,754 | 3,186 | – | 140 – – | 40 – – | 2 7 6 | — | — |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DENBIGH:** | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| Llanrwst | 38,916 | 39,096 | 180 | – | 25 – – | 3 12 – | – – | no. | — |
| Ruthin | 88,760 | 88,760 | – | – | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wrexham | 166,761 | 173,313 | 6,552 | – | 50 – – | 28 3 – | – – | no | no. |
| £. | 294,437 | 301,169 | 6,732 | – | 75 – – | 31 15 – | — | — | — |
| **FLINT:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Asaph, St. | 136,136 | 137,412 | 1,276 | – | 30 – – | – 18 4 | – – | no | 1; confirmed. |
| Hawarden | 67,721 | 67,660 | – | 61 | 40 – – | 15 – – | — | — | — |
| Holywell | 145,531 | 148,978 | 3,447 | – | 25 4 – | 38 2 6 | 374 6 2 | no | 2; 1 reduced, 1 pending. |
| £. | 349,388 | 354,050 | 4,723 | 61 | 95 4 – | 54 – 10 | 374 6 2 | — | — |
| **GLAMORGAN:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 131,219 | 135,191 | 3,972 | – | 25 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Cardiff | 296,580 | 307,571 | 10,991 | – | 150 – – | 60 – – | – – | no | 2 pending. |
| Gower | 32,082 | 34,699 | 2,617 | – | 15 – – | — | — | — | — |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 369,754 | 369,085 | – | 669 | 5 5 – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Neath | 183,464 | 182,961 | – | 503 | 350 – – | 55 8 10 | – – | no | no. |
| Pontypridd | 200,910 | 214,407 | 13,497 | – | 20 – – | – – | 148 7 9 | no | 1; reduced. |
| Swansea | 175,147 | 177,525 | 2,378 | – | – – | 30 – – | 50 – – | no | 2; 1 pending. |
| £. | 1,389,156 | 1,421,439 | 33,455 | 1,172 | 565 5 – | 145 8 10 | 198 7 9 | — | — |
| **MERIONETH:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bala | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| Corwen | 58,949 | 64,628 | 5,679 | – | – – | 140 – – | – – | no | no. |
| Dolgelly | 45,754 | 45,809 | 55 | – | – – | 21 14 1 | – – | no | no. |
| Festiniog | 55,455 | 60,132 | 4,677 | – | 25 – – | – – | 19 4 – | no | 1; confirmed. |
| £. | 160,158 | 170,569 | 10,411 | – | 25 – – | 161 14 1 | 19 4 – | — | — |
| **MONTGOMERY:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Llanfyllin | 127,460 | 127,283 | – | 177 | 20 – – | 1 9 6 | – – | no | no. |
| Machynlleth | 46,553 | 47,224 | 671 | – | 10 – – | 16 11 – | – – | no | no. |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 91,043 | 103,583 | 12,540 | – | – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| £. | 265,056 | 278,090 | 13,211 | 177 | 30 – – | 18 – 6 | — | — | — |
| **PEMBROKE:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Haverfordwest | 150,324 | 150,413 | 89 | – | – – | – 8 3 | — | — | — |
| Narberth | 87,521 | 87,645 | 124 | – | 15 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Pembroke | 103,576 | 103,705 | 129 | – | 30 – – | – – | – – | – – | no. |
| £. | 341,421 | 341,763 | 342 | – | 45 – – | – 8 3 | — | — | — |
| **RADNOR:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Knighton | 63,193 | 63,111 | – | 82 | 20 – – | – 16 6 | – – | no | no. |
| Presteigne | 24,478 | 25,063 | 585 | – | 15 – – | – – | – – | no | no. |
| Rhayader | – – *Incomplete.* | | | | | | | | |
| £. | 87,671 | 88,174 | 585 | 82 | 35 – – | – 16 6 | — | — | — |

# SUMMARY.

NUMBER of UNIONS included in the Return, 602; Number of those where the VALUATION LISTS have been Completed, 588; and Number of those not Completed, 14.

| | Number of Unions. | Number Completed. | Totals according to Counties Proper. Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was Calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Totals according to Counties Proper. Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Totals according to Union Counties. Amount of the Rateable Value on which the Contribution was Calculated at Lady-day 1867. | Totals according to Union Counties. Amount of the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committee in the Lists last Approved, 1868. | Difference between the Two. Increase. | Difference between the Two. Decrease. | Amount of Remuneration allowed to the Clerk, and Approved by the Poor Law Board, and Paid by the Guardians, since the last Report. | Amount of the Expenses incurred by the Committee, and Paid by the Board of Guardians, from 25 March 1867 to 25 March 1868. | Amount of the Costs incurred by the Guardians in Appeals against the Poor Rate during the same Period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND: | | | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bedford | 6 | 6 | 549,377 | 609,727 | 587,723 | 649,190 | 61,467 | - | 305 12 8 | 267 12 6 | 9 11 6 |
| Berks | 12 | 12 | 952,496 | 1,001,288 | 1,117,854 | 1,173,739 | 55,885 | - | 332 13 - | 752 18 8 | 227 18 7 |
| Bucks | 7 | 7 | 939,706 | 946,116 | 798,111 | 803,001 | 4,940 | 50 | 126 16 - | 45 13 2 | — |
| Cambridge | 9 | 9 | 1,040,798 | 1,047,171 | 1,052,647 | 1,059,076 | 6,433 | 4 | 226 11 - | 138 16 4 | — |
| Chester | 10 | 10 | 2,323,616 | 2,382,255 | 2,167,357 | 2,226,963 | 60,300 | 694 | 615 - - | 337 16 - | 623 10 10 |
| Cornwall | 13 | 13 | 1,127,467 | 1,127,980 | 1,129,453 | 1,130,252 | 8,186 | 7,387 | 241 3 6 | 50 10 3 | — |
| Cumberland | 8 | 8 | 1,029,105 | 1,049,949 | 1,029,105 | 1,049,949 | 20,844 | - | 301 12 - | 14 11 - | — |
| Derby | 9 | 9 | 1,450,441 | 1,501,422 | 1,216,647 | 1,255,878 | 39,528 | 297 | 858 10 - | 183 19 11 | 31 6 4 |
| Devon | 16 | 16 | 2,065,243 | 2,081,900 | 2,056,093 | 2,072,509 | 19,612 | 3,196 | 389 17 - | 98 11 4 | 247 10 6 |
| Dorset | 12 | 12 | 880,644 | 893,735 | 852,721 | 864,604 | 11,986 | 103 | 212 7 - | 179 8 6 | - 10 - |
| Durham | 15 | 15 | 2,006,917 | 2,170,246 | 2,207,547 | 2,378,786 | 171,239 | - | 589 10 - | 667 7 4 | — |
| Essex | 17 | 17 | 2,134,783 | 2,214,868 | 1,988,098 | 2,067,876 | 79,778 | - | 613 12 - | 330 10 7 | — |
| Gloucester | 16 | 16 | 2,094,056 | 2,113,558 | 1,934,185 | 1,953,138 | 19,002 | 49 | 418 - - | 96 9 - | 3,023 3 2 |
| Hereford | 8 | 8 | 820,100 | 823,331 | 789,286 | 791,061 | 2,467 | 692 | 183 10 - | 77 16 - | — |
| Hertford | 13 | 13 | 923,528 | 936,407 | 1,047,571 | 1,060,236 | 12,741 | 76 | 315 - - | 97 5 9 | — |
| Hunts | 3 | 3 | 397,763 | 398,273 | 375,435 | 376,455 | 1,020 | - | 125 6 2 | 8 18 3 | — |
| Kent | 28 | 26 | 3,386,134 | 3,559,141 | 3,386,134 | 3,559,141 | 184,420 | 11,413 | 823 19 4 | 764 1 11 | 667 5 6 |
| Lancaster | 27 | 27 | 7,265,250 | 7,529,306 | 7,493,747 | 7,759,599 | 290,197 | 24,345 | 1,622 13 2 | 2,813 - 10 | 1,593 13 7 |
| Leicester | 11 | 10 | 1,194,126 | 1,217,904 | 1,237,095 | 1,263,357 | 32,446 | 6,184 | 282 18 8 | 141 15 4½ | 303 2 6 |
| Lincoln | 14 | 14 | 2,823,921 | 2,845,736 | 2,754,001 | 2,773,362 | 19,404 | 43 | 593 15 - | 200 4 3 | — |
| Middlesex | 15 | 14 | 4,811,592 | 5,080,580 | 4,771,780 | 5,035,230 | 263,450 | - | 751 10 - | 1,693 12 11 | — |
| Monmouth | 6 | 6 | 661,105 | 678,671 | 739,387 | 758,016 | 20,346 | 1,717 | 155 - - | 499 - 2 | 16 4 8 |
| Norfolk | 20 | 20 | 1,998,960 | 2,011,308 | 1,916,578 | 1,928,870 | 12,860 | 568 | 585 4 - | 83 4 6 | — |
| Northampton | 12 | 12 | 1,329,528 | 1,348,672 | 1,332,690 | 1,352,193 | 19,992 | 489 | 317 - - | 91 14 6 | 308 - - |
| Northumberland | 12 | 12 | 1,762,059 | 1,824,833 | 1,762,059 | 1,824,833 | 74,928 | 12,154 | 240 - - | 715 15 10 | 54 17 6 |
| Nottingham | 9 | 9 | 1,363,459 | 1,375,709 | 1,498,013 | 1,516,097 | 22,251 | 4,167 | 265 7 - | 333 2 9 | 63 12 - |
| Oxford | 8 | 7 | 771,909 | 775,344 | 787,259 | 789,990 | 2,731 | - | 286 - - | 44 - - | — |
| Rutland | 2 | 2 | 158,019 | 162,346 | 175,449 | 183,212 | 7,763 | - | 55 - - | 16 11 6 | — |
| Salop | 14 | 13 | 1,084,361 | 1,093,861 | 1,219,633 | 1,228,817 | 9,810 | 626 | 240 8 - | 121 15 10 | — |
| Somerset | 17 | 17 | 2,512,984 | 2,536,174 | 2,584,720 | 2,608,218 | 24,334 | 836 | 484 - - | 357 13 2 | 178 1 2 |
| Southampton | 24 | 24 | 1,796,484 | 1,824,153 | 1,796,873 | 1,823,901 | 27,328 | 300 | 508 6 6 | 179 4 9 | — |
| Stafford | 15 | 15 | 2,623,584 | 2,702,070 | 2,429,504 | 2,461,583 | 49,451 | 17,372 | 552 8 6 | 31 7 9 | 549 6 7 |
| Suffolk | 15 | 15 | 1,523,198 | 1,533,738 | 1,527,205 | 1,537,705 | 10,410 | - | 470 1 8 | 35 9 2 | — |
| Surrey | 14 | 14 | 2,509,255 | 2,646,909 | 2,545,702 | 2,682,479 | 136,777 | - | 647 5 2 | 1,414 17 2 | — |
| Sussex | 21 | 21 | 1,490,803 | 1,534,294 | 1,501,005 | 1,544,686 | 43,897 | 216 | 800 5 1 | 481 3 10 | — |
| Warwick | 11 | 10 | 1,318,372 | 1,330,167 | 1,185,724 | 1,190,754 | 5,381 | 351 | 307 18 - | 81 19 6 | — |
| Westmorland | 3 | 3 | 398,388 | 402,051 | 400,384 | 404,058 | 3,674 | - | 47 - - | 4 9 9 | — |
| Wilts | 17 | 17 | 1,374,772 | 1,385,027 | 1,294,747 | 1,304,727 | 14,143 | 4,163 | 376 - - | 92 10 - | 200 - - |
| Worcester | 13 | 13 | 1,422,389 | 1,462,658 | 1,869,732 | 1,967,157 | 97,425 | - | 586 16 2 | 185 2 - | 218 8 1 |
| York, E. R. | 9 | 9 | 1,431,703 | 1,468,471 | 1,389,154 | 1,419,030 | 29,876 | - | 148 - - | 26 5 - | — |
| York, N. R. | 15 | 15 | 1,557,659 | 1,597,448 | 1,333,286 | 1,371,984 | 40,425 | 1,727 | 400 1 10 | 94 13 8 | 96 10 8 |
| York, W. R. | 30 | 28 | 4,379,162 | 4,570,390 | 4,385,426 | 4,575,048 | 189,781 | 159 | 1,087 8 - | 866 5 - | 2 1 - |
| TOTAL OF ENGLAND - £. | 556 | 547 | 73,685,216 | 75,795,187 | 73,667,210 | 75,776,760 | 2,208,928 | 99,378 | 18,489 6 5 | 14,717 5 8½ | 8,414 14 2 |
| WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 2 | 2 | 162,772 | 164,255 | 106,630 | 107,658 | 1,028 | - | 65 - - | — | — |
| Brecknock | 4 | 4 | 232,957 | 235,464 | 267,434 | 271,240 | 3,949 | 143 | 112 - - | 40 9 11 | — |
| Cardigan | 5 | 2 | 72,267 | 72,251 | 77,739 | 77,620 | - | 119 | — | — | — |
| Carmarthen | 5 | 5 | 418,798 | 420,652 | 433,437 | 435,670 | 2,233 | - | 222 - - | 52 3 - | — |
| Carnarvon | 4 | 4 | 297,786 | 301,585 | 335,568 | 338,754 | 3,186 | - | 140 - - | 40 - - | 2 7 6 |
| Denbigh | 3 | 3 | 384,350 | 398,080 | 294,437 | 301,169 | 6,732 | - | 75 - - | 31 15 - | — |
| Flint | 3 | 3 | 319,049 | 323,497 | 349,388 | 354,050 | 4,723 | 61 | 95 4 - | 54 - 10 | 374 6 2 |
| Glamorgan | 7 | 7 | 1,363,054 | 1,395,774 | 1,389,156 | 1,421,439 | 33,455 | 1,172 | 565 5 - | 145 8 10 | 198 7 9 |
| Merioneth | 4 | 3 | 123,591 | 126,615 | 160,158 | 170,569 | 10,411 | - | 25 - - | 161 14 1 | 19 4 - |
| Montgomery | 3 | 3 | 236,499 | 249,156 | 265,056 | 278,090 | 13,211 | 177 | 30 - - | 18 - 6 | — |
| Pembroke | 3 | 3 | 356,678 | 356,904 | 341,421 | 341,763 | 342 | - | 45 - - | - 8 3 | — |
| Radnor | 3 | 2 | 122,288 | 123,536 | 87,671 | 88,174 | 585 | 82 | 35 - - | 16 6 - | — |
| TOTAL OF WALES - £. | 46 | 41 | 4,090,089 | 4,167,769 | 4,108,095 | 4,186,196 | 79,855 | 1,754 | 1,409 9 - | 560 6 5 | 594 5 5 |
| TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES | 602 | 588 | 77,775,305 | 79,962,956 | 77,775,305 | 79,962,956 | 2,288,783 | 101,132 | 19,898 15 5 | 15,277 12 1½ | 9,008 19 7 |

The number of Unions included in the Return for the year 1867 was 600. The present Return includes 602, two of which have been formed recently under "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867." The number of Unions in which the Valuations were not complete at the date of the Return last year was 19; the number in this Return is 14. In 44 counties the lists in all the Unions have now been completely revised. The expenses incurred by the Guardians during the year 1866–67 amounted to 32,890 *l.*, and during the year 1867–8 to 35,176 *l.* The costs of appeals in the former year were 4,912 *l.*, and in the latter 9,009 *l.* It is possible that the Return is incomplete under this head. The amount of compensation paid to the Clerks was 19,899 *l.*; but in some few cases the payments were made without the previous allowance of the Poor Law Board. The payments also have sometimes been made in respect of more than one year.

*W. G. Lumley*, Assistant Secretary.

Poor Law Board, 24 July 1868.

RETURN of the Names of the UNIONS in *England* and *Wales*; showing in which of them the VALUATION LISTS had been completely Revised and returned Approved of up to April 1868, together with the Total Amount of RATEABLE VALUE upon which the Contributions to the Common Fund were calculated at Lady-day 1867, and the Amount of the RATEABLE VALUE as settled by the ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE in the LISTS in force in April 1868, with the Difference between the Two; &c.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1868.

478.

*Under* 2 *oz.*

# PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 28th November 1867;—*for*,

COPIES "of a LETTER dated the 16th day of August 1866, and addressed by the Poor Law Board to their Medical Officer, Dr. *Edward Smith*, instructing him to visit Five or Six WORKHOUSES in each of the Poor Law Inspectors' Districts (not including the Metropolis), and to report upon the Sufficiency of the existing Arrangements for the Care and Treatment of the SICK POOR in such WORKHOUSES:"

"And, of the REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, dated the 15th day of April 1867, and made in pursuance of the above-mentioned instructions, after visiting Forty-eight WORKHOUSES situate in various parts of *England* and *Wales*; together with the APPENDIX to such REPORT, containing Dr. *Smith*'s Observations on each of the WORKHOUSES in question."

Poor Law Board,
28 November 1867.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Sclater-Booth.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *November* 1867.

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*Note.*—An extract from the last Report made by the Inspector of the district previous to the visit of Dr. Edward Smith will be found to follow the "Observations" of that gentleman in the case of each Union visited by him.

COPIES of a LETTER dated the 16th day of August 1866, and addressed by the Poor Law Board to their Medical Officer, Dr. *Edward Smith*, instructing him to visit Five or Six WORKHOUSES in each of the Poor Law Inspectors' Districts (not including the Metropolis), and to report upon the Sufficiency of the existing Arrangements for the Care and Treatment of the SICK POOR in such WORKHOUSES:—And, of the REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, dated the 15th day of April 1867, and made in pursuance of the above-mentioned Instructions, after visiting Forty-eight WORKHOUSES situate in various parts of *England* and *Wales*; together with the APPENDIX to such REPORT, containing Dr. *Smith*'s Observations on each of the WORKHOUSES in question.

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LETTER from the Poor Law Board to their Medical Officer, Dr. *Edward Smith.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
16 August 1866.

Sir,

THE President is desirous of ascertaining whether the arrangements for the reception, care, and treatment of the sick poor in the country workhouses are generally sufficient. With this view he requests you, in conjunction with the Inspector of the district, to visit some five or six workhouses in each district, and to report upon the sufficiency of the existing arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick poor in such workhouses. The Board do not think it necessary to particularise the workhouses in each district which you should visit, as they think the selection of the workhouses will be best made in consultation between you and the Inspector of the district.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

To Dr. Edward Smith,
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board.

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REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, on the Sufficiency of the existing Arrangements for the Care and Treatment of the Sick in Forty-eight Provincial Workhouses situate in various Parts of *England* and *Wales.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
15 April 1867.

Sir,

IN conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of 16th August 1866, by which I was requested "to visit some five or six workhouses in each district, and to report upon the sufficiency of the existing arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick poor in such workhouses," I have the honour to report as follows:—

On proceeding to make the inspection I conferred with the Inspector of each district, and in nearly all instances my colleagues were so good as to accompany me.

The selection of workhouses for the inquiry was a matter of no little difficulty, since it implied that it should result in representative institutions, and should lead to the inference that the Report would fairly indicate the state of all the workhouses in the different districts of England. Having regard to the great differences which exist in the construction, size, and internal arrangements of workhouses, and to the fact that a certain proportion of them are old, and were built under Gilbert's Act, or other authority anterior to the present Poor Law jurisdiction, it seemed impossible

that it should fulfil the condition of supplying averages which would be satisfactory either to the Inspectors, who were well acquainted with the workhouses, or to the readers of this report, who would be ignorant on that head, and unable of their own knowledge to estimate the fairness of the selection. Hence, I do not think that the selection can be accepted as necessarily indicating a fair average of all the workhouses on the basis of fitness for the treatment of the sick.

But there were other grounds which were more determinate, and more likely to lead to the choice of representative institutions. Thus the workhouses were divisible into those of country and town districts, each having a distinct class of inmates, and, for the most part, guardians of different classes; also into large and small; into those having separate sick wards or otherwise, and into those making separate provision for infectious cases, or otherwise.

Upon the whole, the selection was based upon the latter grounds, and the reports will offer representative workhouses of each of the classes thus named; but fitness has also, in some instances, been the reason for the selection, as in those districts where very defective or very good workhouses exist.

In giving effect to your wishes I have carefully inspected all the wards in which sick cases were placed, and have noted the various arrangements which exist for the care and treatment of the sick. I have in all cases conversed with the paid nurses, where such have been appointed, and, whenever practicable, without previously notifying our visit, have had the advantage of conferring with the medical officer. These various matters will be found treated upon an uniform plan in short reports of the several workhouses; and a return has also been added which states the dimensions of the various wards, and the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

Whilst making the inspection, the arrangements for the treatment of the sick were matters of conversation between the Inspectors and myself, and I had the privilege of offering suggestions; but my instructions did not empower me to offer recommendations to the Board as to the proper remedies for existing defects; and as the object of the inquiry was to ascertain the state of the sick wards in workhouses generally, rather than that of the selected workhouses in particular, with a view to the improvement of the whole system, I have not *specifically* pointed out the defects in each separate report, but have described the facts observed, and have summed up the whole in this general report.

Moreover, in preparing this report, it has not been practicable to analyze the separate reports with a view to deduce the frequency with which certain conditions were found, since such would be useless, unless it could be accepted as a correct indication of the average of all workhouses whether thus inspected or otherwise. Hence there are essential differences in character between this report and that which I had the honour to prepare upon the workhouses in the metropolitan district.

I proceed to consider in proper order the several matters which are involved in the question of sufficiency for the care and treatment of the sick, and to suggest such remedies for existing defects as the extended view of the Poor Law organisation obtained by this special inspection has suggested.

The subjects which I propose to discuss are as follows:—

1. Classes of sick cases.
2. Officers in charge.
3. Site of the workhouse, and arrangements for exercise.
4. Character and construction of wards.
5. Separate sick wards and detached sick wards.
6. Sanitary appliances, as cleaning, waterclosets, baths, lavatories, and kitchens.
7. Nurses' apartments.
8. Furniture for the wards.
9. Medical appliances.
10. Dietary, cooking, and distribution of food.

## 1.—Classes of Sick Cases.

In all workhouses, whether large or small, in country or in town, the classes of sick are really the same, but the absolute and relative numbers of each vary greatly.

*Sex.*

A. The first division is that of sex, and it is requisite, in reference to every class but the lying-in cases and young sick children, to make separate provision for the two sexes.

The relative proportion of the two sexes is not uniform in town and country, but for the most part the number of males largely exceeds that of females in country districts, whilst the contrary relation exists in very large towns.

The disproportion of the numbers of the two sexes causes inconvenience in many workhouses, since, whilst the total provision for the sick when regarded as one body may be sufficient, that for the more numerous sex is often deficient, and the excess cannot be transferred to the sick wards appropriated to the other sex. Moreover, the relative proportions vary with the season of the year, and as it frequently occurs that defective accommodation for the more numerous sex exists only for a small part of the year, the guardians do not readily admit the urgency of the necessity for space which would be unoccupied during five-sixths of the year.

*Ordinary Class.*

B. The sick are further divided into the ordinary and special cases. The ordinary sick constitute probably five-sixths of the whole, and to them nearly all the sick wards are appropriated. They consist of two classes,—

1st. The *aged and infirm* who are placed upon the books of the medical officer chiefly that they may have the advantage of a nurse, or for the permanent or recurring ailments of old age. They are by far the more numerous class, and comfortable beds, warmth, and sufficient aid from a nurse are the chief requirements for them. They do not all emit offensive emanations, and the power they have to vitiate the air by respiration is scarcely one-half of that of persons in the vigour of life, and hence large space should be subordinated to considerations of warmth ; and as their faculties of observation are inactive, and quietude, both of mind and body, is that which they most desire, very light and bright rooms are less requisite to them than to others.

2nd. *Sick*, in the hospital acceptation of the term, are, however, always found in workhouses, but are extremely few in the country. They consist of a certain variety of cases, but usually the diseases are of a chronic character, as consumption, or other chest disease, and debility. In the larger towns this class is both more numerous and varied, and in those localities where the voluntary hospital accommodation is deficient or does not exist acute cases are always met with.

The requirements of this class are, in addition to moderate warmth, those of quietude, cheerfulness, constant renewal of the air, good nursing, and constant medical attendance.

Hence occurs a difficulty in many workhouses. In the larger ones the number of cases is sufficient to enable the medical officer to appropriate some wards to the *aged and infirm* and others to the sick, whilst, in the smaller, and therefore in the majority of workhouses, to adopt the latter course would be to place a sick person in a room alone, and thereby virtually to deprive him of many comforts. Such isolation may, it is true, be useful to a very serious and acute case, but to a case of consumption likely to live for many months it would be intolerable, and would render the workhouse ward little better than a prison.

Moreover, in very large workhouses, the sick cases are further divided into medical and surgical, and are placed in different wards ; but the definition is in most cases arbitrary, and in nearly all general hospitals the same ward is occupied by both medical and surgical cases. In certain localities there is a class of surgical cases which are properly treated in separate wards, viz., those of accidents, and care is especially required that all the sanitary conditions of large wards should be afforded them. To place cases of wounds and fractures in small wards merely to maintain a technical classification would probably lead to the occurence of pyæmia, erysipelas, and the other evils which prevail in the surgical wards of general hospitals, and from which our workhouses are almost exempt.

Practically, therefore, it is found that in the smaller country workhouses all the ordinary sick upon the medical officer's books, whether aged and infirm, or

sick, and whether medical or surgical, are placed in the same ward. It is not, however, so universal as it should be, that the accommodation required in such circumstances is that for the sick in the proper acceptation of the term, and not simply that for the aged and infirm. When the latter alone is found the result is not satisfactory, but with the former no class is injured.

A question arises under this head, which is seldom answered to the satisfaction of any number of persons, viz., should persons who are very ill or dying be separated from the others.

The separation of such cases is not effected in general hospitals, and there, if anywhere, it should have long ago been established, had it been believed to be beneficial. The objections to the separation when death is near are the danger of removal, and the depressing effect upon the patient of this intimation of approaching death; whilst the advantages are undoubtedly those of privacy to the sufferer, and the avoidance of shock to those about him. As to the former advantage, it becomes small in that large number of cases where the aged lie in a dormant state several days before death; and as to the latter, the frequency of the occurrence of death, with the apathetic feelings of the aged, renders the shock almost nil.

Decency, however, demands that privacy should be afforded to the dying, as by the use of a low screen, or by separation of the cases; and treatment renders it most desirable that all very serious and acute cases should, when practicable, be separated from others at the period when the danger to life is great. It is not the practice to place dying persons in separate wards, but in many workhouses screens are provided, and generally, but not always, placed around the bed of the dying. In some workhouses there are separate wards in which cases of serious illness are isolated, but the practice is not at all general.

*Special Classes.*

(1.) *Lying-in Cases.*—One or more lying-in wards are provided in every workhouse, and lying-in cases are kept quite separate from others for a certain period after childbirth.

There is some difference in various workhouses in two particulars, viz., whether pregnant women awaiting their confinement should sleep in the lying-in ward, and at what period after childbirth the mother may mix with the ordinary cases.

In reference to the former, I do not doubt that where there are several lying-in cases, and several pregnant women in the workhouse at the same time, they should not sleep in the same room, because the former require quietude and isolation, which could scarcely be obtained with the latter; and hence that the pregnant women should be placed in a room specially appropriated to them if their number be sufficiently large, or be mixed with the other able-bodied women. When, however, the number of both classes is very small, so that but one lying-in case occurs at a time, either course may be adopted.

The amount of accommodation to be afforded to lying-in cases must depend upon their number, but wherever several occur at the same time a day-room should also be provided for their use, and the space in both rooms should be ample and the ventilation good, to enable the emanations from both mother and child to be easily removed from the air. The temperature of the ward should be equal to that of all sick wards, viz. 58° to 62°.

The bedsteads should be not of less width than three or three-and-a-half feet, and in addition to the ordinary furniture of a sick ward there should be Mackintosh sheeting to each bed, and one or more rocking chairs.

(2.) *Children.*—Wherever there are several sick children ill at one time, whether continually or temporarily, a separate ward should be appropriated to them, since with proper supervision by nurses they thus receive better attention, and are more comfortable than when placed in the adult wards. When, however, the number is so small that to place them in a separate ward would render them dull, and prevent due attention to them, they should not be separated. Hence it is only in the larger workhouses that separate children's wards are practically useful; but in their absence I do not think that it is useful for children, under seven years of age, to be scattered about in the aged and infirm wards.

Whether one or two sick children should sleep in one bed must depend upon the

the nature of the disease and the age of the child. When the disease is neither severe nor contagious, and the weather cold and the children young, two may be placed in one bed; but except in the case of quite young children it is much better that each should sleep alone, and in no case whatever should three be placed in the same bed. In addition to the ordinary furniture of the ward, there should be some Macintosh sheeting, with and without funnels, and little arm-chairs, with and without rockers, besides toys, pictures, and other objects of amusement.

I think it right to call attention to the fact that skin disease among the children is much too prevalent.

(3.) *Venereal.*—Whenever it is practicable, inmates of this class should be warded separately; not so much for the treatment of their disease as for the separation of persons who carry the evidences of profligacy with them, and who are unfit to mix with ordinary cases.

Moreover, if there be any cases which should feel the loss of sympathy, it is this class, and to isolate them is not in itself an improper mode of expressing it.

It is very repelling, on entering the venereal wards at some of our seaport workhouses, to find a number of mere boys on the one hand, and of men over 50 years of age on the other; and in reference to the prostitutes on the female side, no one can doubt the impropriety of allowing them to mix with the ordinary inmates.

There are several parts of the country where many cases of this kind are found in the workhouses, as near seaports, large towns, barracks, and camps, and the number is sufficiently great to warrant the authorities in appropriating special wards and yards for their use; but, in the majority of the country workhouses, the number rarely exceeds one or two at a time, and it is found difficult to separate them from the others. As, however, there are, or should be, itch or other separation wards in every workhouse kept in a state fit for the reception of such cases, there is no reason why venereal cases should not be placed there also, with such exceptions for special reasons as the medical officer may think fit.

(4.) *Offensive and Disagreeable.*—There are three classes of cases which should be treated under this head, and placed in separate wards, viz., the cases of old people who involuntarily pass their urine when in bed, or when dressed; those of comparatively recent sore legs, in which offensive discharges still occur; and those, as cancer of the face, in which not only the discharges are offensive, but the appearance of the person is exceedingly repulsive to others. The rule should be rigidly maintained that cases which are offensive to others should not be mixed with ordinary cases.

In small workhouses one separation ward is sufficient for sick cases of either sex, but in large ones it is very desirable that the first class, which consists chiefly of aged persons who scarcely can leave their ward, should be placed by themselves, and the other two classes be separated from them. At present every large workhouse has such separation wards, and even in the smaller ones some attempt at isolation is made, but *much further improvement* may yet be effected.

The character of separation wards is generally inferior to that of ordinary sick wards, in reference to the access of light and air, and to general convenience; whereas, in reference to the means of ventilation, they should be the best wards in the workhouse, and *much improvement is needed.* Besides the ordinary furniture of the wards, there should be waterproof sheeting, with and without funnels, waterproof beds, plenty of linen, and other especial means for cleanliness. Waterproof urinals should also be supplied to the urinary cases. There is, moreover, no necessity that these wards should, as at present, be supplied with the worst bedding and furniture in the workhouse, since, by the use of Mackintosh sheeting with funnels, and with proper ventilation, the wards may be kept clean and wholesome. The usual bed-rugs and fairly good furniture should always be provided.

The position of these wards, in reference to the other sick wards, is not of great importance, but they should not be so far removed that it would be inconvenient to the nurse and matron to regularly visit them.

When, however, there are many offensive cases, a certain separation of the

wards is needful, whether by placing them at the end of the infirmary, or on a separate floor, or in a separate building; and in the latter case it will often be convenient to place them near to the class of cases to be next referred to.

(5.) *Infectious.*—There are three classes of infectious cases for which provision is usually made, viz., itch, fever, and small-pox.

There is no workhouse in which there are not some cases of itch from time to time, but the number varies much, and bears no necessary relation to the size of the workhouse. In very many workhouses they are separated from the general sick, but in some this is only imperfectly effected, and in times of pressure bad leg or other offensive cases, or venereal cases, and even fever cases, are placed in the same ward, and sometimes, but most rarely, at the same time.

The itch ward is often a low, dull, wretched-looking place, probably a building like an outhouse, or a small lean-to of some kind, and the furniture is very old and dirty, and the whole aspect repelling. This occurs partly from a sense of disgust at the nature of the cases, but chiefly in order that the old treatment by sulphur ointment may be carried out without injury to good bedding and furniture. The treatment by the solution of sulphur and lime is not at all general, and when applied, is often done so inefficiently as not to kill the itch insect, and therefore not to cure the itch. In a few workhouses itch cases are, however, efficiently treated with the solution, and are not kept in bed, but being dressed in their own clothes, mix with the other cases, and are discharged cured in two or three days. In many workhouses the treatment is prolonged for weeks, and the state of the ward is disgusting.

Much improvement is, I think, needed, as by the employment of proper nurses, the avoidance of the use of ointment when practicable, and the supply of sheets, decent bedding and furniture; but whilst under treatment, I think that these cases should be kept separate from ordinary cases, and the wards should be in a certain degree isolated.

Fever and small-pox cases are treated in the same ward in all the smaller workhouses, but, except in most rare instances, the two do not occupy the same room at the same time. The instances are extremely few where the guardians admit such cases from without, and the exceptions are only those of great urgency, as when the applicant is a tramp or other person without a home, or where, from destitution, he cannot maintain one. Cases of this class occurring amongst the out-door poor are usually treated at their own homes; but in the large towns, and even in some country districts, special provision is made for fever or small-pox cases in special institutions, or in special wards in the county hospitals, and a certain proportion of out-door paupers are sent there.

In the large towns, with but few exceptions, there are fever wards, or there is a separate fever hospital attached to the workhouse, as in Manchester, which in themselves are important institutions, and have a special class of officers appropriated to them. In a large majority of the country workhouses there are also special fever wards, which in some cases constitute a part of the sick wards in the body of the workhouse, but usually they are a separate and detached building, and, with some exceptions, not so many as one case of fever is admitted into each of them in a year.

Hence the practice in reference to this class of cases varies as follows:—

1. Generally the out-door cases are treated at their own houses.

2. Some are sent to the fever hospitals, or to the fever wards of the general hospitals, and a subscription is paid by the guardians to such institutions.

3. The others are admitted into the workhouse, and the number depends upon several conditions; as, for example, upon the views of the guardians as to the propriety of admitting them, upon the repugnance or otherwise of the out-door poor to be admitted, upon the destitution of the applicant, upon the number of tramps who apply at the workhouse, upon the want of accommodation for such cases in the voluntary hospitals, and upon the density and poverty of the town populations near to the workhouse. In addition to all these there is also the essential one of the existence or otherwise of an unusual number of such cases among the population.

Fever and small-pox cases most rarely, if ever, originate within the workhouse, and therefore the fever wards are scarcely needful for their use; but sometimes, after such cases have been admitted from without, the disease has spread, and proved fatal to some of the nurses or inmates.

Hence, practically, the small-pox and fever wards in many country workhouses remain empty for months or years together, and when cases are admitted into them, it is from without the workhouse.

It is worthy of consideration whether the course pursued by the guardians in country workhouses is a wise one, and whether it would not further tend to save life and cost if a greater number of fever cases were admitted to the fever wards. It is stated that the houses of the poor are unfit for the treatment of such cases, and are but too fitted for the spread of the disease; and further, that the wife and children are not good nurses, and that the food, stimulants, and medical comforts which such cases need are not supplied. On the other hand, it must be stated that home has attractions which, except in extreme cases, are all-powerful; that the wife, with all her defects, has often the great advantage of affection and devotion; that the sick will admit the attention of their relatives much more readily than that of strangers; that the guardians commonly allow payment for a so-called nurse; that the medical officer attends the sick at their houses, and orders very largely whatever food and medical comforts he thinks needful, and the cases are extremely few in which he is now fettered by the guardians; and, above all that the results of house treatment of nearly all cases of sickness are favourable as compared with those of hospital treatment.

Hence the argument has two sides. At the same time I am of opinion that a much further extension of the system of admitting such cases is advisable under the following conditions:—

1. During the prevalence of an epidemic.

2. Where fever is spreading in a family.

3. Where there is manifestly destitution and deficiency of the ordinary care and necessaries found amongst the poor.

4. Where the accommodation at the workhouse is sufficient both in reference to space and nursing.

5. Where the guardians possess a comfortable special conveyance in which to remove such cases.

6. Where the removal can be effected early and safely.

There is, I think, a growing disposition amongst guardians to reconsider this question; but the clearness of the necessity is not so great, or public opinion so matured, as to lead to the expectation that this will be at once effected. Moreover, the disease is very variable in the number of its victims, and the variation of frequency makes a permanent organisation upon a large scale less desirable.

At present, the arrangements in a majority of workhouses render this change undesirable, for without a certain number of sick cases it would be impossible to maintain a paid nurse to attend to them; and practically, with the very small number of cases, a pauper nurse has the immediate care, and the paid nurse affords only a very general supervision. It is also very evident that the infectious character of the disease renders it undesirable that the same persons should have duties to perform both in the fever wards and in other parts of the workhouse, and hence the question resolves itself thus: shall the fever wards be upon a scale to warrant the employment of persons in them exclusively, or shall a system be pursued which practically excludes all but the really destitute from the workhouse? There is at present not much difficulty in the extreme conditions of very large towns on the one hand, or of agricultural country unions on the other; but there are many intermediate places where there is not sufficient accommodation for this important class in the voluntary hospitals or in the workhouse fever wards, and where, therefore, an undue proportion are excluded from the benefits of these institutions. I am of opinion that everywhere the guardians should subscribe to the general or special hospitals for the largest number of cases which can be admitted, or which desire admission, and that where this fails, further provision should be made by the extension of fever wards at the workhouse, and by an enlargement of the system of admission therein.

therein. An undue degree of fear as to the danger of admitting fever cases exists in the minds of guardians, and they should be informed that as infection can pass from the body of a patient only through a very few feet, there is but little danger of spreading the disease if the cases be isolated, whilst the danger of communicating the disease really depends upon persons passing between the patient and others.

On inviting the opinion of the medical officers of country unions, I found it divided as to the propriety of removing fever cases from their houses; and the medical officers of the workhouses objected to any considerable introduction of them to the workhouses unless their salary were increased, since they regard them as the patients of the district medical officers.

But whatever view may be taken by the guardians in this matter, I think that special fever and small-pox wards for either sex should be provided at every workhouse.

The question of the isolation of fever cases, and the position of the fever wards, very generally engages the attention of guardians. In reference to the former, it must not be forgotten that in many general hospitals fever cases are placed in the same wards with ordinary cases, and it is objectionable to congregate any large number of infectious cases together. This course has been based upon the ascertained facts, that both the danger of infection and the mortality increase disproportionately as the number of cases within an area is increased; and with a considerable number of cases on an area no sanitary arrangement whatever can prevent the spread of infection in a degree at all equal to that which occurs with the wide separation or the isolation of cases. It is not simply a problem of space and ventilation.

It has also been observed in certain workhouses that where one or two fever cases have been placed in ordinary wards with ordinary cases, and double the usual floor space allowed, no spread of the disease has occurred.

Hence it will be seen that the *necessity* for the isolation of cases of fever is not so generally admitted by hospital authorities (and therefore by experience) as has been of late affirmed; but, as a matter of *expediency*, it may not be doubted that separation and isolation are more fitted for the arrangements of a workhouse than for the more perfectly organised system of general hospitals. Of the two plans of entirely preventing by isolation the possibility of infection passing to the ordinary inmates, or of allowing the bare possibility by the opposite course, one cannot but prefer the former, provided the arrangements for the aggregation of cases are not such as to lead to an undue mortality among the cases themselves.

I am of opinion, therefore, that in workhouses fever and small-pox cases should be always separated from the other inmates, and placed in separate wards.

As to the position of the wards, is it necessary that they should be in a separate building? or, other conditions being suitable, may they constitute a part of the ordinary sick wards?

I have already stated that the danger of communicating fever to distant persons depends less upon the patient than upon those who pass from the patient to others, and hence the question resolves itself into that of isolation. It is quite as possible to isolate fever wards in an infirmary as to have separate fever buildings isolated, but when the fever wards are very near to, and, indeed, from a part of the ordinary wards, the communication between them is likely to be more frequent than is desirable; and hence, whilst either course may be equally good, and each case should be specially considered, it is probable that a separate building will usually be safer than even isolated fever wards.

As to the distance of the fever wards from the main building:—

There has, I think, in many instances been a serious error committed in placing them so far from the apartments of the officers that it is almost impossible for the latter to visit them, and particularly in unfavourable weather; and hence there is a strong inducement to leave this most serious class of cases to the care of pauper inmates. This has arisen from the fear already referred to, and probably the fear 30 years ago was much better grounded than at present, since the proportion of typhus to typhoid cases was then probably greater.

The evil of such an arrangement is *nil*, or not great when the fever establishment is sufficiently large to possess all its requirements within itself; but it is very great in the large majority of country unions, where the kitchen and the nurses' and the matrons' apartments are 100 to 500 yards distant.

Having

Having regard, therefore, to the facts just mentioned, it is, I think, most important that the fever wards should not be far removed from the sick wards, and that by covered ways or other conveniences every facility for the visits of the paid officers should be afforded.

Fever wards should, if possible, be on the first floor, and be well exposed to the action of wind and sun. The ventilation should be perfect.

I have not, in the foregoing enumeration, referred specially to the class of lunatics, since all acute cases are sent to lunatic asylums, and, generally, of those remaining only such are accounted sick as require special attendance. Usually these sick cases are treated in the ordinary wards, and when they suffer from an exacerbation of their malady they are removed to the asylums. I found at Dudley that better accommodation was much needed for this class, and there was a general complaint of the insufficiency of the lunatic asylums for the reception of the acute cases.

## 2.—The Officers in charge of the Sick.

I now proceed to offer some rema ks upon the officers who are attached to the sick department of workhouses.

There are extremely few workhouse infirmaries which have a special master or matron, but those officers have the general supervision of the whole workhouse.

Both are presumed to visit the sick wards daily; the master to inquire into their general state, the state of the building, and the nursing arrangements on the men's side; whilst the matron specially supervises the women's side, and inquires into the cleanliness, linen, food, and supplies generally, the state of the patients, and the efficiency of the nursing. She is also practically regarded as the superintendent nurse, and in such workhouses as have no paid nurse she has the direct responsibility of nursing the patients.

Such duties are both numerous and onerous, and it is impossible that they can be very efficiently discharged if those officers have also the care of the administration of the whole workhouse. Even with the greatest fitness for the discharge of their duties they can have only a general supervision of the sick in any but the really small workhouses, and even in the latter, as the guardians do not always appoint a porter or any other paid officer than the master, matron, and schoolmistress, their care of the sick must be nominal rather than real.

At the same time their presence in maintaining order and their observation of the material wants of the wards and the building seems to me to be quite needful.

The efficiency with which their duties are discharged necessarily varies much, but there is one remark of very general application which may be made, viz., that in no instance should they wait to supply wants until the patients ask for them. They should be themselves acquainted with every want, *and should have greater liberty than at present in supplying all minor ones, and remedying small defects, without waiting for direct instructions from the guardians.* To the absence of this authority may be properly attributed the continuance of minor defects in furniture and ventilation which do not come directly under the cognisance of the guardians at their hasty visits.

### *The Nurse.*

The feeling is now very general throughout the country that paid nurses should be appointed to the care of the sick, and a very large number have been elected within a very recent period. In very large or moderately sized workhouses these officers exist, but in numerous small country workhouses none have been appointed.

There are three grounds upon which the guardians base their hesitation to appoint paid nurses, viz., first, that in small workhouses containing, say, less than 100 inmates the number of sick is very small, and not too large to be under the direct care of the matron; second, that of the so-called sick, five-sixths at least are aged and infirm who require no special skill to be bestowed upon them; and, third, that there are in most workhouses one or more women who have acted as nurses for many years, and who are quite as competent to discharge the duties of nurse as those who usually apply for the paid office.

It cannot be denied that there is a certain amount of truth in these statements, and that cases do arise in which the argument is weighty.

It is clear that there may be a limit in the size of a workhouse within which the matron could efficiently discharge her duties, including those of a nurse, without the aid of a paid nurse, for there are many with only 30 to 50 inmates during the greater part of the year, and it can scarcely be denied that one who is competent to discharge the duties of matron can discharge those of nurse as well as paid nurses of the usual quality. Yet, even in such workhouses, there are always some inmates who are permanently confined to their beds, and some, however few, who are seriously ill from sickness in the hospital acceptation of the term. Moreover, there is always a lying-in ward in which the cases need special care, and there are fever wards into which, at least occasionally, cases of the most serious nature are admitted. Hence, whether the numbers be large or small, there will be some who will require the skill of a trained nurse, and who will need it many times a day, and often during the night. Bearing in mind the facts that the matron has the care of the whole establishment, some part of which presses heavily at certain hours, that she has no paid servants, and that of late years the number of able-bodied inmates has so diminished that she has not enough wherewith to perform the menial duties of the house, and must do more than her share of work herself, it follows that the care of the sick must really devolve upon paupers, and that even in a small workhouse the matron cannot do more than superintend them several times a day. If, moreover, she should not have a pauper nurse of fair skill, and if she should herself have young children who demand her personal attention, it may be inferred that the nursing of the sick will be very imperfectly performed.

The second allegation, viz., that nearly all the sick are simply aged and infirm, is quite true, and were it not so, it could not have been contemplated that the matron could discharge the duties of a nurse, and it is only that fact which renders the duties in the least possible.

It is well to bear this in mind, and also to remember that the tendency in past years has been to fill workhouses with the aged and the infirm, and to convert them into asylums, a tendency which is likely to continue.

I do not doubt the truth of the third allegation, and I have met with pauper nurses who have been employed for many years, and have gained the confidence of the medical officer and the sick. There is, moreover, nothing intrinsically improbable in such a fact, and there is no reason why guardians generally should not be able to greatly increase their number. It is too hastily assumed that all the female inmates of a workhouse are either too old or too ill-conducted to make trustworthy nurses ; but, omitting reference to the fact that not a few had previous experience in nursing before their admission, it is needful to state that there are many respectable persons who have been deserted by their husbands, and having been left with a number of children, had no alternative but to enter the workhouse. Such are not necessarily old or of bad character, but are often young or in middle life, with health and energy which they cannot take to any other market, since they cannot leave the workhouse and take their children with them. Hence they are as effectually restricted to the workhouse as if it were a prison, and as in most cases their children are well treated and well educated whilst in the workhouse, they become resigned, and are ready to give their aid in performing the work assigned to them. Such remain in the workhouse for many years, and acquire an aptitude for nursing quite equal to that of paid nurses in general. Here is material from which efficient nurses might be made, and I cannot but regret that it is not always so well employed as it might be.

But nothing would be easier than to convert such persons into paid nurses, and if they are fit to discharge the duties of nurse they should, I think, be removed from the rank of paupers, and installed as paid officers. This has been done in very numerous instances, and when the position, rations, and apartments of officers are assigned to them they increase in self-respect and efficiency, and the sick inmates soon respect them. When, however, as at Uxbridge, these paupers do not have separate apartments provided, and their pay is insufficient to enable them to dress properly, they do not gain so fully as is desirable either their own respect or the confidence of the sick.

But it cannot be denied that there are both pauper nurses and nurses who have recently been paupers, who do not properly understand their duties.

Hence,

Hence, upon the whole, I am of opinion that in every workhouse there should be a responsible, and, as far as possible, a trained nurse, to take the direct charge of the sick, and that where there are sufficiently good pauper nurses they should be promoted to the position of paid officers.

In a few instances I found the nurse performing the duties of assistant matron also, and as the matron usually found her much employment in the latter capacity, it followed that the duties of nurse were ill-discharged. The nurse should have no duties but those appertaining to the sick.

In some others, as at Cranbrook, the nurse was required to wash the linen and to clean the floors; in fact, to perform menial offices; by which her time was unduly occupied, and the respect of the sick lessened.

In large workhouses, where more than one nurse is employed, it is sometimes the practice to appoint a male nurse for the male patients. I think this should never be allowed. Male nurses are never employed in hospitals, and I know of no quality, as nurses, in which they excel women. In gentleness, patience, cleanliness, tidiness, and general devotion to their duties they are far inferior to women, and wherever there is a male nurse the wards on his side will bear no comparison in cleanliness and tidiness with those on the female side.

Workhouses with two nurses sometimes have a man and his wife, a course which I deem inexpedient; whilst in others with female nurses only, each has undivided charge of one side of the infirmary, or one is regarded as an assistant to the other, and the chief nurse has the responsibility of the whole. I do not doubt that it is better to have two equal and competent persons, both with defined duties, and each having her own full share of responsibility.

In such cases the matron is presumed to exert a general supervision, but not unfrequently her interference is resisted by the nurse, and she practically limits her attention to mere inspection, and to the supply of needful articles.

This division of authority is not always advantageous to the good working of the institution, and I think it would be better if the duties of the nurse were so far extended that she should have charge of all the linen and medical appliances required in her department, and be responsible for the proper use of them.

When numerous paid nurses are employed, either each has the immediate responsibility of particular wards, and the matron is the superintendent of the whole, or there is an organisation with a head devoted entirely to superintendence.

At present there are not many workhouses where there is a complete organisation apart from the direct action of the matron. At the new infirmaries at Chorlton the system of sister nursing has been established, in which the whole department is placed in the charge of two ladies, who are appointed, at the request of the guardians, by the Lady Superior of the house of the Protestant Religious Society at All Saints, Margaret-street. They wear a peculiar habit, and under the directions of the medical officer undertake the entire responsibility of the nursing department. The matron of the workhouse has but little duty and responsibility in this matter beyond that of a general housekeeper, and is not presumed to exercise any direct control.

At Liverpool two systems of nursing are adopted in the same workhouse. In one there is a lady superintendent who has charge of the whole of the sick men, and directs a staff of paid and partially trained nurses. In the other, a few paid nurses have charge of the female sick, and have a considerable number of pauper assistants, whilst the whole is under the superintendence of the matron. The details in reference to both of those plans, as also those describing the arrangements at Chorlton, will be found in the special reports of those workhouses; but in reference to the Liverpool workhouse the opinion of the medical officers and master may be cited, viz., that on the male side there is more dependence to be placed upon the nurses in carrying out the instructions of the medical officer, whilst on the female side the rooms are somewhat cleaner, and more pains are taken to adorn them. There is not, however, much difference to be observed in walking through the departments, and it is evident that it is not so much upon any special merit in either system as upon the quality of the individual nurses that the issue must rest.

But none of the improved systems have been established sufficiently long to

warrant a definite conclusion upon the subject, yet in large workhouses where many paid nurses are employed, it must conduce to efficiency and order to employ a superintendent who is not burdened with other cares, and who has been trained, and devotes her whole time and thoughts to the discharge of those particular duties. Whether the nurses themselves or the superintendent be drawn from the middle or the higher classes of society will not be of great moment in itself, provided they have the requisite qualifications for the discharge of the duties, but I do not see the least reason to doubt that the lower division of the middle classes will supply every needful requirement. Under any system it is essential that there should be an acknowledged local authority, and under the poor law system the Board of Guardians do and should exercise a general and efficient control over this, as over every other department of the workhouse.

At present, the state of the nursing in workhouses is one of transition, and whilst improvements are being daily effected, there remains yet much to be done.

It is not possible for me to enter largely into the question of the number of nurses which should be employed in relation to the number of sick. At present the mode in which the sick are scattered about the workhouse renders it quite impossible to efficiently nurse them without the aid of a number of nurses which would be otherwise absurdly great, and the first desideratum is to adopt a system of concentration, so that all the sick shall be brought nearer to the apartments of the officers.

In very many workhouses, as at Cranbrook and Battle, the sick of the two sexes are placed in wings at the opposite ends of the main building, so that a space of probably 100 to 200 yards must be traversed by the nurse in going from one to the other, and almost always the greater part of this is in the open air. In many the wards for different classes of sick are very widely apart, so that besides the ordinary wards for the two sexes, which are in buildings distant from each other, there are for both sexes aged and infirm wards, foul wards, itch wards, fever wards, lying-in wards, and children's wards, all in different places, and nearly all having separate entrances from the yards. In one workhouse I found 27 wards in 10 or 12 different places.

When the cases are brought together in a convenient manner, I think it probable that in moderately-sized and small workhouses one nurse may properly attend to 30 sick cases. In the larger workhouses, where there is a properly built infirmary, and where the wards are large, it is possible that more than that number might be allotted to one nurse. In all places, as has been already stated, the proportion of really sick to the aged and infirm who are called sick is very small.

But the circumstances of each workhouse must be considered apart, and a due estimate made of the convenience and position of the sick wards, and the proportion of the two sexes of sick; and it cannot be too often repeated that the basis of improvement in the nursing of the sick in workhouses is the concentration, and, if need be, the re-arrangement of the sick wards of the various classes.

Whenever three paid nurses are employed in a workhouse, one of them should be the superintendent of the whole, and take the direct charge and responsibility of the whole department, and have all the stores for the sick under her care.

The appointment of paid night nurses is greatly needed in the larger workhouses, and whenever there is a sufficient number of sick cases one or more should be appointed.

### *Medical Officer.*

It is only in very large workhouses in the country that there are resident medical officers, and consequently the system of medical attendance is almost invariably that of the visits of a medical practitioner at stated periods.

At Liverpool there are two gentlemen resident, and two others who visit and have the responsibility of the whole. At Birmingham there is one resident medical officer, who discharges the whole medical duties in that workhouse.

The special advantages of a resident medical officer are, that he is always near, and devotes his whole time to the duties of his office. Where he obtains a proper position and authority, and is an industrious and efficient officer, he is in fact the general superintendent of the sick wards, and exerts direct control

over

over the nursing, feeding, and every other branch of the sick department. Having regard to his knowledge and position, it may not be doubted that he can exert an influence far beyond that of any other officer; and devoting his whole time to the duties of his office he may gain a minute acquaintance with details as well as improved views of organisation, which will always tend to increase the efficiency of the institution. I do not doubt that by the employment of such an officer the guardians lose much of their responsibility, and that they would find in him both their best assistant and adviser.

The tendency of the day is to increase the number of resident medical officers, and in this I fully concur; but it is not easy to state the circumstances under which such an appointment is necessary. The number of inmates in a workhouse is not a necessary indication of the number of sick, yet there is a certain relation between them, and wherever there are 500 inmates there will usually be enough sick to warrant this appointment.

In such appointments, whilst fully requiring that this officer, as all other officers, shall submit himself to the local authority of the workhouse, it will be wise in Boards of Guardians to give him a large liberty in reference to the arrangements of the sick and the sick wards, the necessity for appliances, furniture, and various conveniences, and particularly of nursing, and to hold him at the same time fully responsible for the proper and efficient care and treatment of the sick. Such an officer will be of little value if he be fettered in details, and the measure of his value and fitness should be the efficiency of his department.

It will be rarely fitting that he should himself dispense the medicines, and thus occupy time and thought, which could be more usefully employed in the less manual part of his duties. It is, however, quite possible that with some workhouses of 500 inmates he might be able to discharge that duty also, but each workhouse must be considered apart. All surgical instruments and appliances of every kind should be found for him, and he should not be required to expend any money in discharging his duties.

It would be needful to frame proper regulations as to the duties which he should perform, but, as in lunatic asylums, he should visit every sick ward twice a day, and go through the whole workhouse at stated periods.

In practice there is much diversity of action amongst visiting medical officers as to the frequency of their visits and the time devoted to their duties. In very many country workhouses the medical officer is required to attend but thrice (sometimes only twice) a week, and if he attend oftener it is on special requisition, or from a conviction that the cases require more frequent attention. Having regard to the fact that in almost every workhouse there is at least one case requiring constant medical supervision, I think it very important that arrangements should be made so that every medical officer of a workhouse shall attend daily, and also that he shall make his visit at or about a convenient and fixed hour. He should go into every sick ward daily, and should not wait to be requested to see any particular case. It should also, I think, be a part of his official duties to inspect every part of the workhouse once a week, and to report in writing to the guardians. This is not his duty at present, but it would do much to supply the defect which very generally exists in the unfrequent visits of the visiting committee.

There is also much diversity as to the practice of providing medicines, but generally in large towns the guardians provide them, whilst in the country the medical officers supply them. There is also a difference of opinion among the latter as to whether it is advantageous to them that the guardians should provide them, since if they were to do so the medicines would be kept at the workhouse, and must be dispensed there, whilst when the medical officer supplies them they are dispensed at his own house with those for his private patients. In the former case the medical officer must either dispense them himself or send an assistant, and as his residence is often distant, the former alternative would be adopted, and the time employed would be the most valuable of the day; whilst, in the latter case, the time devoted to it would be the least valuable to him, and when he had an assistant this duty would be delegated to him. Hence they do not universally desire that the guardians should provide the medicines for the workhouse alone, but they would be glad if the guardians would establish dispensaries for the workhouse and the districts of the union, and thus provide both drugs and dispenser. This desire has been already gratified in many of

the large country towns, and the system should, I think, be universal there, but in country districts the guardians have not yet been convinced of its practicability or economy.

Having, however, regard to the interests of the sick poor, I do not doubt that the guardians should universally provide medicines for both the in-door and out-door poor, and that in all unions alike there should be one or more dispensaries where the medicines would be dispensed.

I do not think that this plan would be at all difficult even in country districts.

It is no doubt most desirable that the poor should not be required to send a great distance for the medicines, as would be the case in many unions if a dispensary were established at one place only, as at the workhouse; but there might be more than one dispensary, each with a dispenser, or the same dispenser could dispense in one at a given hour before, and the other at a given hour after, mid-day. Moreover, it might be convenient that neighbouring unions should join in these dispensaries, and share the cost in the proportion of the number of the prescriptions dispensed. A committee, consisting of medical officers, would undertake the supervision of the dispensaries, and recommend to the guardians the purchase of the drugs required. The same dispensaries might also be the stations for the attendance of the district medical officers at properly fixed hours, and might also be the vaccination stations.

It is, I think, also desirable that whilst the medical officer should appoint a deputy, as at present, he should in fact discharge the duties of the office himself. In not a few instances an assistant usually attends the workhouse, and the medical officer is less acquainted with the cases of sickness, and is less the adviser of the guardians, than he should be. Hence there is, as affects the sick, a divided responsibility, and it can scarcely be that the sick receive the consideration which should be paid to them. This, like all other public duty, should occupy a first place in the plans of the medical officer, should be performed by the medical officer in person, and be remunerated by a proper salary and position.

It is not possible to define the precise mode in which these duties should be performed, or to state the time which should be devoted to them; but it is rarely that they can be efficiently discharged when at the same time the medical officer has a large private practice. The engagements of private practice are anything but uniform, and the number of special calls interfere with the discharge of fixed duties which occupy any considerable part of the day.

The medical officer should, as at present, arrange the sick in wards, and prescribe their dietaries at his discretion; but he should, perhaps, more than at present, take care that there is in stock a supply of water beds and other medical appliances. The special reports show that in many workhouses these appliances are deficient, while at the same time it is stated that the guardians supply them when asked to do so. He should also more directly control the sanitary arrangements of the wards as regards ventilation, warmth, baths, lavatories, and waterclosets, and should not hesitate to recommend in writing to the guardians whatever would remedy existing defects.

The only matter in which I have heard of a widely spread disagreement between the views of the guardians and of the medical officers is that of ordering spirituous liquors, and it cannot be denied that whilst there is much difference in the action of different medical officers in this respect, the quantities of such stimulants, and the length of time during which they are ordered, are sufficiently astonishing, and will, I do not doubt, ultimately engage the attention of the Poor Law Board.

### 3.—Site and Arrangements for Exercise.

The site of the workhouse is almost universally unexceptionable in reference to salubrity (if not for convenience), since it is usually an elevated part of the country. In many of the old hundreds it is situate in the centre of the union, and thereby removed even from villages, and in most districts it is placed at a distance from a town. In a comparatively few cases it is situate in a town, and sometimes, as at Sheffield, in a position of very low elevation. Such are, for the most part, the sites of workhouses which existed anterior to the present

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Poor Law organization, and it is probable that when new workhouses are built the sites will be made suburban.

Hence, as a rule, there is free admission of air and light to the workhouses, and the means of drainage are good. The water supply is also very generally good and abundant, but some exceptions exist in reference to either quantity or quality.

There is also in nearly all country workhouses a considerable amount of land attached to the workhouse, which affords employment and means of recreation. As a rule, the inmates have admission to the garden, or to the other part of the land, at prescribed hours; but this privilege might be advantageously extended.

The site of the infirmary, when it is a detached building, is almost always in the rear of the main building, and has not always a southern aspect, or is so generally exposed to the influence of the sun as might be desirable. Not much attention has been hitherto paid to these advantages, but the site has been selected rather in accordance with the form and other features of the land; and when a southern aspect has been given to the main building, the hospital, being in the rear, is also in the shade.

If any evil attach to this arrangement, it must vary with the distance between the main building and the infirmary, and in some workhouses it is not great.

It has already been stated, that besides the chief sick wards, there are others for special cases, and these are placed in every possible position. With concentration of them, and the erection of one common infirmary, a proper site would probably be selected.

I have in numerous instances noticed an evil of great magnitude, in reference to the site of the workhouse or some of the sick wards, viz., that it has been built on the very edge of the land belonging to the guardians, and has thus prevented the insertion of windows and ventilators in the outer wall, and the extension of the building in that direction. This should never be allowed in future.

The yards for exercise are almost invariably small, and not always either well situate in reference to sunlight, or so made as to be well fitted for exercise.

Hospital cases are for the most part unable to take much exercise, and when they recover they are sent back to the body of the workhouse; and hence the size of the yard is, perhaps, not of the first importance. As it respects their state, it may be mentioned that they are very generally clean and dry, but they are covered with gravel, more or less rough, have a large ugly drain in the centre, and are enclosed by high walls. There are, however, some very agreeable exceptions, where they are asphalted, gas-tarred, or flagged; where there are flower beds, and seats and sheds in them, where there are railings around, which permit the inmates to see the surrounding country; and where there is a well-stocked flower garden, to which the sick inmates have access at proper times. Much yet remains to be done in this particular.

In nearly all the country workhouses there is a large and exceedingly well-kept flower and kitchen garden in front of the workhouse, which gives an air of comfort to the building; and it is to be regretted that it is chiefly enjoyed by the officers, the guardians, and the public who pass by, and not chiefly by the inmates. If a suitable garden could be attached to the infirmary it would be of much advantage. In towns it is scarcely possible that there should be large and agreeable exercise yards or gardens, but there the yards are commonly paved, and kept in a cleanly and useful state. In a few, pains have been taken to enliven them by flowers.

### 4.—Character and Construction of Sick Wards.

When considering the present character and construction of the sick wards, it should be borne in mind that the Poor Law system is in a state of transition in this respect. Workhouses which were built after the passing of the present Poor Law are still comparatively new, and yet how great a change has taken place in the condition of the poor, the views of guardians, and the opinions of the public, whether professional or otherwise, during the last 30 years! When the present workhouses were erected, the aged and sick poor were more

generally allowed out-door relief, and provision in the workhouse was chiefly required for the able-bodied, a large majority of whom were idle and dissolute. Now, the aged and some of the sick are brought into the workhouse, and the able-bodied inmates have, comparatively speaking, disappeared. Hence it must be manifest that with so great a change of circumstances, equal changes in the construction and organization of workhouses are required; and yet the fabric of a workhouse is not of itself changeable, and is not readily remodelled.

To meet these changes, increased accommodation for the sick has been everywhere provided as often as the necessity has become very urgent, and new sick wards have been erected, or old wards have been converted into sick wards; and, as would necessarily occur, this has resulted in great variation in the character of wards, and in great want of concentration in the wards themselves. In most country workhouses, much of the body of the workhouse has become comparatively empty, whilst the sick wards and the wards for the aged and infirm have become too crowded; and three great problems have been left for consideration, viz.: whether by careful consideration a large part of the body of the workhouse cannot be converted into infirmary wards, whether the present sick wards must not be enlarged and re-organized, and made fit to accommodate the larger part of the inmates, or whether out-relief to the aged and infirm shall not be more generally given.

This matter is, I think, deserving of the deepest consideration, for it cannot be doubted that a large part of the body of the workhouse—the best rooms in the workhouse—is comparatively wasted, whilst much expense will be required to enlarge and concentrate the detached sick wards. The chief difficulty still lies in the fact that whilst the relative numbers of the different classes of inmates have changed the classes themselves remain, and provision must still be made for the proper separation of them; but whilst admitting this fully, and allowing that the circumstances of each workhouse must be considered apart, I am of opinion that in a considerable number of workhouses it would be wise to convert the greater part of the body into wards for the two chief classes, *i. e.*, the aged and infirm and the sick; and, if needful, to use the present outbuildings for the able-bodied.

These are, however, observations of only a general application, for in many instances arrangements have been made which have anticipated them. Thus, within a much less period than 30 years, many new workhouses have been erected which are not ill adapted to the existing requirements. In many instances the old sick-wards have been taken down, and in some instances a good and fitting infirmary has been built. In many others the wants of the union have so far increased, that the excess of room in the body of the workhouse from the diminution of the number of the able-bodied has been appropriated to the increased wants of other classes, and has thus left the guardians free to remodel their sick wards without waste of property in the main building.

Yet I think that the time has arrived when the Poor Law Board should hesitate to sanction the erection of new sick wards in workhouses without having been informed as to the general fitness of the whole, and as to the necessity for a general concentration or remodelling of the whole. As an illustration of this necessity I would cite the condition of things at Ipswich.

Again, in reference to workhouses built very near to towns, and where the space is contracted and additions have been made from time to time, it is now expedient to consider whether more money should be spent upon a site which is unsatisfactory, and new buildings added to a series which demand modification. As an illustration of this, I cite the cases of Wolverhampton and Liverpool.

In reference to the wards themselves, there is, as has been already stated, every possible variety often in the same workhouse, certainly in different workhouses. Some wards are sufficiently large, well lighted and ventilated; others are small, and so placed that they cannot be light and airy.

In reference to the chief sick wards in country workhouses, whilst they are deficient in width they are generally sufficient in height, and having windows on both sides, offer proper means for light and ventilation. In many town workhouses the wards are much larger; but they are not generally lighted from two sides, and are from the nature of the site, perhaps, less cheerful, and have fewer means for efficient ventilation.

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It is, however, quite useless for me to enter further into this question as to the existing wards than to state that there is an entire want of uniformity of construction throughout the kingdom, and that there are both very excellently and very ill contrived infirmary wards, whether new or old. Yet, upon the whole, having regard to the fact that the cases are for the most part the aged, and that the wards are almost universally kept very clean, it cannot be denied that, whilst the best are equal to any sick wards in the kingdom, the worst are far better than the homes of the poor. It is, however, very desirable that, in reference to new infirmaries and new infirmary wards, some general principles should be universally applied. I am fully aware of the great difficulty of effecting this so long as the preparation of plans is left with the guardians and their architects, who are necessarily imperfectly acquainted with the requirements of sick wards, who usually continue plans of construction adopted many years ago, and who are too much restricted in their action by the present legislative limits of expense; and I think it would greatly facilitate the change now required if the Poor Law Board would adopt a few of those general principles and make them known to the guardians.

The following should, I think, be generally insisted upon:—

1. That the site of the infirmary wards should have a southernly aspect;

2. That the yards shall be paved or asphalted, and supplied with proper seats with backs, and sheds, and be rendered cheerful. That they shall be sufficiently large. That they shall be rounded in the centre, and the water allowed to drain off to the sides into drains to be placed there, and not in the centre. That, where possible, the walls shall be dwarfed, with iron railings, or some other plan pursued whereby the inmates shall be permitted to see the outside;

3. That in country workhouses the gardens shall be accessible to the sick daily, under proper restriction;

4. That the ground floor of infirmary buildings shall, as far as possible, be devoted to the various offices and officers' apartments, and the first floor to the sick;

5. That all sick wards shall have windows on two sides;

6. That the sick wards be not less than 20 feet in width, and from 10 to 12 feet in height, and the length be so arranged that six feet of wall space be allowed to each bed;

7. That the entrance to, and the passage through the rooms, shall be in the gangway;

8. That the windows reach near to the ceiling, and extend to within three to four feet of the floor; that they open vertically in the upper part;

9. That ventilation be effected by ventilators apart from the windows. That the area of the ventilators be small, and the ingress of air not entirely impeded at any time by shutters, but modified at all times by perforated zinc. That their number be sufficient to maintain purity of the air, and that they be placed near the ceiling and the floor, and over the doors;

10. That there shall be means of distributing warmth throughout the wards;

11. That day-rooms shall be provided; and, in this matter, I am agreeably surprised to find them in so many of the existing infirmaries.

In reference to cubical and floor space, the separate reports show the number of beds which are at present in the sick wards, and that which I think should be there.

The estimation is a matter of much difficulty, on account of the infinite diversity in size and form of the wards, and the position of the gangway. The rule should, I think, be absolute that not less than three feet should be required between each bed, and six feet or thereabouts of wall space should be allotted to each bed, but the allowance to be made for fireplaces and doors and gangways is most variable, and if properly made, would very greatly lessen the bed-holding capacity of the present rooms. Hence, it often occurs in the sick wards that beds are placed in very inconvenient positions in reference to the fireplaces, doors, and gangways, and an air of untidiness is given to the ward by certain beds being placed with their heads, and others with their sides to the wall.

Such evils are, however, incident to diversity of construction, and the only regulations which can be applied are those of wall space and inter-bed space, and to keep the gangways and fireplaces free.

The special reports will show that whilst in many workhouses the wards afford ample space, in others there is overcrowding in the sense of inconvenience, and the number of beds should be considerably lessened.

As to ventilation, there is also much diversity, but almost universally it is effected by windows and by ventilators opening directly or indirectly into the outer air. Some of the ventilators are capable of being closed by shutters with strings and pulleys, whilst others are permanently covered with perforated zinc.

Sir John Walsham's and other similarly perforated tubes, constructed with a view to distribute the air through the wards, are in use in many places. At Birmingham (one of the most extensive workhouses in the kingdom) there is a special system of flues, as also at Portsea and Birkenhead, and some other workhouses which are described in the separate reports.

There is so much diversity in the effect of the attempts at ventilation, that it is very difficult to give a general expression to it; but whilst the instances are very few, at least in the country workhouses, where, at the period of year when my visit was made, there were marked signs of defective ventilation, the novelty and importance of the subject demand that it should receive the most careful and extended attention.

In not a few workhouses (chiefly, but not altogether the smaller ones), there were not any special ventilators, and as ventilation by windows alone can never be satisfactory, a defect clearly existed.

### 5.—As to the Separation of Sick Wards.

There is no *necessary* condition of sick wards which calls for their separation from the body of the workhouse. The question is essentially one of *convenience* and not of *necessity*.

The arguments in favour of separation are,—

1. That of quietude.
2. That of aggregation of cases of one class.
3. Convenience of nursing.
4. Special construction of wards.

As to quietude, there is no reason why many parts of the body of the workhouse should not be as quiet as any detached infirmary.

The aggregation of cases and the convenience of nursing are very important questions, but with proper arrangements they may be equally found in the body of the workhouse.

The special character of wards is, perhaps, the most important reason for separation, for it is most rare to find wards in the body of the workhouse of the most convenient width, or so placed that the proper conveniences are at hand; but it must be added that, on the one hand, the same defects at present exist in many detached sick wards, and, on the other, that there are many workhouses in which the ordinary wards are excellently adapted to the purpose of sick wards.

Hence, the prevalent belief that the sick wards in workhouses should always be detached is not based upon necessity.

There is, moreover, in reference to the large majority of workhouses, an evil attaching to separate infirmaries which is less potent in wards in the body of the house; viz., that the kitchen where the food is cooked, and whence it must be carried to the sick wards, is usually much more distant from the detached infirmary than from the body of the workhouse; and as the arrangements for carrying the food are rarely very good, the food for the sick is apt to lose much of its heat, and even to become cold before it is eaten. This is an evil of much magnitude, for it is comparatively rare that an infirmary can be large enough to warrant the erection of a kitchen within its walls, in which all the food could be cooked; and although small kitchens and sculleries are now generally found in the more recently erected infirmaries, they are not generally used even for warming, much less for cooking the ordinary food.

But assuming that there is not proper accommodation for the sick already existing in the body of the workhouse, and that it cannot be provided without disturbing

disturbing the general arrangements of the workhouse, a detached infirmary becomes almost a necessity; and it would be as convenient, and probably as economical, to erect a properly constructed infirmary.

Sick wards on the first floor, in the body of the workhouse, are, however, to be generally preferred, for sanitary reasons, to those in an infirmary of one storey only.

Hence, the conditions of each of the smaller workhouses require separate consideration; but, in reference to all the larger ones, there can be little doubt that it is more convenient to have a separate building properly constructed, in which all the sick cases may be brought together.

With regard to the aged and infirm, however, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion are placed upon the medical officer's list simply that they may be supplied with a proper dietary, and there is, and probably will continue to be, a difference of opinion among workhouse officials as to whether such cases should be placed in a separate infirmary with the sick, or be allowed to remain in the ordinary wards. Under present arrangements this class is almost universally divided; but in a few workhouses there are also aged and infirm wards, fit for use by day and night, in which nearly all the aged and infirm are placed, and when these, and the sick wards also, are in the body of the workhouse, the class is not practically divided.

When the wards are detached they should not be placed at too great a distance from the general kitchen.

In probably a majority of workhouses the sick wards are detached, but it is less common in country than in town districts.

### 7.—Convenience for Sanitary Purposes.

The instances are extremely few in which cleanliness is not a marked feature of our sick wards; cleanliness extending to the linen, floors, and furniture. As already stated, this is usually less evident where the nurse is a male, but there is not always a great difference observable in those workhouses where there is and where there is not a paid nurse. This matter is, however, under the direct cognisance of the matron, and it depends more upon her own views and supervision than upon any other aid.

It should, however, be added, that of late years the number of able-bodied women in workhouses is so small that the matron finds some difficulty in obtaining labour wherewith to do the cleaning. It has not been the practice for guardians to pay servants, but in a few instances they have adopted the indefensible course of requiring the paid nurse to clean the wards, and to wash the linen, and it is probable that ere long paid servants must be appointed.

A separate laundry for the sick is not general, neither could it be in small country workhouses, but it is found in many of the larger workhouses, and particularly in town districts, and should, I think, be there universal.

Clean sheets are supplied weekly, or one is changed weekly, or both are changed fortnightly, or at intervals of three weeks. There is, therefore, some diversity in the present arrangements, and particularly in the country as compared with the town districts, resulting from the continuance of an old system, or from deficiency of labour in washing. Everywhere, however, clean sheets are provided at irregular periods when they are specially needed, and with very dirty cases they are changed daily.

It is difficult to lay down a general rule which should be applicable to both country and town districts, but generally it would be better that both sheets should be changed weekly.

Wash-hand basins of some kind and roller towels are very generally provided for the personal use of the sick, and they are carried to those who remain in bed by day. In a small proportion of workhouses lavatories are also provided for those persons who are able to leave their rooms; but in this there is much diversity, and the several reports will show that improvement is needed. In a few, but very few, instances the sick wash in tubs or buckets.

The amount of watercloset accommodation varies much in the various workhouses. In some there are not any waterclosets, and their place is supplied by night-chairs, or, in a very few instances, by earth closets. In the newer or larger infirmaries there are almost always waterclosets, and it is in the small country workhouses that the defect more generally exists.

In a few instances the night-stools are of an improved construction, and are sealed when not in actual use, but in nearly all they are simply the ordinary pan with a cover, and very generally they are old or common.

The waterclosets are sometimes built upon the staircase or on a landing, but in numerous instances they are placed within the wards, and were probably placed there after the wards were constructed. In but very few instances are they so placed that there is a cross draught through them whereby the foul air is removed from the building, and almost universally there is but one window, and the air is carried into the landing or the ward. The evil of the latter course varies with the frequency with which the closets are used, the state of the pan in the closet, the state of repair of the closet and wood-work, the supply of water, and the constant supervision of the officers; and whilst in many of these particulars everything is proper, in others, and that a majority, much improvement is required.

It is, I think, proper that in every sick ward the night-stools should be of good construction and sealed, and the waterclosets be so built that there shall be a cross draught. The latter can be best effected by erecting them in a projection, and by not having too many pans in one place, or the closet itself too large. The pans should be of earthenware, and kept perfectly clean. Jennings' or Weare's closets fulfil all these indications, and are not expensive. All petties should be removed and improved closets supplied.

Earth closets appear to answer the purpose very well, and where water has not been laid on to the upper part of the building, or where soil can be readily obtained and dried, and the manure profitably used, they may be advantageously purchased. Hence they are especially fitted for country workhouses.

There is much diversity as to the accommodation for bathing the sick, and the supply of hot and cold water. In many infirmaries the arrangements are very good, whilst in many others they are most defective. In the ordinary sick wards of small workhouses fixed baths are rarely seen, but in newly constructed fever wards they are commonly found. When, however, there are not fixed baths, there is some kind of movable ones, but in both of these respects many defects very generally exist.

It may be questioned whether fixed baths are required in the small country sick wards; and in the larger ones, as well as in the smaller ones, there should be movable ones.

The supply of hot and cold water is limited to the larger and more newly constructed workhouse sick wards, and although a supply of hot water to the whole building might now be effected, the cost would be considerable.

It is, however, much to be desired that everywhere there should be hot and cold water laid on to the lavatories and the baths, and, in addition, that in several of the wards there should be a small boiler in the fire-grate to which cold water is laid on from a cistern, and which would supply clean hot water for the use of the sick inmates in making tea, &c.

The nurses' apartments should be near to the centre of the building, and each nurse should have a sitting-room and a bedroom. Bells should be placed between all the wards under her care and her bedroom. If there are two stories, it would be better that her bedroom should be upon the first floor and her sitting-room upon the ground-floor.

In these respects there is great variation in the different workhouses, so that in a very few the nurse has not a room at all, and in others she has only one, but more commonly, perhaps, she has two. Their position varies much, since they have been appropriated to her use since the infirmary was constructed, and were not originally built for that purpose. In some the rooms are not very convenient, and the instances are few in which bells are generally placed in the bedroom. In some of the newer workhouses, however, the arrangements are admirable.

### 8. Furniture and Medical Appliances.

The separate reports will show how various, at the period of our visits, were the supplies of furniture to the sick wards in different workhouses, and how desirable it is that a nearer approach to uniformity should be made in this particular.

The bedsteads were almost universally of iron, and a few, but only a few, had racks,

racks, by which the upper part of the body could be raised. The bottom was generally made of iron laths, but frequently sacking was employed, and in some workhouses the bottoms were rigid. Cribs made of wood, or with wooden sides, were also supplied for the epileptic and very aged and dirty cases.

The usual length was six feet, but a few were longer, and some were unaccountably shorter. The width varied very much, but usually it was two feet six to three feet.

The bedding was in many workhouses of feathers for a large part of the sick, but it was elsewhere of flock, coir, chaff, or straw, and generally, but not always, was sufficiently full and good. There were always two blankets, and sometimes more than that number. The rugs varied very much, but generally they were of cotton, and, with the blankets, were often very old and thin.

The number of chairs and arm-chairs was, in a majority of workhouses, moderately sufficient for those who sat up during the day, and benches with backs were commonly found. Well stuffed easy chairs, and occasionally a rocking chair were supplied, but much diversity existed.

Lockers were not generally supplied, but they existed in no inconsiderable number of infirmary wards, and sometimes were of novel and very convenient construction. Some of them are described in the separate reports.

Cupboards were, perhaps, generally deficient, both for the convenience of the patients and for the tidiness of the wards.

Screens, prints of some kind, scripture phrases, and a few religious books were commonly supplied in small numbers.

In perhaps one half the workhouses we found illustrated papers, and a library of some kind was yet more general.

Water or air beds, waterproof sheeting without funnels, foot and chest warmers, and portable baths were generally, but not universally, supplied. Thermometers, looking-glasses, clocks, medicine glasses, were frequently met with. A separate urinal to each bed was almost universal.

The supply of roller towels was generally fairly sufficient, but it was very rare to find that each sick person had a towel. Pottery plates were usually supplied, and pottery mugs or teacups and saucers occasionally. In too many instances trenchers or tin or pewter plates are still used, and tin pannikins are very common. Woollen capes were sometimes supplied to the sick women, and woollen nightgowns were found in some workhouses.

Such is a general statement, but it will be readily understood that many exceptions were noticed. So great is the diversity that in some wards there was nothing beyond the bed and bedding, a chair or bench, and a night-stool, whilst in *one* ward at Loughborough each female sick inmate had the following articles for her own separate use: tea-tray, tray cover, towel, cup and saucer, clothes basket, slippers, woollen cape, comb and brush, spoon, and wash-hand basin.

In some workhouses, as at Derby, the supply of furniture and conveniences was quite equal to that of the best furnished hospital.

But with so much diversity it is, I think, desirable that the Poor Law Board should offer some advice upon this matter, and induce the guardians to furnish their wards with a greater approach to uniformity, and in not a few instances, particularly in the country workhouses, to furnish them much more liberally.

The following is a list of articles under this head which might be recommended for adoption:—

1. The bedsteads should be of iron with iron laths of modern make and in good order. The length should be 6 feet 3 inches, and the width 2 feet 8 inches, except for the bedridden, the lying-in cases, and women with children, for whom the width should be 3 or 3½ feet.
2. A palliasse of straw or other material, or a layer of cocoa fibre matting, to lie upon the laths.
3. Beds of feathers, carded flock, cut straw or chaff, to be properly made, kept in good order, and sufficiently full.
4. Two sheets, three good blankets, and a cheerful-looking woollen rug.
5. One-half the number of bedsteads should have a raising rack.
6. Separate bed rests.
7. Spittoons.
8. Special urinary pottery bottles for the use of men.
9. Medicine glasses and feeding bottles.
10. Stone or metallic feet and chest warmers.
11. Air

11. Air or water beds.
12. Mackintosh sheeting to be used to all lying-in beds.
13. The same, with funnels for dirty cases.
14. Square and round Mackintosh cushions, with depression in the centre.
15. A locker with shelves for the use of two inmates, or a bed table similar to that recommended by Dr. Acland, of Oxford.
16. Arm and easy chairs for two-thirds the number of sick.
17. Benches with backs and cushions.
18. Rocking chairs for the lying-in wards.
19. Little arm chairs and rocking chairs for the children's sick wards.
20. A chair, in which those who cannot walk may be occasionally wheeled into the open air.
21. Macintosh urinals for men who pass their urine involuntarily.
22. Slippers for each inmate.
23. Woollen capes for the women when sitting up in bed.
24. Woollen nightgowns for those inmates who use the night-stool during the night.
25. Pottery wash-hand basins for those who are washed in bed.
26. Proper fixed lavatory basins for others, or washstands with fittings.
27. Pottery plates, mugs, and teacups and saucers.
28. Blinds to the windows, and in a few cases curtains to the beds.
29. Looking-glasses.
30. Sufficient number of roller towels, and one small towel to each person who is usually washed in bed.
31. Bed trays. Tray covers for the women.
32. A proper supply of both combs and brushes in each ward, to be kept clean and in good order.
33. Sealed night-stools.
34. Coal boxes.
35. Cupboard for clothes, crockery, buckets, and all utensils.
36. Bed cards.
37. Religious and entertaining library. Testament to each bed. Illustrated periodicals, systematically circulated. Scripture phrases and prints for the walls.
38. Spectacles for such as need them.
39. Screens four feet high.
40. Foot baths in each ward. Hip and slipper and steam baths in sufficient number.
41. Waste paper for the watercloset.
42. Gas when practicable.

### 9.—*Dietary, Cooking, and Distribution of Food.*

The dietary of the sick is always left to the discretion of the medical officer, and since it is really as much a part of the treatment of disease as the medicine which may be supplied, the two remedies must be considered together.

I do not know that the system is found to work unsatisfactorily, but it would, perhaps, save trouble if the medical officer of each workhouse would prepare certain general forms applicable to a majority of his cases, or if the Poor Law Board were to suggest a special dietary for the class of the aged and infirm, and also a low dietary and a convalescent dietary for the sick. If the latter course were adopted, it would have the advantage of producing a greater degree of uniformity, and the practice in workhouse infirmaries might be assimilated to that in general hospitals.

The composition of certain sick foods might in the same way be suggested for general adoption.

The cooking in the smaller workhouses must rest almost exclusively upon the skill and attention of the matron. In the larger ones the skill of the paid nurses may also be put into requisition, but it cannot be expected that any of these officers have any special knowledge of the subject. Hence, whilst the plain dietary for the ordinary inmates may be tolerably well cooked, that for the sick can scarcely be so good as is desirable.

I do not see any remedy for this in the smaller workhouses, but in the larger ones it is desirable, I think, that the services of a paid and skilled cook should be secured for the general as well as for the sick cookery.

It would further be very desirable, if it were practicable, in the workhouses where the general kitchen is distant from the infirmary, that much of the cooking for the really sick should be done in the infirmary kitchen, as at Portsea; and in fact, in the larger workhouses, chops, light puddings, and beef tea are not unfrequently

unfrequently prepared there. This implies a suitable cooking apparatus, more than I have seen in present use, as well as skill and spare time on the part of the nurse, neither of which are largely at her command. A skilled cook in the kitchen, and proper means of rapidly carrying the food, might perhaps be the better course at present.

The carrying of the food from the general kitchen is seldom effected with as much care to keep the food warm as is desirable. Almost universally the food is put upon the plates, and the plates placed one upon another are carried on an open tray, either with or without a covering cloth, to the infirmary, and hence it is not possible that it can be kept hot. A proper box, such as that in use at the City of London Union, or at Wolverhampton, and exhibited at my office, would be much better for the removal of the food, and means should be taken in the kitchen of the infirmary to have the plates made warm and to transfer the food to them and carry them to the beds of the patients or to the dining tables with the greatest possible dispatch. In several workhouses, as at Leicester, each mess is placed in a square tin covered by a small tray, which is used as a plate, and the food is thus kept fairly warm.

I believe that usually expedition is used in the distribution, and it is chiefly in the mode of transport and the means of keeping the food warm that the defect occurs.

In conclusion, such are the chief matters to which I desire to call the attention of the Poor Law Board. It is needless that I should state that there is very great diversity on almost every subject embraced in this report, since there is equal diversity in the size and circumstances of the workhouses themselves, in the views of the Guardians, and in the views and capabilities of the officials.

It is proper that any defects which exist should be removed, and that the state of the sick wards in workhouses, and the treatment of the sick should contrast not unfavourably with the arrangements of a fairly conducted general hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Smith,*
Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M. P.,
President of the Poor Law Board.

# APPENDIX.

## ALDERBURY UNION.

### Observations.

Alderbury Union.

Mr. Hawley and I visited this workhouse on 19th September 1866, and subsequently conversed with the medical officer.

It is one of the smaller workhouses, and is placed upon elevated ground outside the city of Salisbury. There is not a detached infirmary; but the general sick are treated in the body of the workhouse, and infectious cases in detached buildings.

One ward is devoted to the general sick of the male sex, and there are two wards for females, besides a small lying-in ward. There are two infectious wards in which all classes of infectious cases are treated; but as cases of fever and small-pox have not occurred for two years, it has scarcely ever happened that patients afflicted with different diseases have required the room at the same time, and they have not been mixed together. Never more than one lying-in case occurs at one time.

There are external windows on both sides of the wards in the body of the workhouse, but only on one side in the infectious wards.

There are not any day-rooms. There are waterclosets, and fixed and portable baths; but the closets in the infectious wards are not sufficiently cut off from the rooms.

The bedsteads are of iron, but some are like camp beds, and have a wooden frame and laths. Some have racks. There are cocoa-fibre mattresses, on which are placed chaff beds; but in the female infectious ward there were two venereal cases to whom beds and sheets were not allowed.

Two sick women sleep in one bed.

There are a very few chairs, tables, cupboards, benches, books, illustrated papers, towels, basins, &c., in the general wards. There was very little furniture in the infectious wards, and no wash-hand basin for the use of the venereal cases before referred to. The fire-grates have boilers attached to them. In one of the women's wards there was a bench with a back, but no chairs. Tin plates and pannikins are still used here for the sick.

The ventilation is effected by fireplaces, windows, and a few ventilators; but there were not any ventilators in the infectious wards.

There is not a paid nurse.

Hence there are many defects in this workhouse.

The medical officer attends about four days weekly, and remains about three-quarters of an hour at each visit. There are also a few night visits required. His salary is 40 *l.* per year, and he finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine. He is satisfied, and does not think it important that the guardians should provide all the drugs. He is of opinion that there should be a paid nurse. He is satisfied with the space and ventilation, except in the infectious wards, which should be improved. There are sufficient medical appliances, and whatever extras and appliances are ordered by him the Guardians provide. He would separate scarlet, typhus, and typhoid fevers; and is of opinion that cases of fever amongst the out-door poor should be treated at their own homes.

The following Table shows the size of the sick ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

24th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 56 | 30 | 86 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 23 | - - | 23 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 6 | - - | 6 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fire-places. | * Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed; all to be single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No 57. Men's sick ward. | 4th Class - 1<br>1st Class - 2 | Second floor | Two on each side | 23 7 | 17 7 | 8 10 | 3,662 | 414 | 6 | - | 1 | 6 |
| No. 26. Women's sick ward. | 1st Class - 5<br>3rd Class - 6 | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 22 8 | 17 9 | 8 10 | 3,553 | 402 | - | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| No 27. Women's sick ward. | 4th Class - 5<br>2nd Class - 6<br>1st Class - 8 | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 22 8 | 17 7 | 8 10 | 3,520 | 398 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Men's hospital, or infectious ward. | - - - | - ditto - | Two on the south side; two on the east side. | 17 9 | 14 9 | 9 11 | 2,596 | 261 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 } infectious cases. |
| Women's hospital ward. | 2nd Class - 5 | First floor - | - ditto - - | 19 9 | 14 9 | 10 4 | 3,083 | 291 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 or 3 } infectious cases. |

* As the measurement of the wards was not made at the time of my visit to the various workhouses, I could not then determine the proper number of beds to be placed in each ward, and the estimation can now be made only approximatively.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 9th August 1866. Alderbury Union.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolutions of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There are no vagrant wards; the sick vagrants are sent to the workhouse.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
Yes. There are no reports of the visiting committee which require remark.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None. There are six persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes. Number this day, 83.

Alderbury Union.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is an increase of four in the number of the inmates, as compared with the number at my last visit.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley,*
Poor Law Inspector.

9 August 1866.

## AMESBURY UNION.

### Observations.

Amesbury Union.

Mr. Hawley and I visited this workhouse on 19th September 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer during a part of an inspection.

It is one of the small workhouses, and needs improvement in the accommodation for the sick.

There is not a detached infirmary, but the sick men are placed in a room in a one-storied building in the yard.

The sick women are placed on the ground floor in the body of the workhouse. The lying-in ward is now used by the matron as a nursery for her own children, and a small room, with narrow beds, is substituted for it. There are four infectious wards on the second storey, in the centre of the building, in which cases of itch are placed; and if fever cases occurred they might be placed there also, but none have arisen for two years past. There is also an infectious ward in a range of low buildings in the yard, but it has not been used for two years, and is now temporarily occupied as a store for vegetables.

The wards are small. There are external windows on both sides in the women's sick ward, but in that only. There are not any day-rooms. The yards are of flint.

The bedsteads are of iron, and the beds are of cut straw, upon a straw mattress. The rugs are old, and not cleanly-looking, and the blankets are old, but sufficient in quantity. There is very little furniture of any kind except the beds. Instead of a fireplace there is a round stove, closed in front, and more than half built into the fireplace. The guardians purchase periodicals. Two roller towels, basin, and soap, are supplied to each ward. Enamelled plates and basins are used by the sick.

The ventilation is dependent upon the windows and a very few ventilators, which are closed. There are not any ventilators in the infectious or the present lying-in wards.

There is not a paid nurse.

There are many deficiencies in this workhouse.

The medical officer states that sick cases, and particularly single persons, are sent into the workhouse, but not cases of fever or small-pox. There are, or were, numerous itch cases.

He is not satisfied with the nursing, and thinks that there should be a paid nurse. He is not satisfied with the extent and character of the accommodation for the sick, and is of opinion that an infirmary should be built. The ventilation is not good. His son chiefly attends to the workhouse. He has also a district, and for the two duties receives 150 *l.* per year, but does not know the salary for the workhouse alone. He finds all drugs, and does not think it important that the Guardians should find the drugs for the workhouse alone, although it is desirable that they should provide them for the whole union. He is satisfied with his salary. There are sufficient medical appliances, and whatever he orders is supplied. The lying-in room is not sufficiently good.

The following Table shows the size of the sick wards, with the number of beds which are and should be in them.

26th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 38 | 39 | 77 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 11 | 4 | 15 |

## Return of Sick Wards.

| umber esignation Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for 2 Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in. ″* | *Ft. in. ″ ‴* | *Ft. in. ″* | | | | |
| firmary - | Chronic - - | Ground floor, boarded. | 1 window on side. | 16 2 | 16 2 | 8 1 6 | 2,123 6 8 6 | 261 4 4 | 5 | None | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| fectious - | Empty - - | Ground floor, bricked. | 2 windows on 1 side. | 18 10 | 12 1 | Sloping roof, 7.11 by 10.10 = 18.9 = 9.4½ aver. | 2,133 5 6 9 | 227 6 10 | Empty - | None | 1 | 2 |
| Attics 1 - | Ditto - - | Third story, boarded. | 1 window - | 12 5 | 11 2 | 8 5 0 | 1,166 11 11 2 | 138 7 10 | Empty - | None | 1 | 2 |
| „ 2 - | Ditto - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 13 11 | 9 10 | 8 5 0 | 1,151 9 6 10 | 136 10 2 | Empty - | None | 1 | 2 |
| Infirmary | Chronic - - | Ground floor, boarded. | 4 windows, 2 on each side. | 19 2 | 16 – | 8 10 0 | 2,708 10 8 0 | 306 8 0 | 7 | None | 1 stove. | 5 |
| e) Attics, 1 | Empty - - | Third story, boarded. | 1 window - | 12 5 | 11 2 | 8 5 0 | 1,166 11 11 2 | 138 7 10 | 2 | None | 1 | 2 |
| „ 2 | Ditto - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 13 11 | 9 10 | 8 5 0 | 1,151 9 6 10 | 136 10 2 | Empty - | None | 1 | 2 |
| oom - - | The matron's nursery. | Second ditto | 3 windows on 1 side. | 21 4 | 17 8 | 8 7 0 | 3,234 11 6 8 | 376 10 8 | 2 for Governor's children. | 1 for Governor's children. | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| - - | Occupied by mothers and their infants after leaving the lying-in ward, and also during the children's sickness. | Ground ditto | 2 windows on 1 side. | 22 10 | 12 1 | Sloping roof, 7.11 by 10.10 = 18.9 = 9.4.6. aver. | 2,586 7 0 9 | 275 10 10 | 5 | None | 1 | 3 or 4 |

nale Attic No. 2 is now used as the lying-in ward in place of front room, which is at present used by the matron as her nursery, and which was the original lying-in ward.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 15th September 1865. Amesbury Union.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are no vagrant wards. The vagrants are relieved, when necessary, by the relieving officer of the Amesbury district, and receive relief in kind at the workhouse. There are no means for setting the able-bodied vagrants to work.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Yes. There are no reports of the visiting committee requiring comment.

Amesbury Union.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

None. There are three persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes. Number this day, 57.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is a considerable decrease in the number of the inmates since my last visit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - | 76 |
| Number this day - - - - - - - | 57 |
| Decrease - - - | 19 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians?

None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley,*
Poor Law Inspector.

15 September 1865.

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## ATCHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Atcham Union Workhouse.

Mr. Doyle and I visited this workhouse on 15th February 1867.

It was built towards the end of the last century, and was one of the Shropshire incorporations for the relief of the poor.

It is situate in a purely agricultural district, and on a very healthful site. The wards in the body of the workhouse are large in all their dimensions, and resemble those of hospitals built at that period.

There is a detached infirmary in the rear of the main building, at a somewhat lower elevation, which consists of a basement devoted to offices; two floors, on which the general sick are placed; and a third floor, having one or two rooms in the roof, in which itch cases are placed. No fever or small-pox case has been in the workhouse during the past five years; but should there be applicants, they would be placed in an excellent ward, now used as a receiving ward. There is a ward set apart for sick children. There is not a ward for offensive cases, but separate wards can be emptied and employed for that purpose when necessary. There are two day-rooms for the sick.

The form of this building is that of an H, with the ends slightly projecting, and with a protuberance in the centre. Each end wing contains two rooms on each floor, which have windows on three sides, whilst in the middle there is a narrow and dark corridor, and on either hand two smaller rooms on the male and female side, respectively. In this central portion there are two kitchens for warming food and for washing the utensils; and the lying-in ward is also there, on the women's side. There are waterclosets leading from the corridors, but not on the ground floor; and there are moveable baths, but not any fixed ones, for the use of the sick.

The lower part of the walls is painted of a greenish colour, and the wards generally are cheerful.

The ventilation is very generally dependent upon the doors and windows only, and of the latter a portion moves on a central pin, and has an apparatus by which it may be fixed open in various degrees, and cannot be closed by the inmates. There are, however, some small ventilating tubes in the roof of the upper wards, and a large tube passes from the central corridor to the roof. One or two Arnott's ventilators are placed in the sick wards.

The bedsteads are three feet wide, and of wood in iron frames, or of iron, and some have racks. Several were too short for adults. The beds are of cocoa fibre, kept in excellent condition. The sheets are ordinarily changed but once a month, except for dirty cases, and the linen looked fairly clean. The inmates are washed in a large tin bowl, and roller towels are placed behind the doors. There are some arm-chairs, benches with backs, tables, and night-stools; but there are not any screens, prints, illustrated periodicals, games, Mackintosh sheeting with tubes, or rocking-chairs. There are two water-beds, but

Atcham Union Workhouse.

but they are most rarely required. There are also air cushions, and tin foot and chest warmers.

There is not a paid nurse, but there are some inmates who have acted as nurses for many years. The master gives each dose of stimulants to the pauper attendants, and they give the medicines and stimulants to the patients.

We had not the advantage of meeting the medical officer.

The following table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

28th February 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 82 | 63 | 145 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 48 | 4 | 52* |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 24 | - | 24 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 32. Men's day | Convalescent | Second | Two sides | 18 4 | 17 9 | 9 9 | 3,172 | 318 | - | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 34. Men's night | ditto | ditto | Three sides | 20 2 | 18 2 | 9 9 | 3,572 | 366 | 6 | - | 1 | |
| No. 41. Women's day | ditto | ditto | Two sides | 18 4 | 17 9 | 9 9 | 3,172 | 318 | - | - | 1 | |
| No. 42. Women's night | ditto | ditto | Three sides | 20 2 | 18 2 | 9 9 | 3,572 | 366 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 43. „ „ | ditto | ditto | One side | 13 0 | 10 0 | 9 9 | 1,267 | 130 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 |
| No. 38. Men's day and night. | Chiefly bedridden | Third | Three sides | 20 2 | 18 2 | 10 3 | 3,755 | 366 | 5 | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 35. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Two sides | 18 3 | 17 8 | 10 3 | 3,304 | 322 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| No. 36 | Nurse | ditto | One side | 15 6 | 8 7 | 10 0 | 1,330 | 133 | - | - | 1 | |
| No. 37 | Boys above 7, when required. | ditto | ditto | 17 10 | 13 0 | 10 2 | 2,355 | 231 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 |
| No. 39. Infectious | Itch, or single cases of small-pox or fever. | Fourth | One in roof | 19 0 | 13 6 | 5 9 | 1,474 | 256 | 1 | - | - | |
| No. 40. „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 26 6 | 13 6 | 5 9 | 2,055 | 344 | 2 | - | none. | |
| No. 44 | Children | Third | Three sides | 20 2 | 18 2 | 10 3 | 3,755 | 366 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 47 | Chiefly bedridden | ditto | Two sides | 18 3 | 17 8 | 13 3 | 3,304 | 322 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| No. 45 | Lying-in | ditto | One side | 22 6 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 2,925 | 292 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 |
| No. 46 | Nurse | ditto | ditto | 15 6 | 8 7 | 10 0 | 1,330 | 133 | - | - | 1 | |
| No. 48. Infectious | Itch, or single cases of small-pox or fever. | Fourth | One in roof | 19 0 | 13 6 | 5 9 | 1,474 | 256 | 2 | - | none. | |
| No. 49. „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 26 6 | 13 6 | 5 9 | 2,055 | 344 | - | - | none. | |

*N. B.*—The receiving wards, which are in the centre of the building, and shut off from any other part of the house, have been and would again be used in case of outbreak of fever, &c. &c. Dimensions as follow :—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ay room (males) | - | First floor | - | 17 10 | 12 0 | 7 9 | | | | | | |
| d room „ | - | Second floor | - | 22 5 | 13 0 | 9 9 | | | | | | |
| ay room (females) | - | First floor | - | 17 10 | 12 0 | 7 9 | | | | | | |
| d room „ | - | Second floor | - | 22 5 | 13 0 | 9 9 | | | | | | |

* Of this number 30 only are in the infirmary.

† Ventilation from outside; near the floor on one side, and roof and chimney on the opposite side.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Atcham Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., after a Visit on the 30th August 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
The house appears to be regularly visited. The prescribed queries have been answered once since my last inspection.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?
"2nd June 1866.—Visited the inmates of weak mind here, whom I find, as on former occasions, in a satisfactory state, properly cared for, and most kindly treated by the master and matron. The house throughout also seemed to be in its usual good order."
(signed) "*John Forster*, Commissioner in Lunacy."

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
I heard, some time ago, that the master of this workhouse had been censured by the Guardians for permitting an inmate to go every day to work at the house of his daughter, close by, and to return to sleep at the workhouse. The master admitted the facts, expressed his regret that he should have done so, and promised that no such irregularity should occur again. He is a very good officer. As the matter has been disposed of by the Guardians, I hardly think the Board are called upon to interfere further; but the Board will decide that. The matron does not appear to me to be capable of the exertion of personally discharging the duties of her office. The workhouse, however, is in admirable order, as indeed it usually is.

1 September 1866. (signed) *Andrew Doyle*,
Poor Law Inspector.

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## BARTON-UPON-IRWELL UNION WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Barton-upon-Irwell Union Workhouse.

MR. CANE and I inspected this workhouse on 4th October 1866.
It is situate in one of the suburbs of Manchester. The body of the workhouse is comparatively new, and the old workhouse is now used as the infirmary.
The infirmary is old, and the rooms are very low, but with the great cleanliness which is maintained, and the intelligence of the managers, there is an air of comfort in them. In some parts there are external windows on the opposite sides of the ward; whilst in the greater part there is a side corridor, and the wards which lead therefrom have external windows on one side only.
There is also a projecting suite of one-storied rooms which have windows on one side only.

The

Barton-upon-Irwell Union Workhouse.

The general sick are not divided into medical and surgical cases. Cases of fever are placed in one of the rooms in the infirmary, or in the low and unsuitable rooms just referred to. Itch cases are also placed in one of the latter series of rooms. The floors of the rooms on the ground floor are of stone. There is a day-room.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, and some have racks at the head, whilst others are proper fracture beds. The beds are of straw, well filled; or of flock, laid upon a straw bed or mattrass.

There are chairs with or without cushions, benches, tables, nightstools, prints, a looking-glass, a few books, metal washhand basins, combs, screen, cocoa matting, and flowers in the wards; and each sick inmate lying in bed has a separate towel. There are pottery plates, and pottery as well as tin mugs. The food is at present carried in uncovered trays, but a new system is about to be adopted. In some wards there is a stove, whilst in others there is an open fireplace.

The ventilation is mainly dependent upon the windows; and, as the building is old, the doors and windows do not fit very closely. Some of the windows have a small part which opens, whilst in others the lead lights open in a large piece to the bottom vertically. There are also tubes leading into the ceiling or roof, and Sir John Walsham's tubes, besides openings over some of the doors, and protected air bricks in the walls. Some of the rooms, and particularly the unfit fever wards, are ill ventilated. There was a foul drain smell in the washhouse.

There is one paid nurse for all the sick, and she administers all medicines and stimulants. She finds many of the pauper nurses very reliable and valuable. There are usually, perhaps, three cases which require attention at night, and the pauper attendants, who sleep in the rooms with them, call her when necessary. She receives 18 *l.* per year.

I had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer.

The following table shows the dimensions of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed there.

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Hospital | Night case | Ground | Two and two | 20 – | 14 4 | 8 3 | 2,380 | 286·8 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| Helpless | Helpless | ditto | Two and one | 20 – | 17 1 | 8 0 | 2,720 | 340 | 7 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Day room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 19 10 | 18 5 | 8 0 | 2,802·1 | 350 | Day room | | 1 | – |
| No. 8 | General purposes | Second floor | ditto | 21 3 | 19 7 | 8 0 | 3,329·2 | 413 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| No. 10 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 19 6 | 17 5 | 8 0 | 2,717 | 325 | 7; not used | | 1 | 5 |
| Sing-in ward | ditto | ditto | Two | 18 0 | 15 6 | 8 0 | 2,032 | 279 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| No. 12 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 18 0 | 15 10 | 8 0 | 2,180 | 285 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| Infectious | Skin disease | ditto | ditto | 19 10 | 17 3 | 8 0 | 2,697·4 | 325 | 4 | – | – | 4 |
| No. 14 | Fever | ditto | One | 15 5 | 13 6 | 8 0 | 1,665 | 197 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| No. 15 | General purposes | ditto | Two | 25 0 | 13 7 | 8 0 | 2,716·8 | 337 | 6 | – | 1 | 4 |
| No. 16 | ditto | ditto | Three and one | 34 0 | 17 11 | 8 0 | 4,873·4 | 609 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Day room | ditto | Ground floor | Three and two | 34 0 | 17 11 | 8 10 | 5,380·11 | 609 | Used as day room. | | 1 | – |
| Hospital chapel | ditto | ditto | Three and one | 42 9 | 17 10 | 8 10 | 6,734·3 | 721 | 14 | – | 1 | 12 or 13 |
| Female skin disease | – | ditto | Two | 24 0 | 15 6 | 7 6 | 2,790 | 372 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Female fever ward | – | ditto | ditto | 22 3 | 15 8 | 7 6 | 2,503 | 332 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Barton-upon-Irwell Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Richard Basil Cane*, Esq., after a Visit on the 25th September 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that it is not fully large enough during the winter season.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Generally adequate, but there are no detached fever wards or contagious wards. *See* last question and answer to this report.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient; they are very badly ventilated. No task of work has been approved of by the Poor Law Board. Nevertheless, male vagrants are employed in stone breaking if they require food, but usually neither food is given nor work exacted.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not "once at least in every week," in accordance with the regulations; but the Committee professes to visit once in 14 days.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited this workhouse for the last two years.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has. Present number of inmates 165.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse has not been constructed in the manner best calculated to facilitate effective ventilation, but as regards the main body of the building, no great fault can be found with it, except that it would have been better if less of it had been underground.

The old workhouse constitutes the infirmary; the rooms or wards are low, and do not admit of thorough ventilation. As already noted, there are no detached fever wards or wards wholly separate from others for contagious cases.

The means of washing infected clothes apart from those of the other inmates are wanting, a want which I have noticed.

The workhouse and the entire establishment is throughout well painted, carefully lime washed, scrupulously clean, and well ordered in every part. Its general condition does much credit to the officers who manage it.

(signed) *R. Basil Cane*,
Poor Law Inspector.

29 September 1866.

# BATH UNION WORKHOUSE.

## Observations.

Bath Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 24th September 1866.

It is admirably situate on one of the hills overlooking Bath, and much effort has been made to improve the drainage and general sanitary arrangements.

There is a detached infirmary in which the wards have external windows on both sides, and behind this is a large detached building for the quiet lunatics, in which the wards are placed side by side. A detached house is placed at some distance, and across a public road, in which fever and smallpox cases are treated. There are also five small rooms heated by steam in which venereal or other foul cases are placed.

There are several wards devoted to the aged and infirm who are on the medical officer's books. There are also sick nursery wards, and others adjoining in which children with skin diseases are treated. There is a fire escape.

The rooms are large, light, and cheerful. The bedsteads are of iron with sacking, or with laths. The beds are of good soft flock and are kept full, and cocoa-fibre matting is placed under some of them. There are benches with backs, cupboards, tables, pottery plates, and one or two chairs in each room. Also night-stools, screens, books, and a few prints. Enamelled iron basins and towels are provided in sufficient quantity. There is a watercloset connected with each ward and having cross draughts. There are not any day rooms for the sick, neither is there a separate cooking kitchen, but the food is carried from the kitchen in covered tin vessels. There is a warming kitchen.

The arrangements for the amusement of the lunatics are superior to those for the general sick, and there are fixed baths, day rooms, &c., for their use. Their yards are particularly large and good. There are six paid nurses, of whom one attends the general cases (about 200 in number), one has care of the sick children, and four (two of them males) have charge of the lunatics.

The nurses administer the medicine, and the matron the stimulants.

The ventilation is effected by a series of air bricks in the ceiling, 12 in. by 6 in., and enclosed by iron bars. In the wards in the roof there are also fanlights which open. The windows swing from a central pin, and there are from one to three fireplaces in a room.

The medical officer has had charge of the workhouse for many years and is satisfied with the space, sanitary arrangements, and nursing. There is sufficient watercloset accommodation, but the waterclosets are about to be improved, and fixed baths to be erected. He desires that roasted meat may be provided for the inmates. All his orders for extras and medical appliances are allowed, and there is sufficient of the latter. The clerical work in keeping his books is very laborious, and all the lunatics are placed on his list.

His salary is 150*l.* per year, with a small sum as extras for midwifery. He pays an assistant, and provides all drugs except quinine and cod-liver oil, and he gives a consideration to the nurse when she attends a midwifery case, and to a boy for clerical help. He is not dissatisfied with his position and emoluments, and he does not care for the guardians to provide all the drugs.

His cases do as well as they could do anywhere, and he is of opinion that the arrangements for the care of the sick are better than at the General Hospital. Two-thirds of the cases in the infirmary are old and infirm, and totally unlike those at a general hospital. He does not think that a night nurse is needed, and he is of opinion that the number of cases under the care of the general nurse (considering their nature) is too many.

His assistant attends daily, and he himself four days a week. Three quarters of an hour is sufficient for the discharge of the duty at each visit.

The following table shows the dimensions of the wards, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

13 October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 495 | 195 | 690 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 237 | 14 | 251 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | - - - - | none such. | |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total * Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 35. Adult females | Chronic invalids | First floor - | On both sides, six in number. | 47 4 | 18 0 | 9 10 | 8,502 | 852 | 19 | – | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| No. 36. Adult female - | - ditto - - | First floor - | On both sides, 11 in number. | 66 0 | 21 9 | 11 9 | 17,032 | 1,435 | 29 | – | 3 | 20 |
| No. 37. Adult female - | Sick; mostly chronic cases. | Second floor | On both sides, 10 in number. | 58 1 | 17 10 | 9 8 | 10,118 | 1,036 | 22 | – | 3 | 18 |
| No. 36*a*. Lying-in ward | Lying-in ward - | Second floor | On one side, two windows. | 16 4 | 13 – | 9 8 | 2,063 | 212 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| No. 13. Adult males - | Sick; mostly chronic cases. | Second floor | On both sides, eight in number. | 46 3 | 17 10 | 9 8 | 8,098 | 824 | 17 | – | 2 | 14 |
| No. 14. Adult males - | - ditto - - | Second floor | On both sides, 11 in number. | 66 2 | 21 7 | 10 8 | 15,389 | 1,428 | 27 | – | 3 | 20 |
| No. 17. Invalid Adult males. | Invalids of various descriptions. | First floor - | On both sides, 11 in number. | 66 2 | 21 7 | 9 10 | 14,243 | 1,428 | 22 | – | 3 | 20 |
| No. 18. Invalid Adult males. | - ditto - - | Ground floor | On both sides, eight in number. | 60 8 | 21 7 | 9 8 | 12,809 | 1,309 | 23 | – | 3 | 18 or 19 |
| Invalid females - - | - ditto - - | Ground floor | On both sides, eight in number. | 59 9 | 21 7 | 10 3 | 13,377 | 1,284 | 21 | – | 3 | 18 or 19 |
| No. 19. Female Imbeciles. | Chronic lunatics, epileptics, idiots, imbeciles. | First floor - | On both sides, seven in number. | 30 9 | 15 9 | 12 6 | 6,158 | 484 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| No. 14. Male Imbeciles | As above - - | First floor - | On one side, three in number. | 24 9 | 16 5 | 12 6 | 5,120 | 406 | 12 | – | 1 | 7 |
| No. 15. Boys - - | For sick and invalid boys. | First floor - | On both sides, four in number. | 27 0 | 17 10 | 9 10 | 4,783 | 482 | 10 | – | 1 | 8 or 9 |
| No. 15 *a*. Boys' Eruption ward. | For itch, and any other cases that call for separation. | First floor - | On both sides, four in number. | 19 9 | 17 10 | 9 10 | 3,574 | 352 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Men's Eruption ward - | Itch, &c. &c. &c. | Ground floor | On both sides, two in number. | 17 10 | 10 0 | 9 10 | 1,810 | 178 | 5 | These are heated by steam pipes. | No fireplace. | 2 or 3 |
| Women's Eruption ward | - - ditto - | Ground floor | On one side, one window. | 10 9 | 6 9 | 9 10 | 713 | 72 | 2 | | ditto - | 1 |
| Ditto - - - | Small single rooms reserved for venereal and other cases calling for separation. | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 10 9 | 6 9 | 9 10 | 713 | 72 | 2 | | - ditto. | 1 |
| Ditto - - - | | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 10 9 | 6 9 | 9 10 | 713 | 72 | 2 | | - ditto. | 1 |
| Ditto - - - | | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 10 9 | 6 9 | 9 10 | 713 | 72 | 2 | | - ditto. | 1 |
| Ditto - - - | | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 10 9 | 6 9 | 9 10 | 713 | 72 | 2 | | - ditto. | 1 |
| Sick Nursery - - | For sick infants and children. | Second floor | On both sides, four in number. | 26 3 | 17 0 | 9 9 | 4,351 | 446 | 9 | – | 1 | 8 or 9 |
| Girls' Eruption ward - | For itch, and such other cases as call for separation. | Second floor | On both sides, three in number. | 16 3 | 17 0 | 9 9 | 2,694 | 276 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 |

* The cubical contents in this Return somewhat exceed the product of the length, breadth, and height; this is in consequence of the recesses of the doors and windows being added thereto.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Bath Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Edward Gulson*, Esq., after a Visit on the 11th April 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The vagrants are provided for by the police in this union.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

16 April 1866. (signed) *E. Gulson*, Poor Law Inspector.

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## BEDMINSTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Bedminster Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 24th September 1866. There is a detached infirmary for the general sick, and also for the lunatics, who occupy separate wards. There are two very small wards, containing one bed each, in which venereal cases are placed. Itch cases are treated in a separate building; viz., the refractory wards. There are not any fever wards, and with only two or three exceptions there have not been fever or small-pox cases in the workhouse for upwards of 20 years. The lunatics are mixed with the general sick in the day-rooms and yards, and are all quiet and harmless. The yards are of broken stones.

There are day-rooms for the sick, with waterclosets adjoining the several wards. There are also moveable but not fixed baths.

There are external windows on several sides of the wards on the first floor, but not always on two sides of the rooms on the ground floor, so that some of the wards are very light and cheerful, and others less so.

The bedsteads are of iron with sacking, and the beds consist of fairly soft flock without mattrasses.

There are benches with backs, chairs, night-stools, table, screen, pottery plates, pottery washhand basins, small towels, books, illustrated periodicals, and a few prints in the several wards. There is also waterproof sheeting, but it is not used for the lying-in beds, and not always for dirty cases.

There is a paid nurse, who administers all the medicines and stimulants.

The

Bedminster Union Workhouse.

The ventilation is effected by openings in the ceilings with shutters, a few air bricks, and perforated glass in the windows, besides fireplaces, and windows which open. There are not any ventilators in the smallest wards. The waterclosets have not cross draughts, but the air enters the passages. There is an open privy in the itch wards which makes both rooms offensive, and the ventilation is there as elsewhere defective.

The medical officer was absent, and I could not converse with him on the arrangements for the sick.

The following table shows the dimensions of the sick wards, with the number of beds which are, and should be placed there. The rooms are much too crowded.

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1st October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 157 | 104 | 261 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 48 | 1 | 49 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 109 | 103 | 212 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | Ft. in. | Ft. in. | Ft. in. | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Women's | Six | Ground floor | One side | 21 0 | 16 6 | 10 3 | – | – | 9 | nil | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 2. Women's | Six | ditto | Two sides | 17 3 | 17 3 | 9 3 | – | – | 6 | nil | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Women's | Six | Up stairs | Three sides | 30 0 | 17 3 | 10 3 | – | – | 12 | nil | 1 | 8 or 9 |
| Single room | Six | ditto | One side | 8 3 | 6 4 | 9 4 | – | – | 1 | nil | nil | none. |
| Ditto | Six | ditto | ditto | 7 6 | 6 6 | 9 4 | – | – | 1 | nil | nil | none. |
| Convalescent | Six | ditto | ditto | 16 7 | 15 7 | 10 3 | – | – | nil | nil | 1 | 3 |
| Lying-in ward | Five | Ground floor | Two sides | 16 5 | 15 6 | 9 4 | – | – | nil | 4 | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| No. 1. Men's | Two | ditto | One side | 20 7 | 16 4 | 10 6 | – | – | 9 | nil | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| No. 2. Men's | Two | ditto | Two sides | 17 6 | 16 9 | 9 6 | – | – | 6 | nil | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Bakehouse | Two | ditto | One side | 17 4 | 17 0 | 10 4 | – | – | 6 | nil | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Imbecile | Two | Up stairs | Three sides | 30 0 | 17 2 | 10 8 | – | – | 12 | nil | 1 | 8 or 9 |
| Small room | Two | ditto | One side | 12 10 | 12 10 | 9 4 | – | – | nil | 2 | nil | 2 |
| Sitting room | Two | Ground floor | ditto | 16 4 | 12 9 | 9 6 | – | – | nil | nil | 1 | – |
| Old Men, convalescent | Two | ditto | ditto | 17 0 | 12 6 | 9 5 | – | – | nil | nil | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Bedminster Union Workhouse.

Extract from Report of *Edward Gulson*, Esq., after a Visit on the 28th August 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

A committee was appointed on the above day to prepare plans for the erection of infectious wards, and the improvement of the sick wards.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are

Bedminster Union Workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Sufficient for the purpose, as almost all vagrants go to Bristol.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective; and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes, tolerably so.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

(signed) *E. Gulson,*
Poor Law Inspector.

4 September 1866.

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## BIGGLESWADE UNION.

### Observations.

Biggleswade Union.

Mr. Weale and I visited the sick wards of this workhouse on 13th September 1866, and had an interview with the medical officer.

The workhouse is a comparatively new one; fireproof in its construction, and healthful in its site. The floors, even above the ground floor, are, with a few exceptions on the female side, and in the infectious ward, of brick; and small pieces of matting are, in some places, found between the beds, to protect the inmates from cold.

There is not a separate infirmary, but the sick are placed on two floors in the body of the workhouse, the aged sick men occupying a room on the ground floor. There are, for the most part, two rows of beds in the several wards, and throughout this workhouse there are external windows in each ward.

The ventilation is carried on by fireplaces, and by ventilators in the roof and walls of the wards, as well as by the windows, which are of iron, and open in the middle.

The bedsteads are chiefly of iron, with laths; but there are not a few old wooden bedsteads with ropes or sacking. The beds are, for the most part, of straw, but there are some of feathers and flock, with straw beds underneath. There are a few chairs, numerous night-stools, prints, a screen, cupboard, some washhand basins, and roller towels, combs, books, and newspapers in the several wards. There are not any games. Pottery plates will in future be used by the sick.

There is a separate lying-in ward in the body of the workhouse, into which seldom more than three persons are admitted at one time, and there are separate infectious wards placed in the garden, at some distance from the workhouse, which are so seldom used that not a case of fever and only one of small-pox had been admitted within 18 months, the period of office of the present master. Itch cases are treated in the receiving wards, and no other cases are then admitted. Sheets are not supplied to itch cases, but the ticks are washed after every case. Venereal cases are treated in the general itch wards, but only one (a man) had been admitted within 18 months.

There is a paid nurse, who has been 22 years in the service of the guardians, and a male pauper nurse, who receives 1 *s.* per week.

The medical officer is satisfied with the present accommodation for the sick, the general sanitary arrangements, and the nursing. He is aware that the beds are placed very close together, but has not found any evil results.

Biggleswade Union.

He or his assistant (who is not qualified) attends every alternate day, and remains about half an hour on each occasion. There are very few extra visits, and sometimes scarcely a case which needs attention. His salary is 45 *l.*, with about 5 *l.* per year as extras for midwifery and vaccination; and he finds all drugs except cod-liver oil and quinine. He thinks that his salary should be increased, but it would be scarcely worth while for the guardians to provide the drugs for the workhouse alone. He has full power to order extra diets and all medical appliances.

There is a case of an idiot and cripple, aged 23, with several bed sores.

The following Table contains a statement of the size of the wards, and of the number of beds which are, and should be, in the several wards.

15th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 67 | 37 | 104 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 25 | 2 | 27 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds For Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | Occupied. | | | |
| Old men's infirm ward. | One case of stricture; other cases, of rheumatism. | Ground floor - | Yes - - | 20 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 2,880 | 320 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Men's sick ward - | Rheumatism, &c. - | Second floor - | Yes - - | 48 0 | 17 0 | 10 9 | 8,772 | 816 | 13 | – | 2 | 13 or |
| Old women's sick ward. | Infirm and paralysis | Third floor - | Yes - - | 20 2 | 16 6 | 11 6 | 3,318 | 334 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Women's sick ward | Consumption, &c. - | Third floor - | Yes - - | 27 9 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 4,415 | 473 | 9 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Two infectious wards | None - - - | Ground floor - | Yes - - | 17 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 2,805 | 255 | 2 each. | – | 1 each. | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Extract from Report of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 29th June 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It has always been found so.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Vagrants are relieved and employed.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Since employment has been enforced, fewer vagrants apply for admission.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

There are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Insert

Biggleswade Union.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The workhouse is in good order; there are 102 inmates; in the corresponding week last year the number was 137.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I spoke to all the aged and sick inmates; they one and all said they were kindly treated, kept very clean, and well taken care of. There are only four inmates confined to bed by sickness, one of them is a deformed male idiot, 22 years of age; he has a slight bedsore of about a week's duration; the medical officer is attending to it, and everything requisite is provided for him, and all the sick inmates; there is a very careful and experienced paid nurse in this workhouse, who has been in office 21 years; every attention is paid to the sick and the infirm by her.

(signed) *Robert Weale,*
Poor Law Inspector.

29 June 1866.

## BIRKENHEAD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Birkenhead Union Workhouse.

Mr. Doyle and I visited this workhouse on 13th February 1867. It has been very recently erected, and is situated on an elevated and very healthful site.

In its construction there is a wide central corridor, with wards about 18 feet in width on either hand, and without windows or ventilators opening into the corridors. There are day and night wards for the aged and infirm in the main building, but those inmates are not regarded as sick. The lying-in ward is in the central part of the main building, on the first floor, and like the others has windows on one side only.

The hospital is a detached building, consisting of two storeys on the sides and of three in the centre.

The entrance hall is wide, and leads at right angles into the main corridor, which is also wide, and is placed at the back of the building. There are also two sets of fever wards, which run out from the building at the back at right angles. Hence, the wards in the main building have windows on two sides, although not on both sides equally, except those on the second floor, which are built side to side, and have windows on one side and end only.

The ordinary cases of sickness are placed in two wards on the ground floor, and in four on the first floor. Itch cases are placed in the wards on the second floor.

The fever wards are so far detached that there is a separate staircase for each sex, whilst they are directly connected with the main building by a door which is used by the officers only. They consist of four rooms on two floors for each sex, one of which is used as a day-room. Small-pox cases would be placed in one of these rooms.

There is not at present a day room for the ordinary cases, but the sewing room may be readily appropriated to the convalescent women, and one might be built for the men.

There are nurses' apartments and surgery, and also a kitchen, with other convenient rooms, in which much of the sick food is cooked, and a lift by which the food is distributed to the different wards. There is a lavatory, one or two waterclosets, and a bath at the end of each ward, or series of two wards; and a cross draught is effected when the windows of both the watercloset and the bath room are opened, and all may be cut off from the wards by a door. It would have been better if the waterclosets had been built in a projection with windows on opposite sides. There is a washhouse for the infirmary linen, and a separate shoot down, into which the dirty linen is thrown from the wards.

The ventilation in the body of the workhouse is carried on by a special arrangement, and in the ordinary wards is doubtless effective; but in the lying-in ward, with the emanations from the infants, it did not appear to me to be sufficient. The apparatus consists of a number of curved tubes, which are placed at intervals along the outside of the ceilings, and lead into an air chamber extending along three sides of the room, and ending in an air flue which ascends by the side of the chimney to the roof. At this season of the year there are fires in the grates, and there is a perceptible current upwards in all the ventilators. The size of the ventilators might be increased with advantage where

Birkenhead Union Workhouse.

increased ventilation is required, and in the lying-in ward it is desirable to supplement them by air bricks in the opposite walls.

There is no system of ventilation whatever in the hospital except the ordinary one of doors and windows, and the latter were in some wards opened at the top. It is, in my opinion, essential that a system of ventilation should be introduced, and air bricks placed in the outer walls. Large openings over the doors, and ventilators in the ceilings of the upper rooms were also suggested. At present the ventilation is defective. There are iron gratings in the corridor floors.

The bedsteads are of iron, and the beds throughout of straw, without mattrasses. There are a few chairs and benches with backs, but no arm-chairs with cushions in the fever or other wards, and no rocking chair in the lying-in ward. There are no prints, illustrated periodicals, or amusing books. The sick, who cannot get up, are washed in a bucket, which, with a towel, is brought up daily. There is no waterproof sheeting, or sheeting with funnels for dirty cases, nor any water or air beds. There are air cushions. Bedsteads with racks have been bought, and will be put up. Illustrated periodicals have been ordered, and waterproof sheeting, with air beds, are to be recommended by the medical officer; tin and glass prescription holders, and a tin bottle holder, are supplied to each bed.

There are two paid nurses, man and wife, in charge of the hospital and fever wards, who, with pauper help, attend to all the cases, by night and day, and give each dose of medicines and stimulants. There is not a paid night nurse, and considering that there are fever cases now in the wards, and probably always will be, I do not think that it is satisfactory.

There is also a nurse in the body of the workhouse in charge of the aged and infirm wards, and of the lying-in ward, and in the absence of the medical officer she acts as midwife.

We had not the advantage of meeting the medical officer, but were informed that he attends about one hour daily, and sometimes twice a day. The Guardians provide all drugs, and pay the medical officer 40 *l.* per year.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the various sick wards, with the number of beds which are and should be in them.

4th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 207 | 146 | 353 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 41 | 4 | 45 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 24 | 2 | 26 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Male fever cases | First floor | On both sides | 21 6 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,257 | 387 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 6 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,257 | 387 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 3 | ditto | Second story | ditto | 20 8 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,092 | 372 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 4 | Day ward | ditto | ditto | 20 8 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,092 | 372 | – | – | 1 | – |
| 5 | Male non-infectious ward. | First floor | ditto | 31 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,138 | 558 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 6 | ditto | Second story | ditto | 31 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,138 | 558 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 7 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 30 2 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 5,973 | 543 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 8 | Itch ward | Third story | On one side and end. | 31 4 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,204 | 564 | – | 10 | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 9 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 31 4 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,204 | 564 | 12 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 10 | Female fever ward | First floor | On both sides | 21 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,158 | 378 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 11 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,158 | 378 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 12 | ditto | Second story | ditto | 21 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,158 | 378 | – | – | 1 | 6 or 6 |
| 13 | Day ward | ditto | ditto | 21 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 4,158 | 378 | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| 14 | Non-infectious female ward. | First floor | ditto | 31 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,138 | 558 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 15 | ditto | Second story | ditto | 31 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,138 | 558 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 16 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 31 4 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 6,204 | 564 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 17 | Day ward | First floor | On one side | 17 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 2,805 | 255 | – | – | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Birkenhead Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., after a Visit on the 17th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes; except that the schools have not yet been built, although a school has been organized in the body of the house.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The house appears to be regularly inspected by members of the visiting committee, who make a brief general record of their visit. There is nothing in these records of visits that require the attention of the Board.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The house has not been crowded since my last report.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

Nil.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle*,
Poor Law Inspector.

18 July 1866.

## BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Birmingham Workhouse.

MR. WEALE and I visited the sick wards of this workhouse on 12th November 1866.

The workhouse, of which a small ground plan is appended, is of the largest size, and is built upon about 35 acres of land. Its situation is upon the border of the town, and on an elevated site, and must be regarded as very salubrious.

In some respects it is the most complete, as it is one of the largest workhouses in the kingdom, but it is yet incomplete in some of its arrangements, and no less a sum than 40,000 *l.* is, as I am informed, to be expended upon it during the approaching year.

There is a detached infirmary for general cases of both sexes, a detached building for the epileptics and insane of both sexes, detached fever wards, detached itch wards, separate wards in a block devoted only to venereal wards for women, separate wards for male venereal, bed-ridden, consumptive, and lying-in cases, and a separate hospital, and separate wards for sick children. There are also detached but temporary small-pox wards. The cases are not technically divided into surgical and medical, but those of ulcerated legs, and others of a disagreeable character, are placed in separate wards.

The several buildings are all of two or three storeys, except the temporary small-pox wards.

The rooms are almost universally of fair size, whilst some, as the new ones for the aged men, are large and of ample dimensions in all respects. The height of the wards is universally good, but the wards in the top storey being built into the roof are 14 to 18 feet high, and lose somewhat of the homely and comfortable appearance of the other wards. One of these, that occupied by the aged women, is also so wide that it is divided by a dwarf partition, and four rows of beds are placed in it.

In the body of the workhouse the wards are for the most part placed on each side of a central corridor, and have external windows on one side only, but this portion of the building will be devoted to those classed as able-bodied. The epileptic wards are placed at the ends of the building, and have windows on three sides, whilst in the centre is a

Birmingham Workhouse.

passage placed by the side of the officers' apartments. The fever wards have the great defect of having been built side by side, and have, therefore, external windows on one side only; and there are not any windows in the partition walls. In a few other cases, as in the sick nursery, there are external windows on one side only, whilst on the other there are large gratings, which, when not covered with shutters, admit light. In all others, and in by far the majority of the wards, there are windows on both sides, and the rooms are almost universally light and airy.

The watercloset accommodation is abundant in quantity, but its character is undergoing a process of improvement. In many parts, as in the epileptic wards, the window is so placed that the current passes into the corridor or ward. Many others have been taken down, and are being rebuilt in a projecting block with a bath-room at their side, which has hitherto prevented the adoption of the plan of a cross draught, but a cross draught is obtained in the passage which leads to the doors of the watercloset and bath-room. With a little alteration of plan these might have been made perfect.

There is and will be a good supply of baths, and hot and cold water is distributed to all the sick wards.

The supply of water is from an artesian well, and is abundant and fairly good.

The bedsteads are generally of iron with iron laths, and bed-rests are preferred to bedsteads with racks. The width is from two feet eight inches to three feet. There are modern wooden beds in use in the wards for lunatics, but they are not approved. Separate beds are found for adults, and a separate cot is provided for each child. There are also fracture and reclining beds. The beds are of flock, and some few have mattrasses.

There are not any benches, whether with or without backs, in a large majority of the wards; but arm-chairs, in a certain proportion, have been supplied, and cushions have been placed in some of them. There are also tables, small lockers made for two persons, night-stools, medicine-shelves, bed-cards, screens, flannel gowns for both sexes, slippers, prints, books, illustrated periodicals, and foot and chest warmers, in the different wards. Several sets of two combs and a brush, placed in a bag, are found in each ward. Each inmate of a ward who is unable to leave the bed has a tray-cloth and a towel, and the others use a very long roller towel, which is changed once, or more frequently, a week. Pottery and tin plates are used for the sick, and the food is carried, in open or covered trays, a distance of 200 or 300 yards. Other apparatus for the carrying of food is to be provided. A warming-pan is provided for each suite of rooms, and there is a strip of cocoa fibre matting between the beds.

The system of ventilation varies with the several buildings. The windows open by a central part, or, as in the new wards, by a transverse piece near to the top, and there are fireplaces in each ward. In the new buildings there are several large gratings on the outside about three feet from the ground, which communicate with shafts in the inside, and supply external air, whilst there are others placed near the ceiling which lead into flues passing into the roof. In many parts there are large gratings over the doors or in the partition walls. In the older building there are ordinary air-bricks, and other openings, of a larger size, which may be covered by shutters. There are also various openings in the ceiling and the chimneys.

The following is the statement made by the surveyor of the workhouse:—

"Christ Church Buildings, Birmingham,
"My dear Sir, 11 June 1867.

"The mode adopted for ventilating the old men's new wards at the Birmingham workhouse is as follows:—

"Gratings are provided in each external wall for the admission of fresh air underneath the sills of the windows, and gratings are fixed immediately below the ceiling of the ground and first-floor wards, and in the ceiling of the top floor.

"These gratings open into flues which convey the vitiated air into horizontal flues in the roof. The horizontal flues are continued to and are connected with a large shaft, which is built of brick.

"In the side-walls of the shaft the smoke-flues from the various fireplaces are formed, and the heat from these smoke-flues causes a sufficient draught for extracting the foul air from the wards.

"The windows on each side of all the wards have casements for summer use.

"I am, &c.
"To William Sharp, Esq. (signed) "*William Martin.*"

With the exception of one or two wards, I did not perceive any disagreeable smell in the workhouse.

There are 22 paid nurses, who are distributed as follows:—

One male, for male epileptics.
Two female, for female epileptics.
One female, for fever cases.
One - ditto - venereal cases.
One - ditto - children.
One - ditto - lying-in ward, and for midwifery.
One - ditto - general infirmary for females.
Two - ditto - general infirmary for males.

Two

Birmingham Workhouse.

Two female night nurses, for infirmary.
One female, for bedridden.
One male, for bedridden males, and for male venereal cases.
One female, for nursery.
One ditto, for old women.
One male, for old men.
One female, for infants' } school.
One ditto, for girls' - }
One ditto, for temporary school.
One male, for itch and receiving wards for males.
One female, for itch and receiving wards for females.

And, in addition, there is such an amount of pauper help that the paid nurses do not do any rough cleaning.

The medical officer resides within the workhouse, and has charge of all the sick, about 600 or 700, and devotes his whole time to the duties of his office. His salary is 350*l.* yearly, besides house, servants, fire, light, and washing. He is satisfied with his position and emoluments, and can do the whole work, and does not at present need an assistant. His cases do as well as they could do in any institution, and in his opinion there are some pauper nurses much better than some paid nurses in the town hospitals.

He is satisfied with the sanitary arrangements now existing or being established. The cooking and the conveyance of food are to be improved. The guardians provide all drugs, a dispenser, medical appliances and extras, and there are water-beds, air-cushions, and all medical appliances. He is also satisfied with the nursing, and has no doubt that the inmates have greater comfort than exists in hospitals. When it is needful, the guardians pay two guineas for a consultation. There are no bed-sores amongst nearly 2,000 inmates. There are scarcely any surgical cases in the workhouse, and capital operations, as amputation, are not performed there. There are much fewer acute, and much more numerous chronic cases and venereal cases than occur in hospitals. Fever and small-pox cases have been sent into the workhouse. The different kinds of fever are classified in the several wards. There are not day-rooms for the sick in general, but in even the bedridden wards one-third of the patients leave their beds and their rooms. There are day-rooms for the old men and lunatics.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the several wards, with the numbers of beds which are and should be in them:—

24th November 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - - | 1,352 | 574 | 1,926 | * Of these, 134 are bedridden, and 122 insane, epileptics, &c. |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 514 | 68 | 582 | † Of these, 160 are house assistants, and 54 infirmary assistants. |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 268 | 6 | 274 | |
| | 782 | 74 | 856 | |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| urse Giles' - No. 1 | Male general disorders. | Ground floor - | Yes - - | 36 6 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 8,201 | 693 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 2 | Boys' disorders - | First floor - | Yes - - | 18 0 | 23 0 | 10 8 | 4,416 | 414 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - No. 5 | Male general disorders. | - ditto - | Yes - - | 36 0 | 19 9 | 10 9 | 7,643 | 711 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 3 | - ditto - - | Second floor - | Yes - - | 36 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 8,640 | 720 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 4 | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 18 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 4,968 | 414 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| urse Heath's - No. 6 | Female general disorders. | - ditto - | Yes - - | 36 6 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 8,201 | 693 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 7 | Children's - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 18 0 | 23 0 | 10 8 | 4,416 | 414 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - No. 8 | Female general disorders. | First floor - | Yes - - | 36 0 | 19 9 | 10 9 | 7,643 | 711 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 9 | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 36 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 8,640 | 720 | 13 | – | 2 | 10 or 11 |
| Ditto - - No. 10 | - ditto - - | Ground floor - | Yes - - | 18 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 4,968 | 414 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |

PARISH OF BIRMINGHAM—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Nurse Stacy's - No. 11 | Male venereal - | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 24 10 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 5,586 | 472 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Ditto - - No. 12 | Male secondary disorders. | First floor - | Yes - - - | 24 10 | 19 9 | 10 10 | 5,309 | 490 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Ditto - - No. 13 | Male ulcered leg | Second floor - | Yes - - - | 24 0 | 19 9 | 12 0 | 5,688 | 474 | 11 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Nurse Orgill's - No. 14 | Female venereal | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 24 10 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 5,586 | 472 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Ditto - - No. 15 | - ditto - - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 24 10 | 19 9 | 10 10 | 5,309 | 490 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Ditto - - No. 16 | - ditto - - | Second floor - | Yes - - - | 24 0 | 19 9 | 12 0 | 5,688 | 474 | 11 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| *Nurse Driscoll's, Epileptic | Female insane - | First floor - | Windows one side, ventilators 18 inch square on the other. | 30 9 | 19 9 | 10 9 | 6,525 | 607 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| *Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | Second floor - | | 30 0 | 19 9 | 12 0 | 7,284 | 607 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| No. 19 Ward - - - | Chronic ailments | First floor - | | 30 9 | 19 9 | 10 9 | 6,525 | 607 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | Children - - | Second floor - | | 30 9 | 19 9 | 12 0 | 7,284 | 607 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| *Nurse Giles', Epileptic - | Female insane - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 40 9 | 18 0 | 14 6 | 10,628 | 733 | 24 | – | hot air - | – |
| *Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 26 9 | 20 8 | 14 6 | 8,018 | 553 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | Female sick epileptics. | Ground floor - | No - - - | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 3 | 1,980 | 176 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| *Mr. Bevan's, Epileptic - | Male insane - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 40 9 | 18 0 | 14 6 | 10,628 | 733 | 24 | – | hot air - | – |
| *Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 26 9 | 20 8 | 14 6 | 8,018 | 553 | 13 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | Sick epileptics - | Ground floor - | No - - - | 16 0 | 11 0 | 11 3 | 1,980 | 176 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Nurse South's, Fever - | Infantile eruptive fevers. | - ditto - | Windows one side, ventilators 12inches square on the other. | 30 0 | 20 0 | 11 7 | 6,950 | 600 | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | First floor - | | 30 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 7,200 | 600 | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | Ground floor - | | 30 0 | 20 0 | 11 7 | 6,950 | 600 | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | First floor - | | 30 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 7,200 | 600 | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| Lying-in Ward - - | Lying-in - - | Ground floor - | | 24 10 | 19 10 | 12 0 | 5,904 | 492 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| Ditto - - No. 28 | Accouchement room | - ditto - | | 18 9 | 12 0 | 10 6 | 2,362 | 225 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Ditto - - No. 29 | Lying-in - - | - ditto - | | 20 6 | 20 0 | 10 6 | 4,305 | 410 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| Ditto - - No. 31 | - ditto - - | First floor - | | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 2,880 | 240 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Ditto - - No. 30 | - ditto - - | - ditto - | | 20 6 | 12 0 | – | 4,920 | 410 | 7 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| *New Ward, Temporary - | Consumptive cases | Second floor - | Yes - - - | 47 9 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 11,460 | 955 | 19 | – | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| *Ditto - - - - | Insane - - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 47 9 | 20 0 | 11 3 | 10,744 | 955 | 25 | – | 2 | – |
| 1 Detached Fever Cottage - | Convalescent - | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 16 6 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 1,730 | 173 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| 2 Detached Fever Cottage - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 29 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 3,255 | 310 | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| 3 Detached Fever Cottage - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 19 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 1,990 | 199 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| 4 Fever or Cholera - - | Female small-pox | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 44 6 | 16 6 | 10 6 | 7,707 | 734 | 6 | – | stove - | – |
| 5 Fever or Cholera - - | Male small-pox - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 44 6 | 16 6 | 10 6 | 7,707 | 734 | 6 | – | stove - | – |
| Female Infirm, Bedridden - | Female bedridden | First floor - | Windows one side | 30 6 | 17 6 | 10 6 | 5,607 | 534 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Windows both sides | 74 0 | 38 0 | 14 0 | 39,368 | 2,812 | 64 | – | 2 | 46 or 48 |
| Male Infirm, Bedridden - | Male bedridden - | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 42 6 | 21 9 | 13 8 | 16,496 | 1,414 | 20 | – | stove - stove - | 20 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 22 6 | 21 9 | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Windows both sides | 72 0 | 21 9 | 13 0 | 26,572 | 2,044 | 38 | – | stove - 2 fire pl. | 30 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 22 0 | 21 9 | | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | First floor - | Windows one side | 21 6 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 6,149 | 473 | 9 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Windows both sides | 27 6 | 9 6 | 13 0 | 11,388 | 876 | 17 | – | 2 | 17 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 28 6 | 21 9 | | | | | | | |
| Male Bad Leg - - - | Male bad leg - | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 21 6 | 23 0 | 11 9 | 11,189 | 886 | 18 | – | 1 | 13 |
| Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 18 0 | 21 9 | | | | | | | |
| Boys Convalescent - - | Boys convalescent | First floor - | Yes - - - | 24 6 | 22 6 | 13 0 | 7,163 | 551 | – | 12 | 1 | – |
| Male Itch Ward - - | Male itch - - | Ground floor - | Windows one side | 15 6 | 13 3 | 10 6 | 2,152 | 205 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto - - - - | Boys itch - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 15 0 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 2,244 | 187 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| male Itch - - - | Women's itch - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 23 9 | 15 0 | 11 6 | 4,094 | 356 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - - - | Children's itch - | - ditto - | Windows both sides | 16 0 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 2,400 | 200 | 4 | – | 1 | – |

* These wards have day-rooms attached.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Birmingham Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 13th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

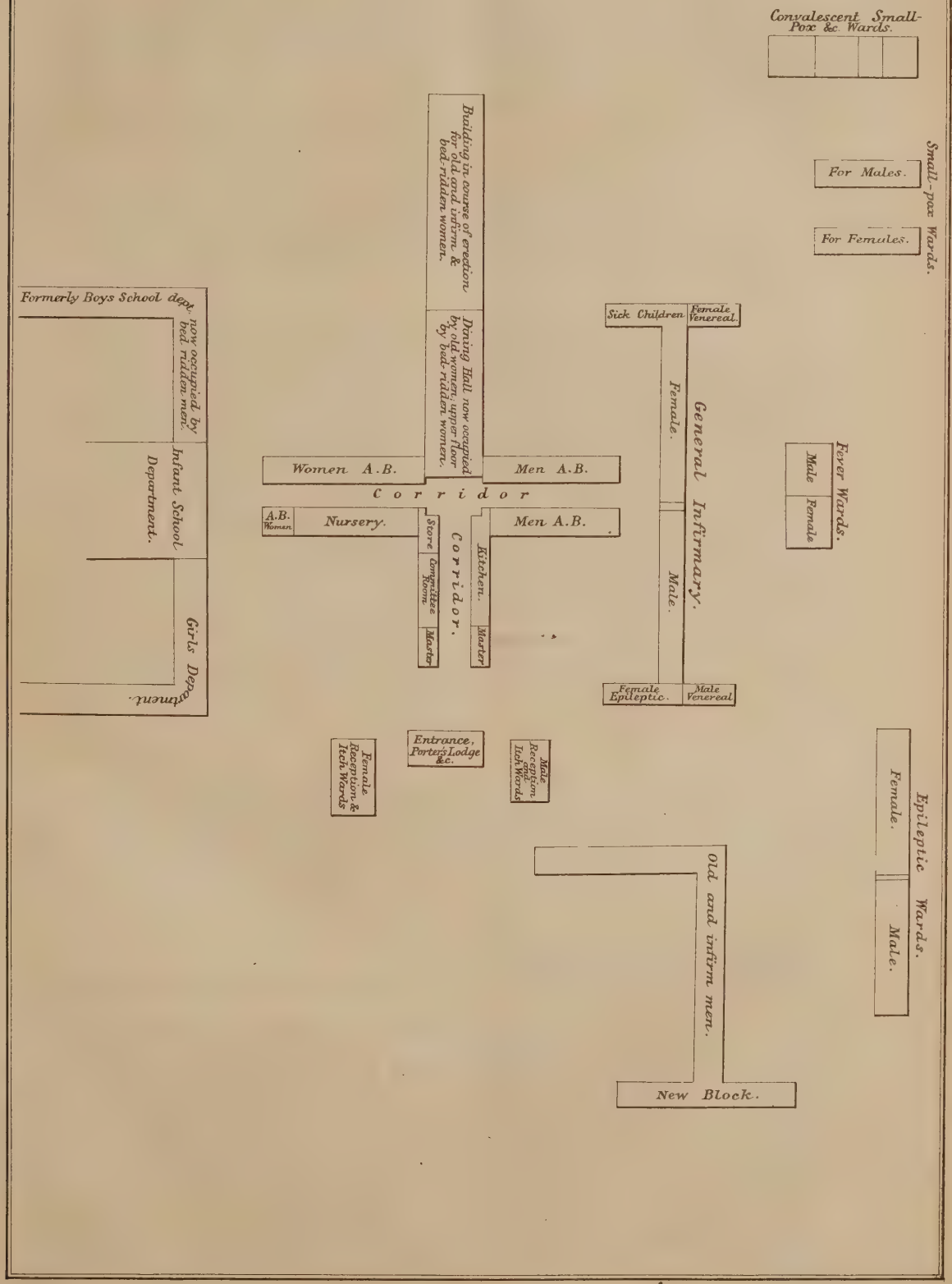
It is not; the boys were removed to a building a mile distant from the workhouse, called the Cape School, as a temporary expedient, nearly two years ago, and are still there. Some new buildings have been erected at the workhouse, and I hope in the course of two months these buildings will be fit for occupation, and the boys brought back to their old quarters. The Guardians have recently obtained, by purchase and exchange, a considerable quantity of land, with the view of erecting distinct schools, and providing enlarged accommodation for all classes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

For the numbers in the workhouse at this time, it is; but the wants of the parish require more room for sick and infectious cases, which are now more frequently brought into the house than formerly.

Are

# GROUND PLAN.


Convalescent Small-Pox &c. Wards.
Small-pox Wards.
For Males.
For Females.
Building in course of erection for old and infirm & bed-ridden women.
Dining Hall now occupied by old women, upper floor by bed-ridden women.
Formerly Boys School dept. now occupied by bed ridden men.
Infant School Department.
Girls Department.
Sick Children
Female Venereal
Female.
General Infirmary.
Male.
Fever Wards.
Male
Female
Women A.B.
Men A.B.
Corridor
A.B. Woman
Nursery.
Store
Committee Room
Master
Corridor.
Men A.B.
Kitchen.
Matron
Female Epileptic.
Male Venereal
Female Reception & Itch Wards
Entrance, Porter's Lodge &c.
Male Reception & Itch Wards
Epileptic Wards.
Female.
Male.
old and infirm men.
New Block.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes. Vagrants are relieved and employed.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are eight visits recorded since my last inspection.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Mr. Foster, the Commissioner in Lunacy, visited the workhouse, and made a satisfactory report of his visit to the Poor Law Board.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?
The workhouse and schools at the Cape are in good order; in the workhouse there are 1,753 inmates, in the corresponding week of last year the number was 1,702. In the school at the Cape there are 208 inmates, in the corresponding week last year the number was 198.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
I append a copy of a report made to me by Dr. Robinson, the medical officer, after his visit to the different wards with me to-day, and also a copy of a report I made of my visit, to the Guardians. The medical officer, who is a married man with a family, resides on the premises, and devotes the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and it is only an act of justice to him that I should add that he performs those duties in a most exemplary manner; as to his treatment of the insane and epileptic inmates, see the recent report to the Poor Law Board of Mr. Forster, the Commissioner in Lunacy. Dr. Robinson, the medical officer, is paid 290*l.* a year, is supplied with furnished apartments, coals, gas, and washing, and is allowed the services of two female inmates, who are boarded and lodged in the workhouse. He is allowed a dispenser, to whom the Guardians pay 6*s.* weekly, with board and lodging. Dr. Robinson assures me he is equal to the performance of the duties delegated to him, although the work is laborious. The Guardians provide all the medicine and medical appliances, at a cost from 350*l.* to 400*l.* a year. The master and matron are most valuable officers. Dr. Robinson reports to me, and my report to the Guardians annexed will put the Poor Law Board in the full possession of the state of the workhouse; and the list of officers will show the staff employed by the Guardians in its management.

(signed) *Robert Weale,*
16 July 1866. Poor Law Inspector.

*Note.*—I also annex a report recently made by Dr. Robinson, the medical officer, to the Guardians, as to the mortality in the workhouse. He clearly describes the classes of occupants of the sick wards of a workhouse and hospital or infirmary, and I beg to commend it to the notice of the Poor Law Board.

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Parish of Birmingham, 13 July 1866.

I HAVE to-day inspected the workhouse of this parish, and the boys' school at the Cape.

I was accompanied by Dr. Robinson, the medical officer, over all the sick, infirm, bedridden, and epileptic wards, and also over all the bedrooms in the workhouse, and we found them all clean, well ventilated, and free from any offensive smells. We examined all the beds and bedding, and found them clean and in good order, and not over-crowded. All the defects referred to by Dr. Robinson in his report of the 18th of June last as to the want of supply of water to the waterclosets, the ventilation of them, and of the bedrooms and corridor have been remedied. Waterclosets have been erected on the female side of the workhouse; the large heap of ashes has been removed, and the offensive sewage tank has been pulled up, and the sewage of the workhouse conveyed into the town sewer.

The over-crowding of several of the wards referred to by Dr. Robinson is entirely abated, and the certified numbers for each ward are strictly attended to.

Birmingham Workhouse.

There are 566 cases under the supervision of the medical officer, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedridden - - - - - - - - | 147 |
| Epileptic - - - - - - - - | 64 |
| Harmless lunatic idiots - - - - - | 64 |
| Ulcered legs - - - - - - - - | 38 |
| Minor ailments - - - - - - - - | 30 |
| Syphilitic - - - - - - - - | 42 |
| Under special medical treatment - - - | 181 |

I inquired of all the above who were able to reply to me, and of all the other aged and infirm inmates, as to their treatment in the workhouse, and the universal answer given was that they were kindly and properly treated, well nursed and kept in their persons, their clothing and bedding very clean. I only found one person suffering from bed-sores, a bedridden female who is paralysed, and who was brought into the workhouse in that state: she is supplied with water-cushions; and it affords me pleasure to hear from Dr. Robinson that with such and all other necessary appliances for the relief of suffering the workhouse is well furnished.

For nursing the sick and bedridden, taking care of the children's nurseries, superintending the epileptic and insane and the aged, 20 paid nurses are employed, and they are assisted by paupers. In answer to an inquiry I made of the medical officer as to the sufficiency of this staff, he replied that he thought great advantage would arise from the appointment of another night nurse, and an assistant to Nurse Giles; and I beg respectfully to suggest to the Guardians that they should as speedily as possible make these appointments.

I inspected all the other wards of the workhouse and school, and found them, the inmates, and the beds and bedding, clean and in good order. The day rooms of the aged men and women were over-crowded.

The school at the Cape was only sanctioned by the Poor Law Board as a temporary expedient during a great pressure. I have in my previous reports to the Guardians reminded them of this fact, and expressed a strong hope that by providing new schools this building should be dispensed with.

The Guardians have now possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of land for the purpose of providing these schools and extending their workhouse accommodation generally, and I have earnestly to press upon their attention the necessity and importance of their taking the whole subject into their immediate consideration.

The dining-room of the workhouse, from the want of room, is diverted from its purpose, much to the interruption of the order of the house; the epileptic patients are too numerous to be restricted to the wards set apart for their use, and the day-room accommodation for almost all the classes is too limited.

It will afford me great pleasure to attend the Board of Guardians, or any committee they may appoint, and explain my views as to the best mode of carrying out the projected alterations, and I will hold myself in readiness to do so if the Guardians should be of opinion that my experience would assist them in their deliberations on this important subject.

(signed) *Robert Weale*,
Poor Law Inspector.

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Birmingham Workhouse, 13th July 1866.

I HAVE accompanied Mr. Weale, the Poor Law Inspector, over all the wards occupied by the bedridden, the sick, the epileptic, and idiotic and infirm inmates, and through all the bedrooms of the house. The wards occupied by the bedridden, the sick, the epileptic, and infirm inmates are not over-crowded, having regard to the health of the occupants. I examined all the bedding of these wards, as well as the beds and bedding throughout the house, and found them all clean and in proper order. The inmates were clean in their persons, and, in answer to the inquiries made by Mr. Weale, they said they were all clean, comfortable, and well taken care of.

The nursing of the sick, bedridden, children, aged, epileptic, and idiotic inmates is, on the whole, well managed; for these classes we have 20 paid nurses, who are assisted by pauper assistants, who clean the wards and do other household work usually performed in public hospitals by the nurses. It would, I think, be advantageous to the establishment to have two additional paid nurses appointed, the one to act as a night nurse, and the other as an assistant to Nurse Giles. With reference to my report to the Guardians of the 18th of July last, I have much pleasure in certifying that all the waterclosets are now supplied with water and properly ventilated, and that new waterclosets have been erected.

The ventilation in the bedrooms is now attended to, and the defects in the ventilation of the corridor have been remedied; the large heap of ashes has been removed, and the sewage tank abolished, and the sewage of the house conveyed into the town sewer.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that I have not a single instance of bed-sores amongst the sick, and only one amongst the bedridden; this is a female paralysed, who came into the house with a bed-sore, and since her admission she has been supplied with water-cushions and every necessary appliance.

I have

Birmingham Workhouse.

I have always at my command every description of medicine and every necessary appliance for all the inmates under my charge, and I feel assured that all my directions as to the supply of wine, diet, and other necessaries are duly attended to.

At the present time, though I am hardly worked, I feel equal to the performance of all the duties delegated to me.

(signed) *Edmund Robinson,*
Medical Officer.

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To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Birmingham.

Gentlemen, Birmingham Workhouse, 18 June 1866.

As I find some misapprehension exists as regards the rate of mortality at the workhouse, permit me to call your attention to a few facts tending to place the matter in its proper light. The majority of deaths that occur in the workhouse are cases that have been under medical treatment out of doors, and are sent into the house for the special purpose of having comforts around them in their last moments. Many of them have been patients, either at the General Hospital, Queen's Hospital, or Dispensary, and recommended to the workhouse because their maladies were incurable. Others are those who have travelled to Birmingham with the idea of obtaining admission to some of the charities, and who have been refused on account of the advanced state of their disease. The workhouse, as a matter of course, is a receptacle for all classes of diseases, many of the patients being admitted in the last stage of disease, and who do not live many hours. Until within the last two years it was not the custom to admit cases of a contagious nature. During that period, however, upwards of 300 fever and small-pox cases have been treated at the infirmary. The average ratio of mortality is considerably diminished, which in a great measure is attributable to the sanitary improvements that have taken place, and are still being made. Had the mortality much augmented no one could have been surprised, in consequence of the immense number of people under the same roof. The health of the inmates generally of the house is most satisfactory, considering the classes which are associated together. The births are nearly double the number they were seven years ago; the consequence of which is a great mortality among the infants on account of the very diseased condition of some of their parents. Since the 1st of January 1861, upwards of 1,300 accouchements have taken place at the workhouse, and it affords very great satisfaction to report that only two deaths have occurred from causes incident thereto; one from heart disease, and one from *placenta prævia*, the last-named being in a state of collapse upon her admission. The number of old and infirm inmates is at present nearly double the number in the house in the year 1859. Subjoined I beg to annex a statement, showing the number of inmates in the workhouse on the 25th of March, in each year from 1859 to 1866, both inclusive, the number of births and deaths registered in the poor law books during the quarter ending the 25th of March in each of those years, the number of aged and infirm, and the number of new cases admitted during the same period; also, the total number of deaths for the whole of those years, and the per-centage of the same.

| YEAR. | Number of Inmates on 25th March. | Number of Deaths during the Quarter ending 25th March. | Old and Infirm during the Quarter ending 25th March. | New Cases admitted during the Quarter ending 25th March. | Births during the Quarter ending 25th March. | Total of Deaths during the whole Year. | Per-centage per Annum on the whole of the Inmates, calculating the Number on the 25th March as the Average Quantity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1859 - - | 1,177 | 135 | 377 | 878 | 37 | 374 | 31 |
| 1860 - - | 1,178 | 95 | 371 | 849 | 37 | 330 | 28 |
| 1861 - - | 1,476 | 150 | 377 | 1,462 | 53 | 360 | 24 |
| 1862 - - | 1,763 | 105 | 453 | 1,510 | 54 | 407 | 22 |
| 1863 - - | 1,710 | 87 | 485 | 1,116 | 54 | 337 | 19 |
| 1864 - - | 1,885 | 142 | 466 | 1,227 | 55 | 384 | 20 |
| 1865 - - | 2,127 | 141 | 550 | 1,246 | 63 | 430 | 20 |
| 1866 - - | 2,065 | 145 | 614 | 1,202 | 64 | — | — |

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Robinson,* M.D.,
Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

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Birmingham Workhouse.

## Birmingham Workhouse.

### List of Officers and Servants, with Salaries and Wages.

| No. | Name. | Appointment. | Salary or Wages without Board. £. s. d. | Salary or Wages with Board. £. s. d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | William Sharp | Master | 250 – – | — | |
| 2 | Matilda Sharp | Matron | 100 – – | — | |
| 3 | Joseph Rodgers | Assistant master and storekeeper. | 80 – – | — | |
| 4 | Annie Clues | Assistant matron | 63 8 – | — | |
| 5 | Richard Webb | Book-keeper | 104 – – | — | |
| 6 | George Clarke | Assistant book-keeper | 39 – – | — | |
| 7 | Richard Briscoe | Porter | 65 – – | — | |
| 8 | William Goldby | Assistant porter and tramp-master. | 54 12 – | - - - | And livery. |
| 9 | Edward White | Cook | - - - | 10 – – | |
| 10 | Thomas Groom | Corridor-keeper | - - - | 20 16 – | |
| 11 | John Warr | Night watchman | - - - | 10 8 – | |
| 12 | Hannah Ellms | Laundress | 43 8 – | — | |
| 13 | William Bird | Schoolmaster | 101 – – | — | |
| 14 | M. H. Harris | Schoolmistress | 78 8 – | — | |
| 15 | Elizabeth Bird | Infant schoolmistress | 68 8 – | — | |
| 16 | Sophia Greenhalgh | Assistant schoolmistress | 58 8 – | — | |
| 17 | Edith Tustin | Assistant to infant schoolmistress. | 20 8 – | — | |
| 18 | Harriet Grundy | Industrial trainer | - - - | 30 – – | |
| 19 | Noah Lawes | Probationary schoolmaster. | 68 8 – | — | |
| 20 | Maria Jane Walsh | Probationary schoolmistress. | 52 – – | — | |
| 21 | Joseph Smith | Yardsman | 54 12 – | — | |
| 22 | Elizabeth Smith | Seamstress | 43 8 – | — | |
| 23 | Alice Heley | Assistant seamstress | - - - | 2 12 – | |
| 24 | Dr. E. Robinson | Medical officer | 290 – – | — | |
| 25 | Henry Smith | Assistant dispenser | - - - | 15 12 – | |
| 26 | John Jennings | Wardsman, old men | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 27 | Elizabeth Rotton | Nurse, old women's ward | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 28 | Ellen Lapidus | Nurse, girls' department | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 29 | Jane Lewis | Nurse, infant school | - - - | 20 – – | |
| 30 | William Stokes | Probationary wardsmen | - - - | 20 16 – | |
| 31 | Rebecca Hitchin | Tramp mistress | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 32 | Mary Ann Allport | Nurse in nursery | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 33 | Fanny Giles | Nurse, male infirmary | - - - | 20 – – | |
| 34 | Catherine M. Latouche. | Nurse, female infirmary | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 35 | Thomas Bevan | Attendant male epileptic ward. | - - - | 33 16 – | |
| 36 | Ann Giles | Attendant female epileptic ward. | - - - | 20 – – | |
| 37 | Bridget Driscoll | Attendant old female epileptic ward. | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 38 | Edward Shoebotham. | Wardsman, bed-ridden and bad leg ward. | - - - | 33 16 – | |
| 39 | Jane Smith | Nurse, female, bed-ridden and bad leg ward. | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 40 | Amelia Orgill | Nurse, female, venereal ward. | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 41 | Mary Ann Barker | Nurse, women's, bad leg ward. | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 42 | Ann Latouch | Nurse, lying-in ward | - - - | 20 – – | |
| 43 | Jane South | Nurse, male and female fever ward. | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 44 | Ann Barker | Night nurse | - - - | 15 – – | |
| 45 | Edward Keen | Engineer | 2 2 – | - - - | Paid weekly. |
| 46 | James Bogue | Assistant engineer | 1 10 – | - - - | - ditto. |
| 47 | Alfred Hemsworth | Carpenter | 1 7 – | - - - | - ditto. |
| 48 | James Gillies | Assistant carpenter | 1 4 – | - - - | - ditto. |
| 49 | George Reed | - ditto | 1 4 – | - - - | - ditto. |
| 50 | William Whittaker | Master shoemaker | 1 10 – | - - - | - ditto. |
| 51 | Joseph Preston | Assistant master shoemaker. | 1 – – | - - - | - ditto. |

List of Officers and Servants, with Salaries and Wages—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Appointment. | Salary or Wages without Board. £. | s. | d. | Salary or Wages with Board. £. | s. | d. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | William Heyward | Assistant master shoemaker. | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | Paid weekly. |
| 53 | Edward Martin | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 54 | William Freeman | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 55 | James Longford | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 56 | William Costello | Master tailor | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 57 | J. H. Follows | Assistant master tailor | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 58 | Frederick Mew | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 59 | Timothy Garney | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 60 | Charles Gibbs | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 61 | Samuel Bales | - ditto | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 62 | Thomas Cull | Bricklayer | 1 | 10 | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| 63 | Thomas Petty | Superintendent out-door labour. | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | – | - ditto. |
| | Cape School: | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | John Cox | Master | 81 | – | – | — | | | |
| 65 | Ann Hallam | Matron | 58 | 8 | – | — | | | |
| 66 | Ann Hooke | Nurse, boys' department | - | - | - | 15 | – | – | |
| 67 | William Thompson | Junior teacher | - | - | - | 10 | – | – | |
| 68 | The Rev. Charles Britton. | Chaplain | 200 | – | – | — | | | |

Birmingham Workhouse,
13 July 1866.

## BLANDFORD UNION.

### Observations.



Mr. Hawley and I visited this workhouse on 21st September 1866. It is nearly a new building, and is situate in a very salubrious position.

There is a detached infirmary, consisting of two stories, and having on either side two principal and two small wards, besides a nurse's room. There are windows at either end of the principal wards, and there is a corridor leading into all the wards from the centre of the building into which there are external windows. There are waterclosets and fixed and movable baths.

There are not any separate infectious wards; but itch cases and dirty cases are placed in the smaller infirmary wards. Neither fever nor small-pox cases have been admitted for a considerable period, but should they occur they would be treated in the infirmary. The imbeciles are also placed in the infirmary, since many of them are aged, and need special attention. The lying-in ward is in the body of the workhouse There are not any day-rooms.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths, 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 3 in. in width, and the beds are of flock or feathers, placed upon rush mats. There are night-stools, and a few chairs, tables, and cupboards, but in general there is not much furniture. A number of easy arm-chairs have recently been ordered. There is not a separate urinal to each bed, but the night-stool and the waterclosets, which closely adjoin the ward, are used. In several of the wards there is an oven and a boiler in the fire grate. One towel and some soap is supplied weekly to each ward, and there are iron wash-hand basins.

The ventilation is effected by round ventilators in the ceiling, or air bricks at either end of the wards, but there are none in some of the smaller wards, neither are any of the wards ventilated from the corridor. The ventilation in some of the wards is defective, and dirty cases are disagreeable to others. The arrangements for the ventilation of the waterclosets are not good, and there are other defects which demand attention.

There is not a paid nurse, but the Guardians have advertised for one.

The medical officer considers that there should be a paid nurse. He is satisfied with the amount of accommodation for the sick, but wishes the ventilation to be improved, and particularly in the wards for offensive cases. The cases do well. All extras and medical appliances ordered by him are provided, but there is need for a water-bed and water-proof sheeting. Hot water is not distributed through the workhouse, neither is there a cooking

Blandford Union.

or warming kitchen, but the boilers supply hot water, and the food is served hot. The general sanitary arrangements are good, and hospital epidemics never arise.

Fever cases are not sent in from the out-door poor, and he thinks that they should be treated at their own homes.

He attends three or four times weekly, and pays an occasional night visit. He also finds all drugs, splints, leeches, &c. His salary is 20*l.* yearly, and he thinks it should be increased, but it would not be of much advantage to him if the Guardians found all the drugs for the workhouse alone. He would prefer that they should provide cod-liver oil and quinine.

The following table shows the dimensions of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in the wards:—

12th April 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 43 | 41 | 84 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 6 | - | 6 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Occupied 12 April 1867. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Single Beds in the Wards. | No Double Beds for Two Adults in House. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| 66 | Surgery | Ground floor | One side only | 19 0 | 7 10 | 9 10 | 1,463 10 | 148 10 | – | 1 | | 1 | - |
| 67 | Men's hospital ward | ditto | Both sides | 20 8 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 2,235 5 | 227 4 | – | 5 | | 1 | 3 |
| 68 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 26 0 | 16 0 | 9 10 | 4,090 8 | 416 0 | 5 | 8 | | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| 69 | First floor, men's | First floor | ditto | 26 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 4,160 0 | 416 0 | 3 | 8 | | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| 70 | Men's itch ward | ditto | ditto | 20 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 2,235 5 | 227 4 | – | 4 | | 1 | 3 |
| 71 | Nurse's room | ditto | ditto | – | – | – | – – | – | – | – | | 1 | - |
| 72 | Women's venereal ward. | ditto | ditto | 20 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 2,235 5 | 227 4 | – | 4 | | 1 | 3 |
| 73 | Women's hospital | ditto | ditto | 26 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 4,160 0 | 416 0 | 3 | 6 | | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| 74 | ditto | Ground floor | ditto | 26 0 | 16 0 | 9 10 | 4,090 0 | 416 0 | 6 | 6 | | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| 75 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 20 8 | 11 0 | 9 10 | 2,235 5 | 227 4 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Extract from Report of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 8th February 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangements?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state.

Yes.

Are there vagrants wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes. The able-bodied vagrants are set to pick oakum.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Yes. There are no reports of the visiting committee which require observation.

Insert

Blandford Union.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

None. There are seven persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes. Number this day, 115

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is an increase in the number of the inmates since my last visit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number this day - - - - - - - - - | 115 |
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - - | 92 |
| Increase - - - | 23 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley,*
Poor Law Inspector.

8 February 1866.

## BOSMERE AND CLAYDON UNION.

### Observations.

### Workhouse at Barham.

Bosmere and Claydon Union.

I visited this workhouse on 7th March 1867. It was built about a century ago, and was used as a factory; but prior to the foundation of the present Poor-law system it had been a workhouse. Within the tenure of office of the present master there have been 530 inmates at one time, whereas now there are only 122, and hence there is much spare space in a large part of the building.

It consists of a front and two wings, in which are placed the two sexes. The sick occupy a part of each wing, three wards being devoted to males on the men's side, and two to females on the women's side, of which one for each sex is a day-room. These rooms are wide and large, but have windows on one side only. There are waterclosets closely connected with the wards and allow the air to pass through them into the wards. There are also sinks and movable baths.

The lying-in wards, three in number (one being a day-room), occupy the front part of the workhouse, and are near to the able-bodied women's wards. They are small, and have windows on one side only. Hot water can be readily carried into them. There is not a watercloset in them.

At a considerable distance in the fields in the rear of the workhouse are the detached infectious wards, which consist of two parts; one in which fever and small-pox cases are placed, containing three rooms on each of the two floors; the other having three rooms for itch cases of both sexes. Dirty cases are also placed in the former when infectious cases are not under treatment; and only about five cases of small-pox have been admitted in five years. These infectious wards are not rigidly allotted to each sex, but the appropriation in that particular varies with the number of cases of the two sexes which have been admitted.

The site is flat, and the drainage requires much labour daily to keep it in good order. There is a large cemented drain, which passes through the workhouse premises, and conveys the material to a cesspool in the field.

The water supply is from a well, and is said to be good both in quantity and quality.

The bedsteads are of iron with sacking generally, and with iron laths or planks in a few instances. There are also loose straw mattrasses, upon which feather beds are placed, except in the itch ward and for dirty cases. There are not any bedsteads with racks, neither are there fracture beds. There is mackintosh sheeting, but not with funnels; and there are air cushions, but not water beds. There are also chest and foot warmers, separate urinals, chairs (chiefly old and without arms), table, small stools instead of lockers, screens, pottery basins and roller towels, clocks, religious books, illustrated periodicals, cupboards, and hot-water boilers; but there are not any spectacles in stock, prints, games, bed-rests, or rocking chair.

There are ventilators in the external walls, opposite to the windows in the ordinary sick wards, but they are almost universally covered with wood. The master informed me that

Bosmere and Claydon Union.

it is the intention of the Guardians to make windows in these blank walls. Sir John Walsham's tubes are also found across many of the wards.

There is one paid nurse, who has charge of all the sick, varying from 30 to 40 in number; and she gives each dose of medicines and stimulants. As the two wings of the building in which the sick of the two sexes are warded are widely apart, and particularly as the infectious wards are at a quite unmanageable distance from the main building, it is clear that she cannot have charge of the whole with desirable efficiency. Hitherto two inmates, man and wife, have lived at the infectious wards, and have taken care of the cases under the paid nurse, but now an old man has charge whilst there are not any patients, and the best inmate they have is employed as nurse when there are patients. Such serious cases as fever and small-pox, require the services of a competent nurse.

A non-resident midwife attends the lying-in cases, and receives 5 *s.* for each.

I had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer, as he resides 3½ miles distant; but I was informed that he attends twice a week, and oftener when sent for. His salary is about 30 *l.* per year, and he provides all drugs.

The following table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

15th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 73 | 49 | 122 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 25 | - - | 25 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - | 4 | - - | 4 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| Men's Sick Ward: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Day room - - - | Age and infirmity and casual sickness. | First floor | One side | 33 0 | 21 9 | 9 0 | 6,459 | 717 | none | none | 1 | - |
| Day and night room - | - ditto - - | ditto - | ditto - | 33 0 | 21 9 | 9 0 | 6,459 | 717 | 13 | none | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto - ditto - - | - ditto - - | ditto - | ditto - | 22 0 | 21 9 | 9 0 | 4,036 | 478 | 6 | none | none | 6 |
| Women's Sick Ward: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day room - - - | Age and infirmity and casual sickness. | First floor | One side | 38 0 | 21 9 | 9 0 | 7,430 | 826 | none | none | 1 | - |
| Day and night room - - | - ditto - - | ditto - | ditto - | 37 0 | 21 9 | 9 0 | 7,240 | 804 | 13 | none | 1 | 11 or 12 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Extract from Report of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after a Visit on the 28th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are

Bosmere and Claydon Union.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouses?
Yes, monthly.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Mr. Campbell and Dr. Nairne visited the workhouse on the 3rd May, and examined the inmates of unsound mind, whom they reported to be in a satisfactory state. There are at present eight harmless inmates of unsound mind in the workhouse who have not been examined by the visiting committee since the 2nd March. I have drawn attention to the omission.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The sanitary condition of the workhouse, and of the union generally, seems to be at present very good. There were however two small-pox cases recently in the detached fever house, which were discharged 10 days ago convalescent. The number of workhouse inmates is slightly higher, and the amount of out-relief considerably higher than at this time last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
There have been some fresh cases of cattle plague within the last month declared in this union, which had previously been free for some time past.
The Board are aware that, with the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Guardians contemplate making certain alterations in their workhouse, in order to allow of their appropriating the wards now occupied by the able-bodied women and the school girls for the reception of such chronic cases of lunacy as may be properly drafted from the county asylum. The arrangement will be of great advantage to Suffolk generally, as their asylum is inadequate to the wants of the county in respect of pauper lunatics; but the workhouse, as a workhouse, will not be improved by the alterations in question.

28 July 1866. (signed) *John Walsham*,
Poor Law Inspector.

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## CARDIFF UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Cardiff Union Workhouse.

Mr. Graves and I visited this workhouse on 14th November 1866.
It consists of various buildings which have been erected at different times, and which vary much in their fitness for the reception of the sick.
The newest part has been erected about five years, and has lofty rooms. All the female sick, the children, and the lying-in cases, and a few men occupy it. There are external windows on both sides, the central part of which opens. In an adjoining one storied building there are three small wards for men, and they have windows on one side only.
There are, in a comparatively new building, wards for idiots, as well as the nurses' apartments. There is also a room which has been, and should be again, padded.
The infectious and venereal wards are placed in a separate building at a considerable distance from the body of the workhouse, and has a central part, which, besides nurses' rooms, stores, and bath-room, provides a fever ward for each sex, and a day-room for the sick. There is further a wooden building at each end, which affords room for sick tramps, and for foul and dirty cases of both sexes. There are also two wards now filled with female venereal cases.
The character of the newest wards is the best, and would be good if the wards were wider. The old men's one-storied room, and the wooden building, are much less satisfactory.

Cardiff Union Workhouse.

The amount of watercloset accommodation is very fair, since in the newer part, and in the fever wards, there is one closet to each ward, and there are others near to the other wards. They are, however, not so well separated from the wards as they should be. There is also a fair supply of fixed baths.

The ventilation in the new wards is chiefly dependent upon large openings in the ceiling, which are covered with perforated zinc, as well as upon the windows and fireplaces. In other wards there are air-bricks by the side of the fireplace, and in a few there are Sir John Walsham's tubes, but in the old men's ward, the fever ward, and some others, the means of ventilation are defective.

The bedsteads are of iron with laths, and the beds of chaff. There are tables, a few chairs, benches with backs, looking-glasses, clocks, ornaments, screens, slippers, night-stools, bed-cards, bibles, and illustrated periodicals, and separate urinals in the wards. There are not any flannel gowns, or mattrasses. Spectacles are provided and tin plates, pannikins, or basins, are used by the sick. Tin wash-hand basins, a proper supply of towels, and some combs, are allowed to each ward.

There are two paid nurses, one of whom has charge of the ordinary sick cases, and attends the greater part of the lying-in cases, whilst the other has charge of the fever, itch, and venereal cases, and sick tramps. The former has about 50 sick under her care, and does not give each dose of medicines and stimulants. The midwife does not usually use waterproof sheeting in the lying-in ward.

I had not the advantage of meeting the medical officer, but I was informed that the Guardians provide the expensive medicines only, and that the medical officer attends four or five hours a week, and receives 50*l.* per year, I could not ascertain his view of the sanitary arrangements, but it may not be doubted that the number of beds should be materially lessened, and that a reorganization of the sick department is desirable.

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TABLE showing the Size of each Ward, and the Number of Beds in the CARDIFF UNION WORKHOUSE.

11th December 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 191 | 96 | 287 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 69 | 10 | 79 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 69 | 10 | 79 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 11. Men's sick ward - | Rheumatism, debility, consumption. | Ground floor - | Yes - - | 39 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 6,552 | 546 | 10 | – | 1 | 8 |
| No. 12. Lying in ward - | Confinements - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 24 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 4,032 | 336 | 7 | – | 1 | 4 |
| No. 13a. Men's sick ward - | Asthma and old age - | - ditto - | No - - | 17 0 | 14 0 | 8 6 | 2,023 | 238 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| No. 14a. Men's sick ward - | Imbecile and old - | - ditto - | No - - | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 1,764 | 196 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 13. Women's sick ward | Sick children and debility after confinement. | First floor up stairs. | Yes - - | 29 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 5,220 | 435 | 5 | – | 1 | 6 |
| No. 14. Women's sick ward | Phthisis, bad legs, and rheumatism. | - ditto - | Yes - - | 33 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 5,940 | 495 | 9 | – | 1 | 8 |
| No. 15. Men's sick ward - | Rheumatism - - | Ground floor - | No - - | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 1,764 | 196 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 16. Men's sick ward - | Itch - - - | - ditto - | No - - | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 1,764 | 196 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| House of Refuge: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 4. Men's sick ward - | Ulcers, bad legs, &c. | - ditto - | Yes - - | 24 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 6,240 | 480 | 12 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| No. 5. Men's sick ward - | No patients - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 18 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 3,510 | 270 | 7 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| No. 7. Women's sick ward | Venereal - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 25 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 6,500 | 525 | 13 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| No. 8. Women's sick ward | Convalescents - - | - ditto - | Yes - - | 22 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 4,290 | 330 | 8 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| No. 9. Men's fever ward - | No patients - - | First floor up stairs. | No - - | 21 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 3,465 | 315 | 8 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 10. Women's fever ward | - ditto - - - | - ditto - | No - - | 16 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 2,640 | 240 | 6 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 16th June 1866.

Cardiff Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

The workhouse is still barely sufficient. It is limited to hold 328 paupers.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The sick are, I believe, properly attended to in the numerous small wards in the workhouse in which they are lodged. There is a place connected with the workhouse called the "Refuge," constructed of wood, in which are lodged infirm and sick tramps, and cases of foul and infectious disease. The Guardians have it in contemplation to erect improved wards for the ordinary sick and infirm in front of the premises, to have the Refuge reserved for fever and foul cases, and to lodge infirm tramps at the back of the present building.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are two receiving wards, which are in a proper state, but are inconveniently situated, as, in order to reach them, paupers, on admission, have to pass through the body of the workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Able-bodied male tramps are lodged in the cells at the police station by orders from the superintendent of police, J. B. Stockdale, who is assistant relieving officer for vagrants, at a salary of 5 *l.* He supplies bread at a cost of about 1½ *d.* per head to able-bodied male tramps; of this he sends an account to the clerk, and is paid upon this statement. There is a room in the workhouse, supplied with the ordinary bedding of the workhouse, iron bedsteads, chaff beds in ticks, and bed clothes, to which female tramps and children are admitted by orders from Superintendent Stockdale, or from an ordinary relieving officer. They receive while they remain the ordinary workhouse dietary. Infirm and disabled tramps are lodged at the Refuge, with the bedding of the ordinary inmates, upon orders given by the relieving officer or assistant relieving officer for vagrants.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There is no task of work.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The visits are unusually frequent, and the entries in the visitors' book are numerous. The printed questions are frequently answered in detail.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No entry.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has been occasionally exceeded during the winter.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

No marked change.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I think that it would be advisable for the Guardians, when they make the proposed alterations in the workhouse, to provide vagrant wards, where able-bodied men might be lodged and set to work. The cells at the police station are scarcely fit places, though they are better than some cells which I have seen elsewhere.

(signed) *John T. Graves*,
Poor Law Inspector.

18 June 1866.

## CARMARTHEN UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Carmarthen Union Workhouse.

Mr. Graves and I visited this workhouse on 15th November 1866.

It is built of stone, and, as I am informed, is about an average specimen of the workhouses in Wales.

There is not a detached infirmary, but the sick cases of both sexes are treated in four wards in the wings of the main building. There are also two other wards in which itch cases are placed, whilst fever cases, and even cholera cases, are placed in a small receiving ward. The lying-in ward is now filled with the general sick. There is not a separate foul ward, and we found a case of cancer in the general ward. The character of the larger sick wards is much deteriorated by the absence of windows on one side (except in one of the women's wards) and the substitution of openings with iron gratings, which are covered with shutters. The lower rooms are darkish, and only one ward can be regarded as at all satisfactory. The itch wards are not only small, but they have but one window each; and the receiving wards are quite unfit for the treatment of any case of disease, and much less of cases so severe and important as fever and small-pox.

The ventilation is effected by the large gratings above-mentioned, as well as by circular holes in the ceiling, and in some of the floors, but in some of the wards even these insufficient means do not exist, and as the large gratings are not covered by perforated zinc they are usually closed by shutters.

The watercloset accommodation is very defective since the waterclosets are really privies, and are very offensive. They are connected with the lower wards, are ill-ventilated, and without a cross current. There are not any fixed baths.

The bedsteads are of iron with rigid laths, and the beds of straw. There are a few old chairs and benches, but there is not much furniture. There are tin wash-hand basins, and two towels are supplied to each ward twice a week. Tin plates and pannikins are provided for the sick.

There is not a paid nurse.

I did not see the medical officer, but was informed that he was not satisfied with the present arrangements. Improvements are much needed, and the accommodation, such as it is, is insufficient.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

15th April 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 47 | 42 | 89 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 14 | 7 | 21 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Lying-in ward - | Lying-in women and others. | First floor - | Only one window | 9 6 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 1,465·5 | 161·5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 and more. |
| Female dormitory | Able-bodied, infants, and lunatics. | - ditto - | Two on each side. | 34 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 5,202 | 578 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Female contagious | Contagious diseases - | Ground floor | Only one window | 10 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 1,615 | 170 | 1 | – | a stove | 1 |
| Female sick ward | Old and infirm, sick and lunatics, &c. | - ditto - | Two, on one side only. | 21 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 3,391·5 | 357 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto - ditto - | - ditto - ditto - | First floor - | Two on one side, one the other side. | 18 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 2,754 | 306 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Female day-room | Able-bodied women and infants. | Ground floor | Two on one side. | 26 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 4,199 | 442 | – | – | 1 | – |

CARMARTHEN UNION WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed, all to be single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| contagious rd. | Contagious diseases - | First floor - | One window - | 10 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 1,530 | 170 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 |
| dormitory - | Able-bodied, lunatics, and old men. | - ditto - | Two in front, one behind. | 27 0 | 17 9 | 9 0 | 4,131 | 459 | 15 | – | – | – |
| day-room - | - ditto - ditto - | Ground floor | Two in front - | 27 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 4,360·5 | 459 | – | – | – | – |
| sick ward - | Sick, old and infirm, and lunatics. | - ditto - | One in front - | 21 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,213 | 357 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 |
| tto - ditto - | - ditto - ditto - | First floor - | Two in the back. | 22 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,336 | 374 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 |
| ery - - | Infants - - - | - ditto - | Two each side | 26 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,978 | 442 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 17th March 1866. Carmarthen Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is amply sufficient in size, but some of the arrangements for the sick have hitherto not been convenient. Holds 260.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The provision for foul and infectious cases is defective. In order to remedy this defect the Guardians have suggested arrangements which are not approved by the workhouse medical officer, and which I think not wholly satisfactory.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are pretty good receiving wards, each consisting of a ground floor of stone, and a boarded first floor, with fireplaces in both. New-comers on admission either bring a certificate of having been seen by the workhouse medical officer, or are seen by him in the room on the ground floor the same day. Beds could be put in if necessary.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards to the right of the entrance, sufficient in size but not in good order. They consist each of a sort of lumber room on the ground floor, and a room up one pair of stairs, in which the tramps pass the night. In the male sleeping ward the sleeping accommodation consists only of loose straw spread upon the floor; in the female sleeping ward, of loose straw on iron bedsteads placed close together, and rugs are provided besides. There are fireplaces without grates, the roof is not watertight, and the privies are foul. The allowance of food to men is 7 oz. bread and 1½ oz. cheese in the evening, and in the morning milk porridge, 1½ pint, and 7 oz. bread. Women have 6 oz. bread, and children 4 oz. at each meal. They are seen in and out by the porter or his daughter: sometimes they are seen out by the master, who frequently visits them in the morning.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Some break stones (one bushel), but many of them are in such a state that the master says he cannot put them to work. The police do not assist in the administration of relief to vagrants in this union.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The entries in the visitors' book are tolerably frequent.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No entry by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report.

Carmarthen Union Workhouse.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes; but I doubt whether so large a number would now be fixed for the maximum if a re-calculation were made. I think that it would be desirable to re-calculate the limit, as the nominal limit is used in argument by some Guardians, when improvements are suggested for the accommodation of the sick.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

No marked change. Pauperism is rather less as to number than at the corresponding time of last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians?

The porter (or person who acts as porter, for my district book contains no mention of a paid porter) informs me that he has been 25 years in his office, and he has the appearance of a very old man. I think that from the infirmities of age he is unfit for his office; part of his duties consist in the reception of tramps and the superintendence of male tramps at work.

I this day held a special inquiry, on oath, at Carmarthen workhouse as to a charge preferred by the Guardians of the Narberth Union against Mr. John Evans, relieving officer, for being concerned in the improper removal of Jane Phillips, a pauper, to the house of her mother in Narberth.

(signed) *John T. Graves,*
Poor Law Inspector.

22 March 1866.

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## CHELMSFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Chelmsford Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 9th March 1867.

It is situate in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, on a healthful site, and was built about 1837.

Its form is that of a Maltese cross, with the limbs one ward in depth, and with the officers' apartments in the centre. There are therefore usually windows on both sides of the wards, but in that part of the building where the lying-in ward is placed there is a narrow dark corridor, with rooms on either hand, having windows on one side only.

There are not any sick wards in the main building, other than the lying-in ward and another ward, which is sometimes used as a lying-in ward, and at others for children, but the sick are placed in five separate and detached buildings.

The infirmary is placed in the rear of the main building, and is connected with the latter only by a staircase which leads to the lying-in ward. It consists of a central part, in which the entrances, staircases, and nurses' apartments are placed, and two sides, containing two rooms on each of two floors, occupied by males and females respectively. Two of each of these sets are day-rooms, and two are day and night rooms, and the latter have windows on three sides.

Ordinary cases, and the ordinary kinds of offensive cases, are placed in these wards, and the cases are mixed more or less together. There is no separation of acute cases, neither are there any children's wards.

On either hand of the infirmary, and separated by yards, is a two-storied building called the "Foul wards." On the female side half of this has been appropriated as a laundry, and the other part, consisting of two rooms, is appropriated to foul and itch cases. On the male side the whole building is devoted to the reception of cases, usually of bad legs of the more offensive kind; but there was also at my visit a case of acute disease of the lungs. There is a day-room, and also a room for the treatment of itch cases. Some of the rooms on the ground floor have brick floors. Several of the wards have windows on one side only.

On the outer side of the building for female foul cases is another detached building called "the old fever wards," in which is a ward devoted to female fever cases. There are windows on both sides.

A fourth detached building is of recent erection for the care of fever and small-pox cases. It consists of a central part for entrance and staircase, and on either hand, on the ground floor, is a ward at the end with a small room devoted to the purposes of a kitchen on one side, and as a bath room on the other. There are also waterclosets on this floor. Above, there is a good ward at either end, with windows on three sides, and there is a nurses's room between them.

There are no internal waterclosets, baths, or lavatories in the infirmary, or in any of the sick wards, except the new fever and small-pox wards.

The cases of fever and small-pox are very few, and, as I am informed, they never arise within. About six cases of fever and eight of small-pox are said to have been admitted in

Chelmsford Union Workhouse.

in eight years. Fever has never been known to spread in the workhouse, but small-pox spread on one occasion and infected several inmates.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, and the beds of flock, but there are not any mattrasses. There are no bedsteads with racks, and no fracture beds. The counterpanes are of cotton. There are arm chairs (in the day-rooms) as also night-stools, tables, a few illustrated periodicals and Bible, blinds, pottery plates, tin mugs, pottery and iron wash-hand basins, roller and small towels, combs and hair brushes, and a very few prints in the wards. There is also one water bed and an air cushion, but there is no mackintosh sheeting with or without tubes, rocking chairs, lockers, or special foot or chest warmers; and spectacles are not supplied to all who can read. The food is carried in open trays from a not distant kitchen.

The ventilators are generally restricted to Sir John Walsham's tubes, but in some wards there are no ventilators, and in others there are a few air bricks in the walls and openings in the ceiling, which are covered by shutters. The ventilation is capable of improvement.

There is one paid nurse, and she, after having held office for about 23 years, is retiring with a pension. A new one has been appointed, but has not yet entered upon her duties. She administers each dose of stimulants but not of medicines. There is not a paid night nurse.

Having regard to the fact that the sick are placed in five separate buildings, it is impossible that one nurse can efficiently attend to them, and indeed as long as there is no consolidation of the buildings, and the small-pox wards are so distant and have but very few inmates, it is not possible that all can be properly cared for by paid nurses.

The infectious wards are unfit for the treatment of fever cases on account of deficient height.

I had the advantage of a conference with the medical officer. He attends daily, and devotes from half an hour to an hour to his duties. He finds all drugs, and receives a salary of 84*l.* a year; but he is of opinion that the Guardians should provide the drugs. There is a want of water-beds, air cushions, and mackintosh sheeting. The ventilation of the old men's day-room needs improvement, but he is satisfied with the sanitary arrangements for the care of the sick. He does not approve of internal waterclosets, but thinks that earth closets would be suitable

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

28th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 181 | 119 | 300 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 63 | 18 | 81 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 13 | - | 13 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not, | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| Men's Infirmary: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| No. 1. Day-room | Chronic cases | Ground floor | Both sides | 16 2 | 10 10 | 10 4 | 1,877 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| No. 1. Bedroom | ditto | ditto | ditto | 30 2 | 16 1 | 10 4 | 4,959 2 | – | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| No. 2. Bedroom | ditto | First floor | ditto | 30 2 | 16 1 | 10 7 | 5,078 6 | – | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| No. 2. Day-room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 16 2 | 12 0 | 10 7 | 1,980 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Women's Infirmary: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Day-room | Chronic cases | Ground floor | Both sides | 16 2 | 10 10 | 10 4 | 1,877 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| No. 1. Bedroom | ditto | ditto | ditto | 30 2 | 16 1 | 10 4 | 4,959 2 | – | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| No. 2. Bedroom | Chronic and acute | First floor | ditto | 30 2 | 16 1 | 10 7 | 5,078 6 | – | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| No. 2. Day-room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 16 2 | 12 0 | 10 7 | 1,980 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Men's Infectious Hospital: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Day-room | Chronic and convalescent. | Ground floor | Both sides | 16 2 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 1,359 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| No. 1. Bedroom | Chronic and acute | ditto | ditto | 23 0 | 16 2 | 8 9 | 3,209 8 | – | 7 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 2. Bedroom | ditto | First floor | One side | 23 0 | 16 2 | 7 5 | 2,707 3 | – | 6 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 3. Bedroom | Itch cases and bad legs and hand. | ditto | Both sides | 16 2 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 1,361 0 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |

CHELMSFORD UNION WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| Women's Infectious Hospital: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Bedroom | Venereal | Ground floor | Both sides | 16 1 | 10 0 | 8 4 | 1,295 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| No. 2. Bedroom | ditto | First floor | ditto | 16 1 | 10 0 | 8 4 | 1,295 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Female Fever Ward: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Bed and day-room | Itch case | Ground floor | One side | 19 8 | 14 2 | 8 9 | 2,339 0 | – | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Small-pox Hospital: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Day-room | None | Ground floor | Both sides | 16 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 1,680 0 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| No. 1. Bedroom | ditto | ditto | ditto | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 3,200 0 | – | 6 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 2. Bedroom | ditto | First floor | ditto | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 3,200 0 | – | 6 | – | 1 | 3 |
| No. 2. Day-room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 16 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 1,680 0 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Lying-in Ward | Women delivered and children. | First floor | Both sides | 12 8 | 16 1 | 7 10 | 2,855 3 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Chelmsford Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after Visits on the 6th and 7th November 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes; though the dormitories of the girls seem rather too full.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is a large infirmary; detached foul wards for males and females; a paid superintending nurse, and a recently erected fever hospital; but the infirmary and male foul ward are quite full already (the day-room of the foul ward too full), and the female foul ward is not a satisfactory place.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The female receiving ward is always in good order. The male receiving ward, owing to its being partly occupied by the porter's assistants, is never tidy.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

The male vagrant ward is large but comfortless; the women's very good.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s, 5, duly observed?

I suspect not. The master is glad to get rid of the vagrants as soon as possible.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Only once a month.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No; but the questions are never answered in detail.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No such entry has been made for two years. There are at present six harmless inmates of unsound mind in the workhouse, but the visiting committee has omitted to make, or at least to record, any examination of them since the 16th of April last. I have drawn attention to such omission.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes; but as the accommodation in this workhouse, and especially that of the hospital infirmary and foul wards, been limited, in accordance with the regulations which have been for some time past in force.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The sanitary condition of the workhouse is tolerably good upon the whole, but there are two cases of typhus fever (children) doing well in the hospital, and there is a very long list of ordinary cases of sickness and infirmity. The health of the union generally is at present good; there has been only one case of cholera in it.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The cattle plague appears to be dormant at the present time.

(signed) *John Walsham*,
Poor Law Inspector.

7 November 1866.

## CHELTENHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.*

### Observations.

Cheltenham Union Workhouse.

Mr. Graves and I visited this workhouse on 13th November 1866.

It has been built somewhat upon the radiating system, with five radii proceeding from a centre; but the central portion is not (as in many other workhouses built upon this system) occupied by the master and matron, with the windows so placed that those officers might inspect each yard at pleasure. It is about 24 years old; but certain portions, as, for example, the detached infectious buildings, have been very recently erected. The plot of ground upon which it stands is somewhat restricted, and the yards are somewhat small.

The wards are single throughout, and, with very few exceptions, there are external windows on both sides; the exceptions being the female venereal ward, and one of the female infectious wards. The windows are for the most part placed somewhat high, and they swing open in one piece from the centre. The wards are only moderately large, but they are generally light and cheerful.

There is not a separate infirmary, but there are separate sick wards for both sexes, and those for the women occupy two parts of the building. There are separate infectious wards for each sex, to be occupied by fever, small-pox, and itch cases, but two classes of cases are not placed in the same ward at one time. There is a separate venereal ward for women. The sick girls have a separate ward; but the boys, when ill, are placed with adults. There is a good lying-in ward.

The bedsteads are of iron, with the ordinary iron laths. The beds consist of flock, except for the dirty and venereal cases, to whom cut straw is supplied. There are not any mattrasses except in the lying-in wards. There are chairs, but mostly old ones, in the wards, with an occasional looking-glass, screens, nightstools, tables, and a very few cupboards. There are Bibles, and a few illustrated periodicals, which have been given by the chairman and medical officer. There is a fracture bed, and there are also water beds, and other medical appliances. There are scarcely any prints, but there are Scripture phrases.

Waterclosets are found on the different floors, but on the men's side there is only one to all the sick rooms, and paper is not provided. The position of the window directs the current inwards.

The system of ventilation in the sick wards is almost restricted to the fireplaces and the windows, and the latter open almost immediately above the heads of the patients. There are a few of Sir John Walsham's tubes, and in the new fever wards there are large gratings in the ceilings; but in the old fever wards, the venereal ward, and many others, there are not any ventilators.

There is one paid nurse, and she has charge of the ordinary sick wards for women, as also the female venereal ward, and the lying-in ward, whilst a male pauper is the nurse on the men's side, and the paid officers for tramps have charge of the infectious wards. The paid nurse has about 12 to 20 cases under her care, and does not always give each dose of medicines and stimulants even to the females.

I had not the advantage of meeting the medical officer at the inspection; but subsequently I learnt from him that the Guardians provide all drugs, and a dispenser, and pay the medical officer 45 *l.* a-year, besides 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for each midwifery case. He attends daily, and devotes about an hour and a-half per day to his duties. He is not satisfied with the sanitary arrangements of the workhouse. Some of the wards are over-crowded, and the temperature of one of the wards is unduly increased by a boiler, which is placed underneath. There are also bugs in that, and perhaps other wards. There are not any fixed baths, neither is hot water distributed throughout the building. There are, however, portable baths, and there will soon be all the medical appliances which he thinks necessary. The nursing arrangements are not satisfactory, since there should be a paid nurse for the men. The present unpaid male nurse is very efficient. The ventilation is not unsatisfactory.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are placed therein.

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* A more detailed report upon this workhouse has been more recently made by Mr. Graves and Dr. Smith.

24th November 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 199 | 136 | 335 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 111 | 21 | 132 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 65 | 7 | 72 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft in.* | | | | | |
| (A) - - - | Acute (female) - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 19 7 | 16 4 | 9 5 | 2,926 | 319 | 6 | - - | 1 |
| (B) - - - | Acute (female) - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 21 4 | 20 4 | 9 5 | 3,990 | 433 | 7 | - - | 1 |
| (C) - - - | Children (night) | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 20 0 | 19 11 | 9 4 | 3,800 | 400 | 2 | 6 for children. | 1 |
| (D) - - - | Children (night and day). | - ditto - | Yes - - | 19 0 | 16 0 | 9 5 | 2,969? | 304 | 2 | 2 for children. | 1 |
| (E) - - | Acute (men) - | Ground floor - | Yes - - - | 29 1 | 16 0 | 9 7 | 4,445 | 464 | 7 | - - | 1 |
| (F) - - - | Acute and venereal (men). | First floor - | Yes - - - | 12 0 | 14 6 | 8 10 | 1,556 | 174 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| (G) - - - | Acute (men) - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 49 9 | 16 6 | 9 0 | 7,288 | 820 | 15 | - - | 2 |
| (H) - - - | Bedridden (men) | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 29 0 | 16 6 | 10 4 | 4,960 | 478 | 10 | - - | 1 |
| (I) - - - | Venereal (female) | Ground floor - | One side - - | 18 3 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 2,186 | 219 | 4 | - - | 1 |
| (J) - - - | Bedridden (female). | First floor - | Yes - - - | 28 0 | 13 0 | 9 6 | 3,593 | 364 | 8 | - - | 1 |
| (K) - - - | Acute (female) - | - ditto - | Yes - - - | 24 0 | 13 0 | 9 6 | 3,037 | 312 | 6 | - - | 1 |
| (L) - - - | Lying-in - - | Second floor - | Yes - - - | 39 10½ | 16 7 | 8 10 | 5,831 | 660 | 8 | - - | 2 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Cheltenham Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 7th June 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally adequate in size, but is sometimes crowded in parts. It would be more convenient if the children were removed to a separate building; but many fruitless attempts have been made to induce the Guardians to erect detached school buildings.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes, generally. The Guardians, last year, erected new foul and infectious wards. There are 98 names, out of 302, on the workhouse medical relief book, mostly chronic cases.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are two pretty good receiving wards which, though small, have been found generally sufficient in size. They are in a proper state.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective; and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

In addition to my Report on the relief of tramps in this union, made after my visit to the workhouse on the 15th February 1866, I have now to state as follows: It is believed by the clerk and the master that no resolution under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, is in force in this workhouse, but adult male tramps are required to do stone-breaking for two hours in the morning, as a condition of receiving breakfast. Besides the allowance of bread, children have a little gruel; and gruel is also given to persons who appear to require it from feebleness or illness. The police keep a tramp-book, from which they send an extract in a sheet, once a quarter, to the Guardians. There is a tramp-master at the workhouse (Thomas Perry) who sees the vagrants in and out, and keeps a vagrant relief book, with the following headings: Date of Admission,

Cheltenham Union Workhouse.

sion, Time when admitted, Name, Age, Males, Females, Children under 16, Where from, Whither going, Date of Discharge, Time when Discharged, Bread given, Supper, Breakfast.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes; there are entries almost weekly, but the answers to questions in the visitors' book are not always entered in detail.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

No entry.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

No marked change. In-door pauperism has somewhat diminished, and out-door paupers are rather more numerous than they were at the corresponding time of last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The workhouse medical officer, Dr. Henry Bird, gave notice of resignation, being about to leave Cheltenham. The workhouse had been whitewashed, and the woodwork had been painted since my last previous visit. The house was well ventilated, and very clean.

(signed) *John T. Graves,*
Poor Law Inspector.

7 June 1866.

## CHESTERTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Chesterton Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 8th March 1867.

It is the workhouse of an union of rural parishes, and is situate on the borders of the city of Cambridge.

The locality is flat, but it is said that the drainage is good, and by sinking wells to a greater depth than formerly, a good and plentiful supply of water has been obtained. Cholera was imported into the workhouse at the former visitation of that epidemic, and caused the death of three men who attended upon the case, and of two women who washed the linen.

The workhouse is built of brick, and of three stories, and was erected soon after the establishment of the present poor law. The present master and matron have held their offices from that period about thirty years.

The plan of the workhouse is that of a Maltese cross, with the apartments of the officers at the centre, and for the most part it is of one room in depth, and with windows on both sides. It is not nearly half full.

There is not a detached infirmary, but four sick wards have been appropriated in the main building on each side, and there is a small one-storied room in the yard for infectious cases.

At present two rooms are used by the sick on each side. On the male side, one of these has been built at the end of the other, so that windows, which were formerly at the outside, are now in the inside. These rooms have therefore windows on one side only, and the latter, which is the least cheerful ward is devoted chiefly to bad leg cases, and to such others as are able to rise during the day and occupy the adjoining room. There is not a fireplace in it. Similarly one of the wards on the women's side has not a fireplace, and yet I found persons lying in it during the day, whilst there is a fireplace in the adjoining room. In this ward, however, there are windows on two sides.

The lying-in ward is placed in another part of the main building, and has three wide beds in it.

The rooms over these wards are occupied by fever and itch cases in women, but not more than three or four cases of fever have been admitted yearly, and the disease has never been known to spread. Small-pox has been brought into the workhouse about three times during thirty years, and the cases were placed in separate wards.

The men's itch and foul ward is separate from the workhouse, and has windows on one side. It is built into the roof. Male fever cases, when they occur, are placed in the new empty ward over the present sick ward.

Chesterton Union Workhouse.

There are not any waterclosets or earth closets in connection with any part of the sick wards, except one near to the lying-in ward, and all these conveniences are placed on the outside. There are no fixed lavatories or baths for the sick, but there is a movable bath.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths, and the beds are of flock, without mattrasses. The counterpanes are woollen, and some (Crimean rugs) on the women's side are very neat and cheerful.

There are benches with backs, a very few chairs and arm chairs, night-stools, table, lockers, separate urinals, tub and basin for washing, roller towels, cupboards, and spectacles, but there are no prints, illustrated periodicals, library, games, water-bed, air cushions, waterproof sheeting, rocking chair, &c., and in general the furniture is old.

The ventilation is effected by Sir John Walsham's tubes, and by a few iron gratings. Where the wards are built together, as on the men's side, it will be very difficult to obtain good ventilation when the wards are tolerably well filled.

There is a paid nurse, who also acts as assistant matron, and in fact devotes the greater part of her time to the latter duty. The matron however assists her in taking charge of the sick, but it may be questioned whether this divided action is wise. She gives each dose of medicines and stimulants.

I had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer, but I was informed that he attends for about half an hour, about three times a week on the average, but often his visits are more frequent. His salary for the workhouse and the village is 50 *l.*, and he finds all the drugs.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds, which are, and should be, placed therein.

6th of April 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 4 | 5 | 9 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Mens' ward - No. 83 | Debility - - | First story - | Two one side - | 25 0 | 15 6 | 10 0 | 3,875 | 387½ | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| Ditto - - No. 84 | - ditto - - | Second story - | - ditto - - | 14 6 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 2,436 | 304½ | 9 | - | - | 4 |
| Ditto - - No. 86 | - ditto - - | First story - | - ditto - - | 26 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 2,912 | 364 | 10 | - | 1 | - |
| Ditto - - No. 87 | - ditto - - | Second story - | - ditto - - | 14 6 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 3,045 | 304½ | 9 | - | - | - |
| Infectious ward - - | - - - | First floor - | One one side - | 17 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 2,142 | 238 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Womens' ward - No. 64 | - ditto - - | First story - | Three one side - | 27 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 4,320 | 432 | - | 4 | 1 | - |
| Ditto - - No. 65 | - ditto - - | - ditto - | Two each side - | 20 6 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 3,280 | 328 | - | 6 | - | - |
| Lying-in ward - No. 106 | - - - | - ditto - | Three; 2 one side | 20 0 | 16 9 | 10 0 | 3,350 | 335 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Infectious ward - No. 109 | - - - | Second story - | - ditto - - | 20 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 3,000 | 300 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Ditto - - No. 110 | - - - | - ditto - | Two one side - | 12 10 | 12 4 | 9 6 | 1,503 | 158 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Extract from Report of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after Visits on the 26th day of February, and the 13th and 14th days of March 1867.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes, in respect of size, but its internal arrangements are not good.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is no detached hospital, but there are very fair sick wards, and a paid nurse, as well as one infectious ward at the top of the house.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are no receiving wards, nor have there ever been any. I cannot, however, discover that any mischief has arisen by the introduction into the body of the house of contagious diseases.

Are

Chesterton Union Workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes; but compare answer to this query in my last report.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes, and vagrants applying here still continue very few in number.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes, monthly.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No, but the answers are rarely given in detail.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Mr. Forster examined the seven harmless inmates of unsound mind now in the workhouse on the 22nd February last, and reported them to be properly cared for. The Guardians have not signed the visitors' book since the 12th April last, though they see the imbeciles regularly.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The sanitary condition of the workhouse, and generally of the union also, is at present good, and with reference to the answer to this query in my last report, I have to state, first, that the supply of water has now been rendered abundant and pure; and, second, that the mystery of the outbreak of cholera in August appears to have been cleared up. A tramp from Thetford had been in the vagrant ward a few days previously to the old man Wilkinson (who attended to him) being struck down, and this tramp seems to have died of cholera at another workhouse shortly afterwards. The number of workhouse inmates, and the amount of out-relief, is higher than at this time last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
I was present to-day at the election of medical officers, when, after an exciting contest, Mr. Arnold, the resident practitioner of Waterbeach, was elected, owing, I have no doubt, to my presence.

(signed) *John Walsham,*
14 March 1867. Poor Law Inspector.

## DARTFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Dartford Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 9th March 1867.
It is situate in the higher part of Dartford, and partly under the side of a high chalk hill, which interferes somewhat with the free circulation of air around it.
It has been enlarged in various parts from time to time, and now presents a want of uniformity in plan, and disproportion between the various buildings and some of the offices; as, for example, the kitchen.
The main building is in the form of a T, the first limb of which is occupied by the master's apartments and offices, and the transverse one by wards which are placed side by side, and have windows on one side only. There is also a large detached building occupying the front of the workhouse, and containing many of the ordinary inmates, as well as the ward for the lying-in cases.
The ordinary sick are placed in two separate buildings, which extend from the transverse limb of the main building on each side and proceed towards the front. The wards for sick females are on the first floor of one of these, and are two in number. They are built into the roof, and have windows on one side only.
On the men's side there is one ward on the ground floor which is occupied by dirty cases, and two others on each of the two higher floors, and all have windows on two sides, except that on the ground floor.
There is also a foul ward on the first floor in an adjoining building, with windows on one side and gratings on the other.
The venereal cases occur amongst females chiefly, and are placed in a room above the lying-in ward in the body of the workhouse. Itch cases are placed in the fever ward.
There are two fever wards in a one-storied building, placed at a great distance from the workhouse. There are windows on both sides, and the wards are constructed partly in the roof. About 12 cases of fever have been admitted within five years.
There are not separate wards for sick children.
There are no waterclosets in connection with any of the sick wards, except on the upper floor on the male side, the foul ward, and in the fever ward, where there are in each two

Dartford Union Workhouse.

dark ones. There are no fixed baths for the use of the sick, neither are there any lavatories, but there are small washing-up places. Hot water is not distributed.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths. Mattrasses of sea-weed are provided, and the beds are of flock. There are cotton counterpanes, chairs, night-stools, tables, pottery plates, and mugs, movable baths, mackintosh sheeting, blinds, thermometer, clock, gas, lockers or stools, open stoves instead of fireplace in some rooms, separate urinals, spittoons, screens, foot and chest warmers, &c., but there are not bedsteads with racks or fracture beds, prints, illustrated periodicals, library, water-bed, air cushions, rocking chair, &c. The furniture is in general old, and might be improved and increased.

The ventilation is effected by ventilators in the ceiling, Sir John Walsham's tubes, and by gratings in the walls, defended by a V shaped wooden protector, but it is defective in many of the rooms. Some of the wards smell very close. The windows in some of the wards open in one piece, on a central pin.

There is not a paid nurse.

I had the advantage of a conference with the medical officer. He attends at the workhouse at a fixed hour every morning, and devotes about an hour and a half to his duties. His salary is 65 *l.* per year, and he finds all drugs except cod-liver oil; but he is of opinion that the Guardians should provide the drugs and a dispenser.

There is not sufficient room for the sick, and particularly on the male side, and the different sick wards are too much scattered about to render them convenient to the officers. The accommodation is not satisfactory, and the infectious wards are too distant from the main building. The ventilation is not good. Various medical appliances are needed.

I do not doubt that a complete re-arrangement of the sick wards is needed, and that it would be very advantageous if they were all consolidated, and proper paid nurses appointed. Many improvements are required.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

---

20th April 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 152 | 75 | 227 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 38 | 2 | 40 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 114 | 73 | 187 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Feet.* | *Feet.* | *Feet.* | | | | | | |
| 1 Men's - - | Infirm and epileptic affections. | Ground floor - | One side - - | 20 | 15 | 8 | 2,400 | 300 | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| 2 „ - - | Infirm and chest - | Second floor - | Both sides - | 16 | 15 | 9 | 2,227 | 240 | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| 3 „ - - | Infirm and asthmatic. | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 35 | 15 | 9 | 4,725 | 525 | 9 | – | 2 | – |
| 4 „ - - | Surgical - - | Third floor - | - ditto - - | 35 | 15 | 9 | 4,725 | 525 | 9 | – | 2 | – |
| 5 „ - - | ditto - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 16 | 15 | 9 | 2,227 | 240 | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| 1 Women's - | Infirm and paralytic. | Second floor - | One side - - | 35 | 15 | 9 | 4,725 | 525 | 9 | – | 2 | – |
| 2 „ - - | Infirm and surgical | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 26 | 15 | 9 | 3,510 | 390 | 7 | – | 2 | – |
| 7 Foul Ward - | Itch, &c. - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 17 | 15 | 8 | 2,356 | 255 | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Fever Hospital: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 - - | Small-pox - - | Ground floor - | Both sides - | 21 | 16 | 10 | 3,546 | 336 | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| 23 - - | - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 21 | 16 | 10 | 3,546 | 336 | 8 | – | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after a Visit on the 28th December 1866.

Dartford Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

In respect of size, it is generally adequate, but the number of old and infirm men (being very greatly in excess of every other class) renders their ward crowded, whilst the other wards, especially on the female side, are comparatively empty. I have requested the Guardians to consider, by means of a committee, if the unoccupied rooms may not be utilised to the relief of the more crowded wards, without real detriment to classification.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is a small detached fever house which has done good service. Sick rooms for the school children, and sick wards for men and women, but no paid nurse, the men's sick ward being very inconveniently arranged, and too crowded.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The men's receiving ward, a good room, but quite in the body of the house, was in a proper state, and so would have been the women's receiving ward, which corresponds to that of the men, had it been restricted to its proper uses. I drew attention to the fact.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are vagrant wards which are alleged to be sufficient, notwithstanding there have been as many as 50 or 60 in them at once during the hop-picking season; but they are unsatisfactory places, the three rooms generally used being small, the windows of the men's two rooms unglazed though shuttered, the privy in the adjoining stable-yard, and the vagrants locked in at night, without the means of obtaining help if taken ill. I have drawn attention to the latter fact.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Once a month.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No such entry has been made since May 1865. There are at present eight harmless inmates of unsound mind in the workhouse, with a paralysed idiot infant just admitted, who is likely to become very troublesome. The last examination of the visiting committee was on the 19th October.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes, as far as the total number is concerned, but not as regards particular wards. Be so good as to let me have the late correspondence on the subject, as something should be done, whether the vexed question of cubical space has or has not been settled.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The sanitary condition of the workhouse is very good. There are only 36 cases on the medical officer's list, and they are mostly cases of senile infirmity. In the union generally the public health appears to be satisfactory, except in the parish of Sutton, where small-pox has broken out. The number of workhouse inmates is lower than at this time last year, the amount of out-relief being rather higher.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

1. With reference to the answer to query, Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient? I advised the appointment of a paid nurse in March last, and have repeated the advice more strongly to-day. The men are attended by male, the women by female pauper nurses, who are said to be efficient.

2. The notices as to complaints by inmates have not been hung up, but the master believes the clerk has taken upon himself to order them; respecting which the Board should, I think, write, if the mere recommendatory character of the letter respecting complaints of inmates does not indispose them from doing so.

3. There is no cattle plague in the union, and there was only one case of cholera in the workhouse, brought in from without. It proved fatal, but the disease did not spread, nor was it epidemic in the union.

(signed) *John Walsham*,
Poor Law Inspector.

28 December 1866.

## DERBY UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Derby Union Workhouse.

Mr. Cane and I visited this workhouse on 2nd March 1867.

It was built soon after the present Poor Law system was established, and is in the form of a T. There is a very narrow passage running through from the front entrance to the officers' apartments, which are placed at the junction of the two lines of the T, and on either hand are day-rooms and offices. Windows look from the rooms into this passage. There is not a similar passage in the cross building, but the wards are built side by side.

The officers' sitting room is octagonal in shape, and until recently looked into the garden, and gave the officers the means of supervising the inmates in their yards; but the infirmary has now been built in the central line, continuous with the passage just referred to, and the officers' rooms have been darkened, and the position of them rendered less convenient.

The infirmary consists of a newly erected building attached to the back of the workhouse, but separated by a door way, and by the nurses' and other small apartments. It consists of two very large wards, having an imperfect spinal partition which permits two rows of beds on either side. The lower one is used by the men, and the upper one by the women. There are windows on both sides, and as the rooms are very wide and lofty, they are light and cheerful. There is a narrow passage leading from the main building to these wards, and another at right angles, which communicates with the yard at one end, and with the staircase at the other. At the opposite end of the wards there is a small day-room with windows on the side and end, and adjoining are a good bath room with fixed bath, having hot and cold water and cupboards, and two waterclosets, which have the disadvantage of allowing the current of air to come into the ward. On the first floor there is in addition to the above another watercloset, a lying-in ward with four beds, a nurse's bed and sitting room, &c.

There is an air of comfort about the wards. The bedsteads are of iron, and the beds of chaff. The bed coverings are good and sufficient. There are very excellent lockers placed between the beds, which are intended for the use of two persons, and have two cupboards with doors, and are of sufficient height to be used also as a table. There are also chairs, ordinary urinals, cupboard for urinals, male urinals, hot-water bottles, screens, excellent prints, a few religious books and illustrated papers, mackintosh sheeting, thermometers, coloured blinds, bed cards, medicine measures, cocoa-fibre matting on the floor, coal boxes covered and used as settees, and night stools. There are lavatories, and a zinc bowl with roller towels are used in the wards.

There are not any mattresses or cocoa-fibre matting upon the bedsteads, fracture bedsteads, bedsteads with racks, water or air beds, air cushions, or waterproof sheeting with funnels, and the sick and convalescent use pewter plates or trenchers, and tin mugs.

There is not a rocking-chair in the lying-in ward. Usually the number of patients in that ward at one time does not exceed two or three, but on one occasion there were four, and as a further bed was wanted a case was removed after 12 days into the ordinary wards.

There is not much classification of ordinary cases. Young children and girls are placed when ill with the women, and boys with the men, and offensive cases, if any, are placed in ordinary wards.

There are two wards in a one-storied building at the front of the workhouse in which itch cases are placed, and they have windows on one or both sides.

There is also a detached and newly built one-storied fever building, constructed upon very defective principles. There is a ward for each sex, and between the two is a very small waiting or nurse's room, a sink and a watercloset, and hence the window is on one side of each room only. There is a passage running along the front side of the building, which gives access to the two wards. The window of the watercloset allows the current of air to enter the room. There is no fixed bath.

There are no special ventilators in the infirmary or fever wards, except large openings over the doors, which may be closed with shutters, and are usually closed at night. There is an inclosed corridor just within the room in the infirmary, which at night is also entirely covered in. There are no air-brick ventilators in the fever building, and the skylights do not open; but there are two tubes which go through the roof, and are covered with a cowl. A similar one, on Watson's principle, which may be closed at the bottom, is also placed on the staircase of the infirmary.

There are air bricks in the women's itch ward which are closed by shutters, and there are also fixed baths and water-closets in each of those rooms.

The ventilation of the fever ward is exceedingly defective, and the construction of the building requires a radical change. That of the infirmary should be improved.

There

Derby Union Workhouse.

There are two nurses, one of whom is assistant to the other, who have apartments in the infirmary. There is a pauper nurse in the fever wards, and she complained much that she had only the ordinary house food, not even tea and butter, although she had to sit up much of every night, as well as to have charge of the fever ward by day.

There was a fever case in the female ward, and several children with skin disease occupied the male ward.

The paid nurses give each dose of medicines and stimulants.

Cleanliness was almost universal; but, as is usual, the beds in the itch wards were dirty, and sheets were not used.

We had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer, but we were informed that he attends from an hour and a half to two hours daily, and goes through every sick ward. The Guardians provide all the drugs, and he receives 75*l.* yearly. He attends the lying-in cases.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are, and should be, placed therein.

---

2nd March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 192 | 113 | 305 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 47 | 5 | 52 |
| Number of them on for dietary only (that is, without any extras). | 31 | 1 | 32 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick ward* | Male sick paupers. | First, or ground floor. | Six, viz.: three on each side. | 44 0 | 37 0 | 13 0 | 21,164 | 1,628 | 27 | – | 3 | – |
| Men's convalescent ward. | ditto | ditto | Three, viz.: two on one side, and one at end. | 24 0 | 15 2 | 12 10 | 4,671⅓ | 364 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Women's sick ward.* | Female sick paupers. | Second floor | Six, viz.: three on each side. | 44 0 | 37 0 | 12 8 | 20,621⅓ | 1,628 | 28 | – | 3 | – |
| Women's convalescent ward. | ditto | ditto | Three, viz.: two on one side, and one at end. | 24 0 | 15 2 | 12 8 | 4,610⅔ | 364 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Lying-in ward | Lying-in women | ditto | Two on one side | 22 0 | 12 4 | 12 7 | 3,414·3⅓ | 271⅓ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Men's fever ward | Male infectious cases. | First floor | One on one side | 21 0 | 12 0 | 14 6 | 3,654 | 252 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Women's fever ward. | Female infectious cases. | ditto | ditto | 21 0 | 12 0 | 14 6 | 3,654 | 252 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Men's itch ward | Male itch patients. | ditto | Two on one side | 18 6 | 14 0 | 10 3 | 2,654¾ | 259 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Women's itch ward | Female itch patients. | ditto | Two, viz.: one on each side. | 18 6 | 15 0 | 10 6 | 2,913·9 | 277·6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 or 4 |

* Each room is divided in the centre by a wooden partition, and contains four rows of beds.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Derby Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Richard Basil Cane*, Esq., after a Visit on Wednesday the 15th day of August 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I doubt much whether this workhouse, even when the alterations and additions in progress are completed, will be fully adequate to the wants of the union.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There is now proper provision for the sick, and also for infectious cases arising in the workhouse, although the new fever wards have not yet been fitted up.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The receiving wards are being altered, and are so much affected by the building going on that they are not, and cannot be, expected to be in good order at the present time.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There is accommodation for 30 male and for six female vagrants, which is considered to be sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, sect. 5, duly observed?

The men break stones (the women are not employed), and in return are supplied with bread and porridge night and morning. Paupers of this class are admitted by orders of the police.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Not "once at least in every week," as is required by the regulations, nor very frequently either, judging from the entries in the visitors' book. The committe, however, I was told, visit more frequently than they formerly did.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

No visit has been paid by a Commissioner in Lunacy since the present master was appointed a year and a half ago.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has, although in the absence of the weekly returns I am unable to state positively that it has been observed. Present number 256.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

This is my first visit.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The new hospital does not admit of complete classification of cases. The separation is nearly limited to the sexes. The wards are occupied by cases of active disease, accidents, insane and idiotic cases, and by cases of infirmity, arising mainly from old age and from natural decay. There is, however, a lying-in ward and fever wards. An "itch ward" is also being constructed.

It is much to be regretted that the Guardians instead of expending a large sum in altering and enlarging this workhouse, did not resolve to build a new one entirely. The rapid increase of the town must, if it goes on, soon render the present house too small. Its original faulty construction does not admit of effective classification, and thorough ventilation is hardly possible from the same cause.

(signed) *Richard Basil Cane*,
Poor Law Inspector.

18 August 1866.

## DEVONPORT WORKHOUSE (STOKE DAMERELL PARISH).

### Observations.

Devonport Workhouse (Stoke Damerell Parish).

Mr. Gulson and I visited the infirmary of this workhouse on 26th of July 1866.

The workhouse is a new one and admirably situate. There is a detached infirmary constructed with a side corridor, and having external windows on one or two sides of the wards. The wards themselves are large, light, airy, and in general very excellent.

Besides the wards for the general sick, there are two sick nurseries and venereal wards, into which itch cases are also exceptionally admitted. There are not any separately appropriated fever wards, and consequently these cases are most rarely admitted. No case of small-pox has occurred in five years, but there is a room in which such might be placed. There is a foul ward, but offensive cases are usually placed in a separate ward. Amongst the general sick wards, one is more particularly devoted to surgical and another to medical cases, but the distinction is not strictly maintained. There is a warming, and, in fact, a cooking kitchen in the infirmary. The waterclosets are placed at the ends of the building, and there are 11 of them in the infirmary. There are movable but not fixed baths. There are also waterclosets (not privies) in the yards. The yards are of broken stone, and adorned with flower beds.

The bedsteads are of iron, and a majority have a rigid iron bottom, and are only two feet three inches wide, and are known as Crimean bedsteads. Some are of wood, and very low, for the use of imbeciles. There are also beds for fractures, but none of the bedsteads have a rack to raise the head only. There are not mattrasses of any kind. The beds are very generally of flock, but some are of feathers, and a few of straw; the beds are somewhat thin and the flock not very well picked. There are night-stools, chairs, screens, tables, brown pottery urinals, a few books and illustrated periodicals, little stools, towels, wash-hand basins, and slippers in each ward. Tin plates and tin pannikins are used for the sick. There are not any benches with backs, or any flannel gowns.

There is not a padded room.

The ventilation is effected chiefly by the windows and fireplaces. There are ventilators in the floor, but so small as not to exert much influence. There are also large panes of perforated zinc over each door leading from the corridor, and a lattice work in the corridor allows free ventilation from end to end. The wards were in general sweet, but one or two were close.

There is but one paid nurse for about 120 patients, and although the matron visits the hospital daily, the whole management really devolves upon the nurse. She has the charge of all the sick as well as of the general arrangements of the wards, and attends about 20 midwifery cases yearly. She cannot administer all the medicines and stimulants herself, but the stimulants are served out by the matron in small bottles for the use of each patient. She receives 16 *l.* per year and double rations. About 15 cases require attention in the night, and for that purpose watchers sit up all night, and call the paid nurse when needful. Other paid day and night nurses are required.

The medical officer is satisfied with the space, ventilation, general sanitary arrangements and nursing, and he does not think that any change in the system of night nursing is necessary. All extras and medical appliances ordered by him are readily provided. The cases do as well here as in an hospital or in any other place. Epidemics never arise, but he never keeps a ward full of the class who constantly keep their beds. He does not, however, desire to separate fever cases. His salary is 120 *l.* per year, and he finds all drugs except cod-liver oil. He is not dissatisfied, and does not care that the Guardians should provide all the drugs required at the workhouse. There are not any bed-sores in this workhouse.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the several wards, and the number of beds which are and ought to be placed there.

28 September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 302 | 115 | 417 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 106 | 9 | 115 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 104 | 9 | 113 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| 24 | Male surgical fracture ward | Ground | On three sides | 20 3 | 20 5 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,272 10<br>177 8 | 422 | 6 | – | 1 | Each ward has accommodation for five to seven cases. |
| 25 | Male lunatic | ditto | ditto | 20 4 | 20 4 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,168 4<br>173 7 | 419 | 4 | – | 1 | |
| 26 | Medical | ditto | On one side | 21 5 | 18 2 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,020 4<br>114 2 | 399 | 7 | – | 1 | |
| 27 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 8 | 18 2 | 10 5<br>Reeess | 4,100 1<br>99 8 | 404 | 6 | – | 1 | |
| 28 | Female medical | ditto | ditto | 21 4 | 18 0 | 10 4<br>Recess | 3,968 0<br>103 4 | 391 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 29 | Female fracture and surgical | ditto | ditto | 21 6 | 17 11 | 10 4<br>Recess | 3,980 5<br>107 0 | 385 | 7 | – | 1 | |
| 30 | Female lunatic | ditto | On three sides | 20 2 | 20 4 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,237 2<br>165 6 | 412 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 31 | Female venereal or lock ward. | ditto | ditto | 20 4 | 20 3 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,254 9<br>159 7 | 419 | 9 | – | 1 | |
| 42 | Ditto ditto | First floor | ditto | 21 0 | 20 6 | 10 5<br>Recess | 4,484 4<br>144 8 | 439½ | 9 | – | 1 | |
| 41 | Female general | ditto | ditto | 20 9 | 21 0 | 10 5<br>Recess | 4,539 0<br>162 0 | 442¼ | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 40 | Ditto | ditto | On one side | 21 9 | 18 3 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,101 8<br>81 10 | 406 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 39 | Ditto | dltto | ditto | 21 6 | 18 4 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,073 0<br>80 0 | 406¾ | 9 | – | 1 | |
| 38 (*a*) | Lying-in ward | ditto | ditto | 18 4 | 16 4 | 10 4<br>Recess | 2,994 3<br>76 10 | 285½ | 4 | – | 1 | |
| 37 (*b*) | Ditto | ditto | On two sides | 17 4 | 15 10 | 10 4<br>Recess | 2,835 11<br>138 10 | 284 | 3 | – | 1 | |
| 36 | Children's general | ditto | On one side | 16 0 | 18 4 | 10 4<br>Recess | 3,031 4<br>70 8 | 297 | 7 | – | 1 | |
| 35 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 4 | 18 6 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,078 2<br>72 4 | 403 | 9 | – | 1 | |
| 34 | Men's general | ditto | ditto | 22 0 | 18 5 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,186 8<br>71 4 | 414 | 7 | – | 1 | |
| 33 | Ditto | ditto | On three sides | 20 6 | 20 10 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,413 2<br>143 7 | 456 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 32 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 0 | 20 9 | 10 4<br>Recess | 4,502 9<br>153 10 | 442¼ | 6 | – | 1 | |
| Infectious | Small-pox, &c. | On ground floor. | On one end | 14 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 1,848 0 | 178 | 2 | – | 1 | |
| Central | Occasional separation of cases. | ditto | On two sides above | 15 2 | 15 2 | 13 0 | 2,925 0 | 243 | 2 | – | 1 | |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Devonport Workhouse (Stoke Damerell Parish).

EXTRACT from REPORT of Mr. *Gulson*, after a Visit on the 27th March 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

2 April 1866. (signed) *E. Gulson*, Poor Law Inspector.

## DUDLEY UNION WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Dudley Union Workhouse.

MR. GRAVES and I visited this workhouse on 16th March 1867.

It has been built about eight years, and occupies a very elevated site about two miles from Dudley.

The body of the workhouse is built with a central corridor, with the different floors placed so as to allow light and air to penetrate through them. There are also large openings from each of the wards into the corridor, which are closed with shutters. Hence there are external windows on one side only, whilst on the other there are openings which might be rendered equal to windows if the shutters were fixed somewhat open, or if windows with panes of perforated zinc or glass were placed in them.

The infirmary is situated in the rear of the main building, and is built in the form of an H, the central part being much longer than the transverse.

There is a passage along the side of the wards in the central part, and there are windows on one side only on the ground floor, but on both sides on the upper floor. The passage from the central part has a continuation into the wings, and there are also others,

Dudley Union Workhouse.

which pass right and left in those parts of the building. Nearly all the wards in the wings have windows on one side only, and those rooms are, for the most part, small, and very inconveniently formed for the arrangement of the beds.

The wards on the ground-floor, throughout, have windows on one side only, and are not cheerful. They have, moreover, brick floors, and doors with gangways leading along their sides, and must be cold, and not well fitted for the care of serious cases.

On the outer side of either wing are two rooms, which have a separate entrance from the yard, and are occupied, on the male side, by bad leg cases, and on the female side, by similar cases, and by venereal cases.

There is a detached fever hospital affording two rooms for each sex on two floors, and having suitable offices. As these rooms are built, side by side, there are not windows on the inner side. One of these wards, on the female side, was occupied by sick idiots.

Besides these there is an excellent suite of rooms over the detached schoolroom, consisting of five wards, three of which are occupied by aged and infirm women, and two by sick children with their mothers. They have windows on both sides, and are large, light, and cheerful.

There are also wards for the aged and infirm men in the body of the workhouse.

In general the best wards are those on the upper floor of the central part of the infirmary, and those over the schoolroom. Of the others, those on the ground floor are cold, and but few, if any, have such an arrangement of doors, gangways, and fireplaces as could render them good sick wards.

There are many imbeciles in this workhouse. Some are placed in the body of the workhouse, and are usefully employed. Others, and they are the greater number, occupy two dormitories and a day-room on each side of the house, whilst the sick imbeciles are placed in the ordinary wards, or in the fever wards, when not occupied by fever cases. One woman was lying in a sick ward with other serious cases, who by her moans and cries greatly disturbed the other inmates. Hence it is clear that more room is required for this class, that a better arrangement of the cases is needed, that the wards should be made much more cheerful, and that one lunatic, at least, should be taken to an asylum. There is not a padded room.

There is no attempt to isolate the serious cases as a whole, but they are mixed with others, and some occupy the cold ground-floor wards. Itch, fever and small-pox, venereal, bad leg, and children's cases are separated.

In any serious attempt to improve the infirmary, and to re-arrange the cases, it should be borne in mind, that, at present, the best wards in the workhouse are occupied by the aged and infirm.

The watercloset accommodation is neither very abundant, nor very good, but with attention it might probably suffice. There are sinks, with bowls, but no proper lavatories. There are only two baths for the whole infirmary cases, including the imbeciles, and tin baths in the fever wards. There is one movable hip-bath.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths throughout, and as they are three feet in width, they occupy a large part of the floor of the ordinary dormitories. Some of them in the adult wards are very short, and only fit for the use of children. There are not any with racks. There are not any mattrasses. The beds are of flock, and might, with advantage, be fuller. The counterpanes are old cotton ones, and the blankets were, so far as I saw, old.

There are tables, open cupboards, benches with and without backs, and a very few chairs; also screens, a few looking-glasses, two illustrated periodicals, iron wash-hand basins, chest-warmers, little pots for spittoons, separate urinals to each bed, a very few slippers, some Mackintosh sheeting, but without tubes; water-bed and air-cushions. Mackintosh sheeting is not used to the lying-in beds.

In general, there was a want of chairs and other furniture; and there was a lack of that air of comfort and convenience which should be found in sick wards.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

25th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 407 | 219 | 626 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 266 | 21 | 287 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 73 | – | 73 |

## RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Females: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | General diseases | Ground floor | One side | 24 0 | 16 9 | 10 0 | 4,020 | 402 | 6 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | Chest diseases | Second floor | Both sides | 24 0 | 16 6 | 9 9 | 3,861 | 396 | 9 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | Bad legs | Ground floor | One side | 17 4 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 2,946 | 294 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 4 | Lying-in | Second floor | ditto | 17 9 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 3,017 | 301 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| 4*a* | ditto | ditto | ditto | 13 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 1,798 | 179 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Paralysis | Ground floor | ditto | 17 0 | 16 4 | 10 0 | 2,776 | 277 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | Syphilis | Second floor | ditto | 17 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 2,745 | 289 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 1 Fever | Fever | ditto | ditto | 16 9 | 15 9 | 10 0 | 2,638 | 263 | 5 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 2 ditto | ditto | Ground floor | ditto | 16 9 | 15 9 | 10 0 | 2,638 | 263 | 5 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 1 Idiot | Insane | ditto | ditto | 15 9 | 12 4 | 10 3 | 1,991 | 194 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| 2 ditto | ditto | Second floor | Both sides | 27 6 | 17 9 | 10 0 | 4,881 | 488 | 16 | – | 1 | – |
| 3 ditto | ditto | ditto | One side | 15 6 | 17 9 | 9 7 | 2,636 | 275 | 9 | – | 1 | – |
| 1 Itch | Itch | Ground floor | ditto | 22 1 | 14 0 | 8 6 | 2,727 | 309 | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| 1 Children | Diseases of infancy | Third floor | Both sides | 18 9 | 14 7 | 9 10 | 2,492 | 253 | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| 2 ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 22 4 | 18 8 | 9 10 | 4,064 | 416 | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| 3 Infirmity | Infirmities of old age | ditto | ditto | 35 7 | 18 8 | 9 10 | 6,531 | 664 | 14 | – | 1 | 11 or 12 |
| 4 ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 26 1 | 23 10 | 9 10 | 6,112 | 621 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 5 ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 35 7 | 18 8 | 9 10 | 6,531 | 664 | 13 | – | 1 | 11 or 12 |
| Males: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | General diseases | Ground floor | One side | 24 0 | 16 9 | 10 0 | 4,020 | 402 | 6 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 2 | Rheumatism | Second floor | Both sides | 24 0 | 16 6 | 9 9 | 3,861 | 396 | 9 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 3 | Paralysis | Ground floor | One side | 17 4 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 2,946 | 294 | 6 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| 4 | Chest disease | Second floor | ditto | 17 9 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 3,017 | 301 | 7 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| 5 | Bad legs | Ground floor | ditto | 17 0 | 16 4 | 10 0 | 2,776 | 277 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| 6 | ditto | Second floor | ditto | 17 0 | 17 0 | 9 6 | 2,745 | 289 | 6 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| 1 Fever | Fever | ditto | ditto | 16 9 | 15 9 | 10 0 | 2,638 | 263 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 2 ditto | ditto | Ground floor | ditto | 16 9 | 15 9 | 10 0 | 2,638 | 263 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 1 Idiot | Insane | Second floor | Both sides | 18 10 | 17 9 | 10 0 | 3,342 | 334 | 11 | – | 1 | – |
| 2 ditto | ditto | ditto | One side | 13 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 1,798 | 179 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Venereal Ward | Syphilis | Ground floor | ditto | 15 9 | 12 4 | 10 3 | 1,991 | 194 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Itch ditto | Itch | Second floor | ditto | 15 9 | 17 6 | 10 0 | 2,756 | 275 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 or 5 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Dudley Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 4th May 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes, generally.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes. The alterations and enlargements made two years ago have worked well, and furnished sufficient accommodation for the sick. The workhouse medical officer is now satisfied with the provision for foul and infectious cases. The hospital part is detached from the other part of the workhouse.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are two vagrant wards, sufficient in size. The superintendent of police (H. Burton) is assistant relieving officer for tramps, without salary, and his clerk (named Prince) gives orders of admission to the workhouse, with printed signature, after entering in a tramp book minute particulars of each case. Females and grown children have 5 oz. of bread and about 1½ pint of gruel night and morning. Women pick 1 lb. of oakum, and most of them stay to do it. Men have no food at night, and 5 oz. of bread and 1½ pint of gruel in the morning, if they pick the prescribed 1 lb. of oakum, which most of them do. The sleeping accommodation consists of separate beds of straw, in ticks, laid on a wooden platform, and provided with rugs. Women's clothes are dried; and in wet weather a fire is lighted in the open fire-place in the male tramp ward. The female tramp ward is warmed by a covered stove. The wards have brick floors.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes. On the second Tuesday in each month, the visiting committee now regularly inspect the workhouses at Sedgley.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, orothe r report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report. An insane man is about to be removed to an asylum to-morrow.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes. The maximum has not reached 600 during the last winter.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

No marked change. The number of paupers (in-door and out-door) has lately been rather less than it was at the corresponding time of last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the guardians.

Attached is an account of this workhouse, recently inserted in the "Dudley Guardian."

(signed) *John T. Graves*,
Poor Law Inspector.

9 May 1866.

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EXTRACT from the "Dudley Guardian," Saturday, 28 April 1866.

Dudley Union Workhouse. A Pen-and-Ink Sketch.

OF late years, few matters have been subjected to the test of close and constant examination in such a degree as the working of the New Poor Laws. During the last 27 years commissions of every kind have been reporting upon the management of workhouses, as well as upon the condition of their inmates. Blue books, manifold, ponderous, and crammed cover-full with statistics, have been issued with reference thereto. Legislators have discussed the question prosily in all its general aspects; social reformers have pointed out how the state of the paupers might be improved with advantage to themselves and to the public; while novelists, as well as writers for the press, especially the author of the "Pall Mall Gazette" "casual ward" sketch, have done much to lift the veil which hangs between the great mass of the community and the realities of a workhouse life. In truth, it is very difficult for a great many well-to-do persons, whose lives are spent in the constant enjoyment of earthly comforts, to realise fully or even partially a tithe of the human misery which comes and goes every day in the year through every large town in the kingdom. The permanent paupers, who are well housed and well fed in the union workhouse, are raised beyond the immediate reach of destitution and hunger as long as they remain within the walls. But the "casuals," those unfortunate wanderers,

Dudley Union Workhouse.

derers, the realities of whose lives are totally unknown to the public, are essentially a different class. Their ways are not the ways of ordinary men. Their miseries are many and aggravated. Their hopes are ever on the wane, each fresh disappointment in life adding but another bitter pang to the wretchedness of their hearts, till in the end they become, a great number of them, abandoned, callous, perhaps embruted. But yet they are a well-defined class, and every way worthy of the study of philanthropists. The Poor Law system has been put through such an ordeal of scrutiny, and has been so anatomised by many keen-eyed observers, that we can tell to the fraction of a farthing what the maintenance, clothing, and burial of every one of our union poor costs the ratepayers. The mysteries of light diet in the shape of vegetable soups, "skilly," rice gruel, and other recondite dishes, have been more than once revealed. And yet, while all that facts and figures can do to make the public fully acquainted with the mode of administration of relief to the pauper inmates of the union workhouse is brought prominently forward, there has been nothing done to stem the tide of casual misery which flows and ebbs incessantly from one end of of the kingdom to the other. If the experiences of a few dozen representative men among the tramp family could be presented in a volume to the world, the history would surpass in strange and appalling interest all the works of fiction and sensation which now deluge the country. In a word, the "casuals" of these islands are an unknown race, much more unknown and unstudied than the inhabitants of Tahiti or Labrador. In driving or walking along any of the main turnpike roads, from the Cheviots to the English Channel, one may daily see a few isolated specimens of the tramp race. Most likely it is a dust-stained traveller, footsore and weary, who claims attention by reason of his unique appearance. A small bundle most probably is carried in his hands, or suspended over the shoulder. His head-gear is an old cloth cap with a glazed peak, once a *bonâ fide* protection from the weather, but worn to shreds through many a day of misery and many a night of degradation; a red cotton kerchief is wrapped around his neck, sailor-fashion, probably; a rusty frock coat, once black, is buttoned tightly to the chin; a pair of rickety unpronounceables exhibit very positive marks of long service, for there are sundry rents and fissures and patches visible about the knees; and then the boots—if it be not a burlesque to call by that name the rent and shattered pieces of leather which are scarcely more than a mere mockery! If we may judge of these worn uppers and clattering soles, they are admirably adapted for ventilation, but not very conducive to comfort, as the crippled gait and limping step of the wearer will evidently suggest. That is a "tramp," one of the poor race of nomadic unfortunates, and perhaps, poor fellow, he has his own life-history of youth and innocence, high hopes, crushed aspirations, despair, recklessness, guilt, and outlawry from the pale of civilised society. In many instances, men of this stamp will be found accompanied by bronzed females, with or without bonnets, and clad in the cheapest of cheap cotton. These are *compagnons de voyage*, picked up on the road, just as whim or inclination may suggest. Perhaps, in addition to these, a child or two may be seen, generally hired for a stated season; but the tramp who has these is rarely compelled to seek refuge at the casual ward of the neighbouring workhouse. The hard hearts of the public yield at the sight of helpless infancy, and accordingly the real or reputed parents are relieved with a bounteous hand. Rambling navvies, pretended sailors, runaway apprentices, returned convicts, discharged soldiers, hurdy-gurdy grinders, and similar murderers of the "art divine," collectors and vendors of rags and bones, merchants, whose stock-in-trade comprises a few pennyworths of leather boot-ties, sellers of pins and needles, brushes, halfpenny song-books, and similar wares, and real tradesmen out of work; these, including the gipsy tribes, form the great bulk of the wandering army of Great Britian and Ireland, who from year's end to year's end rarely remain longer than a single night under the shelter of the same roof. Leaving London out of the calculation, there are at least, in the three kingdoms, over a quarter of a million of these Arab outcasts. Of these perhaps a tithe finds refuge in sheds or outhouses, or lies under hedges or beside haycocks, at least during the summer season; one-fifth or thereabouts obtain the price of their lodgings from selling the articles already specified; upwards of sixth-tenths "mump," or beg, the required two, three, or four pence for "half-a-bed," from chance travellers, or charitable persons in the towns through which they happen to pass; while the remaining tithe may be fairly considered to find nightly refuge in the "casual wards." It is to this unfortunate race the attention of the public and the legislature must yet be fully directed. Miserable and unfortunate they undoubtedly are, Heaven help them, but there is surely no necessity that their miseries should be aggravated or their sufferings made a sport and a jest, as, in truth, is but too often the case in many casual wards of the kingdom, especially in some of the great towns. Tramps, suspicious characters, and decent unfortunates fallen perhaps from a better state, may be seen, when every other effort to procure a lodging fails, limping towards evening, friendless, and destitute, footsore, weary, and often starving, to the "union" gates as a last resource. They come, however, and depart without attracting especial notice. The relieving officer who may with many growls have signed their tickets of admission, or even the surly porter who opens the wicket and leads them to the dens set apart for their sole and indisputable use, are entirely ignorant of the feelings and real nature of the strange visitors who appear before them. As for the master he is in general too dignified a personage, and esteems himself of too much importance, to allow the wind to come between the "vagrants" and his gentility. It is sufficient for him that their supposed names, occupations, birthplaces, &c., are set down in the well-bound books provided for the purpose, books of which it may be confidently asserted that they contain more undiluted falsehoods than any other volume

 written

Dudley Union Workhouse.

written or printed. The shed allotted to the wretches who obtain admission thus is in general a temporary building apart from the main workhouse, and is intrusted to the care of some deputy or vice-deputy whose reward is the conciousness of being able to exercise an infinitesimal amount of authority, and more solid as well as more plentiful rations than are portioned out to the general herd of paupers. Though usually rude and unfeeling, almost to the verge of brutality, this official has no dislike for a little contraband traffic, being quite ready, as opportunities offer, to barter broken bread or meat for pipes and tobacco, or to give real quartern loaves for half their value in hard cash. He will be quite jovial with any one who chances to possess a penny or two, while oaths and scornful epithets are freely hurled at those whose pockets are empty. The venerable "Daddy" of the Amateur Casual's sketch in the "Pall Mall Gazette" was the type of an honourable class of exceptions, but the overbearing insolence of the majority of such subordinates is a matter of notoriety amongst the tramp family. A respectable tramp once told the writer of this sketch that out of fourteen masters, assistant masters, and relieving officers with whom he came into contact during a single journey, he found three humane and even generous, three more were civil and considerate, four were neither kind nor unkind, doing their duty, nothing more and nothing less, like mere automatons, while four more were tyrants in their way, seasoning relief with insult, and ready to make materials for heartless mirth from the miseries of the wretches who simply claimed what the law provided for them, a crust of bread and the covering of a roof. For such men it may be alleged as a sort of excuse that they have a lawless, hardened, degraded set to deal with. Were the fact even so, which is far from being invariably the case, it would not, however, palliate the harsh, heartless, and unbecoming language which may sometimes be heard addressed to men, and more especially to women, when they appear before some unfeeling officer of this stamp. If metropolitan and provincial police can hold their tempers under control, as they generally contrive to do, and refrain from using harsh language towards known malefactors, undoubted thieves, and debased characters, it would not be impossible for workhouse officials to do the same. Many of those who are compelled to appeal for casual assistance can be accused of no other crime but poverty; and there is no possible advantage to be derived from addressing them as if they were lower than dogs in the scale of creation. Insolence is certainly no part of the qualifications of a public servant, high or low. Some of the latter denomination, in workhouses at least, think that it is, and it would therefore not be amiss if they received a warning either from their chief, the President of the Poor Law Board, or from far more impartial and perhaps equally influential censors, the public press of this country. After this tedious preamble which it was almost necessary to give, in order that the admirable working of the tramp relief system in our own union workhouse may be appreciated properly by a contrast with what takes place elsewhere, the direct subject of this sketch may now be entered upon.

The new and spacious buildings which constitute the union workhouse of Dudley are pleasantly situated on the turnpike road leading from this town to Wolverhampton, and directly opposite the celebrated and now classic hill, the Wren's Nest, where Sir Roderick Murchison was crowned "King of the Silures," in 1849. The house, which is calculated to hold 757 inmates, exclusive of the vagrant wards, which accommodate 20 of each sex, was erected in 1859, at a cost of about 18,600*l*. Considering the vast acreage of the union, which is set down in the latest official returns at 17,984, also the population, which in 1861 was fixed at 130,243, but is now much larger, it is comparatively easy to form a conception of the vast resources which are required to meet the standing pauperism of so important a district. For the fuller information of the ratepayers generally, it may not, however, be out of place to subjoin a hurried and imperfect description of the interior of the building and the general arrangements which ensure so much of the order and discipline which characterise this excellent parochial establishment. The entire building consists of detached quadrangular blocks, one-half, that on the left of the centre as one enters, being exclusively devoted to the females, and the other, that lying to the right, being set apart for the males. The first thing that strikes the visitor is the absolutely perfect cleanliness of the entire house. Nothing bordering in the slightest degree upon dirt or dust is tolerated throughout the whole series of the rooms. Everything is punctiliously neat and tidy, and the very stone stairs leading from corridor to corridor are as faultlessly white as human hands can make them. The favourable impression created by this scrupulous attention to the first great law of health is never counteracted during the stranger's visit, no matter what portion of the house he may inspect. Leaving the master's office, we enter a comparatively spacious room, originally intended to be the Board-room, for the weekly meetings of the Guardians, and furnished with a suitable ante-chamber in which the paupers could remain till their applications had been decided by the Board. Over opposite there is a nice room for the clerk's office, but now used as a kind of store. It was found impracticable to hold the meetings of the Board at this place, owing to the great extent of the union, and to the fact that Dudley is more central, and therefore more convenient for the members attending the weekly meetings. On the left of this place there is a receiving room for females, and they are accommodated with a bed and bath before they see the doctor. The visitor is next introduced to the female tramp ward, and this room will, no doubt, be closely examined by strangers. The place is, however, an honourable exception to the miserable sheds which are found attached to other workhouses. The writer examined it very closely, and found it comfortable and warm, and at the same time well ventilated, and rigidly clean, so that even the most fastidious "dandy" might have no misgivings in entering. The arrangements for "casuals" are as follows: The ward is rectangular

Dudley Union Workhouse.

gular, and along the wall opposite the door there runs a wooden platform about a foot or 18 inches high in front, and sloping upwards for a distance of about eight feet, at an incline of six or eight inches. On this the beds, which are made of straw, are ranged in order, the heads being at the top. Each casual has a bed, and a separate blanket and quilt, and there is no confusion or promiscuous huddling together, as in other localities. If the tramps come in before seven o'clock, they first of all are served with supper, consisting of bread and cheese, or bread and butter and tea, if they are footsore and exhausted; they then retire to rest, and turn out about six o'clock next morning, and are asked who will stay to work. Those who remain to pick a pound of oakum get a breakfast of five ounces of bread and half-a-pint of oatmeal gruel. If any of them complain of being ill the doctor is sent to them. Refractory persons are set in a room apart from others, to pick oakum; and this is looked upon as a punishment. As a rule, however, the women are very tractable, and undress themselves properly, but the men will not attempt to do so unless compelled. The heat of the tramp ward is amply provided for by a concealed stove running along the entire room, and under the platform on which the beds are extended. One of the pauper inmates has charge of this department. The description given of this ward, and indeed of all the wards on this side of the house, applies equally to the corresponding male wards on the right side, so that it will be unnecessary to make separate allusions to the latter. Coming along the ground floor still, the visitor is ushered into the female infirm ward, in which 18 old women are accommodated. These creatures seem quite happy and cheerful, and in common with all the other female inmates, are under the watchful care of the matron. The beds are tastefully neat, and well arranged, and a comfortable fire at the remote end of the room diffuses a genial heat through the spacious apartment. Immediately overhead there is another room for women of the same class, and here there is a poor imbecile who spends her day from morning till night knitting. Over this room there is a similar ward for the same class of aged and infirm. On the same corridor there are four rooms appropriated to married couples of 60 years of age, but at present two only are occupied. In the old women's day ward, on the ground floor, several aged creatures may be seen sitting down at tables, and engaged in knitting, and making themselves otherwise useful. Here may be perceived a once wealthy and independent lady, the wife of an ironmaster in this district, seated in the midst of her companions in poverty, and to all appearances oblivious of the old old times when she had vassals to bow to her will. If moralising were requisite or desirable, here might be found a suitable theme. A special ward is appropriated to young childless women; and from this we pass into the nursery ward, which, at first intimation, might be supposed to be the noisiest in the house. Such is not always the case, however, and the children are quietly attended to, ordinarily speaking. Pretty little iron swing cribs are provided for the younglings, and in these they are rocked gently to sleep. They are nursed by their mothers solely, and such of the latter at work out of the room have access to the children at all times. Passing by the laundry, drying, and washing-rooms, we come to the boys' and girls' dining-room, where about 120 of both sexes take their meals, entering and retiring at opposite sides of the hall. There is also a ward for infants who have left the nursery ward at three years of age, and these little things are under the care of a responsible inmate. Like the elder juveniles, they have a spacious yard to disport in, fenced in with palisades. They attend school at certain portions of the day. The girls' school next claims attention. It is at present presided over by Miss Herbert, who has been lately appointed. About 60 children are now on the rolls, and they receive instruction in the usual elementary branches, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c. The hours are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. When the girls are old enough they are sent out to service. The writing of the elder girls is really admirable, and would shame the caligraphy of many a boarding-school miss. A lavatory and also a play-room for wet weather are contiguous to the school. Over the school is the dormitory, well ventilated, and rigidly cleansed. The boys' school is in the same building, and is conducted by Mr. John Barcley, whose labours have been highly successful during the short time he has held office. Some of the boys, of whom there are 40 now in attendance, and from the ages of 6 to 12 or 13 years, are tolerably versed in the rudiments already specified. They appear cheerful and industrious, and, indeed, intelligent likewise. Their dormitory is over the school, and they are provided with day-room and play-yard. Over the boys' rooms is a spacious ward for extremely old women, and this is shut off from all communication with the remainder of the building. One of the old women in this room is aged 88, and retains all her faculties in perfection. A fine view is to be had from the windows. There are now 31 aged creatures in the ward, the available space being divided into three compartments at the suggestion of the master. The next block of houses which claim attention are the infirmary buildings. These comprise a female idiot ward, with 28 inmates, a regular Babel of noises and incoherent talk; a female bad-leg ward, general sick wards, infectious disease ward (separate from the main block), male sick wards, male idiot ward, male bad-leg ward, asthmatical and bronchital ward, and a surgery. The sick wards contain at present 90 males and 89 females, and this number is below the weekly average. This calculation does not include the idiots. From the cooking kitchen, which is furnished with Jeakes's (London) steam-cooking machines, we pass on to the general dining-room. In this fine hall are dined all the able-bodied adults, who are summoned by a bell to their three meals, order being preserved by the porter. On Sundays and Thursdays Divine service is held in this room, and each morning prayers are said at half-past six, the matron being always present. All the

 inmates,

Dudley Union Workhouse.

inmates, except Roman Catholics, attend Divine service, and the latter are permitted to go to Dudley. A harmonium is provided for worship, and the entire church service is chanted in the usual manner. The next room which the visitor may enter is that in which the oakum is picked. Here the labour is conducted in its several stages by about 30 men daily. There is a series of excellent store rooms for keeping all the necessary articles of consumption, and those are arranged in a most orderly manner. In the stone yards upwards of 20 men are engaged every day in breaking stones. When not at this kind of labour they are to be found working over the grounds and gardens. The condition of the front grounds at the present time is most creditable indeed. In 1859, when the house was opened, the front piece of ground was covered with brick-kilns or broken up in clay-pits, while the land at the rear was only a series of pit mounts. Thanks to the active exertions of the master, all this is changed, and the walks are now arranged in excellent style, a spacious carriage drive leading from the porter's lodge beside the turnpike road up to the front of the building, A weighing machine is placed over opposite the lodge, and all articles coming in are weighed. Such is a brief sketch of the present condition of the Dudley Union workhouse; and the greatest credit is reflected not only upon the obliging master, Mr. Thomas W. Stillard, but also upon Mrs. Stillard, the matron, for the admirable care and unceasing solicitude with which they continue to conduct the entire house. Whatever failings are attributable to the working of the Poor Law system in other parts of the kingdom, one thing, at least, is certain, that the Dudley Union workhouse cannot possibly come within the category of badly-conducted establishments. We congratulate the master and matron and their subordinate officers on the admirable manner in which they continue to perform their onerous duties, and we congratulate the ratepayers upon the highly creditable and satisfactory way in which their money is expended in relieving the permanent and casual poor of this populous district.

## ECCLESALL BIERLOW UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Ecclesall Bierlow Union Workhouse.

Mr. Farnall and I visited this workhouse on 22nd February 1867.

It is a new workhouse situate on a very healthful site in the suburbs of Sheffield, and the inmates are for the most part derived from country districts.

There are projections in the centre and at either end, which have a central narrow corridor, and wards on either hand, whilst the intermediate parts are of one room in depth, and have windows on both sides.

The lying-in wards are three in number, besides the nurse's room, which forms part of the suite, and are placed in the central part of the main building.

There is a newly-erected detached infirmary, consisting of two stories, and having a central corridor with wards on either hand. The corridor is fairly wide, but it is perfectly closed in the middle by doors, and the windows at either end, as well as those over the central doors, and the skylights in the upper floor, are fixed. There are gratings in the several floors.

The wards are of fair size, but not so wide as 20 feet, and there is a day-room for each sex, and a warming and cooking kitchen on the ground floor.

There are waterclosets in each ward with the window so arranged that the air passes into the ward. There are two fixed baths in the infirmary with hot and cold water, but hot water is not distributed over the building. There are steam or hot water pipes, which warm the rooms, and gratings at the lower part, which admit the warm air.

Ordinary cases are placed in this building; and as there are few, if any, offensive cases, except sore legs, a ward has not been specially appropriated to them. Cases of syphilis are few, and the females are placed in a separate ward.

There is a building called the old hospital, having very small and ill-ventilated rooms, which has been recently vacated by the sick, and devoted to other purposes, but at present fever and small-pox cases would be placed there. It is not adapted to such cases, and the arrangement is only temporary.

A separate building is devoted to lunatics, and, like the old hospital, it has small and unsatisfactory wards, but there are two day-rooms for each sex, and none of this class occupy the rooms by day and night. There are two padded rooms.

Itch cases are rare, and are placed in the sick vagrant wards.

Hence it is clear that this workhouse, although new, and in many respects excellent, has need of further accommodation for the sick, and particularly in properly detached wards for fever, small-pox, syphilis, and itch cases.

The yards are good and asphalted in whole or in part.

The bedsteads are of iron, but not with racks. There are palliasses and flock beds, and the quilts are woollen, of a greenish colour. There is an abundance of arm-chairs, also night-stools, screens, tables, and tin bowls for washing.

There are cupboards in the lower rooms. Books, prints, illustrated periodicals, and books are supplied. Large water cushions, waterproof sheeting, but not with funnels, is provided,

Ecclesall Bierlow Union Workhouse.

provided, but it is not used for the lying-in beds. There is not a rocking chair. There are fixed lavatories and baths, as also pottery basins and roller towels, and there are separate urinals to each bed. Gas is supplied to the wards.

The ventilation is effected in the infirmary by air gratings in the outside wall, and large openings covered with perforated zinc leading from the corridors, in addition to the gratings for the admission of warm air, but as there is not sufficient motion of the air in the corridors there is not so much freshness in the wards as might be obtained. There are two very large Watson's syphons in the roof, which open between the skylights in the upper corridor, but their influence is not great.

The gratings in the outer walls are too much defended on the inner side, and in general more movement of the air, both in the wards and the corridors, is desirable.

The ventilation in the old hospital need not be referred to, as the sick are not placed there, but if fever cases continue to be treated there it should be improved. That of the lunacy wards has been greatly improved by placing air bricks in every ward.

There are two female nurses for the hospital, two superintendents (man and wife) for the imbeciles, and one for the lying-in ward, to act as midwife. There are about 60 cases on the medical officer's books, including a few of the imbeciles; and the female nurse in the hospital appears to have too much to do. They all administer each dose of medicines and stimulants. There is not a paid night nurse.

We did not see the medical officer, but learnt that thrice a week he devotes about four hours, and goes through every part of the workhouse, whilst on other days he attends and devotes about three quarters of an hour daily. His salary is 90 *l.*, and he finds the drugs.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should should be placed therein.

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4th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 319 | 119 | 338 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 81 | 10 | 91 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 11 | - | 11 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both sides, or not, | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be Allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's convalescent | Convalescent | Ground floor | On two sides | 27 0 | 19 0 | 11 9 | 6,028 | 513 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Men's ward for bad cases | Serious cases | ditto | On one side | 14 0 | 19 0 | 11 9 | 3,121 | 266 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| Male nurse's sitting-room | – | ditto | ditto | 12 0 | 19 0 | 12 2 | 2,774 | 228 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Boys' convalescent ward | Convalescent | ditto | On two sides | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 10 | 5,218 | 441 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| Bath-room and lavatory for males. | – | ditto | On one side | 7 10 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 1,762 | 148 | – | – | – | – |
| Men's sick ward | Ordinary sick cases | ditto | ditto | 25 0 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 5,620 | 475 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Female nurse's sitting-room | – | ditto | ditto | 12 0 | 19 0 | 11 9 | 2,679 | 228 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Female ward for bad cases | Serious cases | ditto | ditto | 14 0 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 3,127 | 266 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| Women's convalescent ward | Convalescent | ditto | On two sides | 27 0 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 6,070 | 513 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Girls' convalescent ward | ditto | ditto | ditto | 21 0 | 21 0 | 11 10 | 5,218 | 441 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Bath and lavatory for women. | – | ditto | On one side | 7 10 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 1,762 | 148 | – | – | – | – |
| Scullery | – | ditto | ditto | 8 11 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 2,000 | 169 | – | – | – | – |
| Kitchen | – | ditto | ditto | 15 0 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 3,372 | 285 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Corridor | – | ditto | – | 6 5 | 130 0 | 12 2 | 10,149 | 834 | – | – | – | – |
| Through corridor | – | ditto | – | 6 5 | 50 5 | 12 2 | 3,943 | 324 | – | – | – | – |
| Men's sick ward | Ordinary sick | First floor | On two sides | 41 9 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 11,126 | 794 | 16 | – | 1 | 13 or 14 |
| Nurse's bed-room | – | ditto | On one side | 12 0 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 2,234 | 228 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Boys' ward | Ordinary sick | ditto | On two sides | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 6,174 | 441 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| Men's sick ward | ditto | ditto | On one side | 33 7 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 8,433 | 638 | 12 | – | 1 | 10 |
| Store closet | – | ditto | – | 6 3 | 10 3 | 9 8 | 619 | 64 | – | – | – | – |
| Women's sick ward | Ordinary sick | ditto | On one side | 33 7 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 8,933 | 638 | 12 | – | 1 | 10 |
| Girls' ward | ditto | ditto | On two sides | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 6,174 | 441 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Nurse's bed-room | – | ditto | On one side | 12 0 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 2,234 | 228 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Women's sick ward | Ordinary sick | ditto | On two sides | 41 9 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 11,126 | 793 | 16 | – | 1 | 13 or 14 |
| Corridor | – | ditto | – | 130 0 | 6 5 | 9 6 | 7,924 | 834 | – | – | – | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Ecclesall Bierlow Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith* after a Visit on the 17th January 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes; but it is desirable that certain wards should be set apart for syphilitic, itch, and fever cases.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes, but they are rarely used.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
Very rarely. I have called their attention to this. Only two entries have been made since my last visit.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
I believe so.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The new infirmary and the new schools have been opened since my last visit. They are both excellent buildings.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
I have made the following entry in the visitors' book, and I think that the Board might call attention to it generally with advantage:—

"I have visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found the condition generally satisfactory.
"I desire, however, to offer some suggestions, and trust that the Guardians will give them their attention.

"1. Mattresses of some kind should be provided for all the beds. With a thin chaff bed the occupant is not protected from the boards beneath, and when laths are used the sharp edges are felt.

"2. The laundry and wash-house are far too small for so large a workhouse.

"3. Certain wards should be set apart as syphilitic, itch, and fever wards.

"4. The ventilation of the lying-in ward is very defective, and ventilators are required in some of the imbecile wards.

"5. Many girls dislike and leave suet pudding, and some boys dislike and leave rice pudding. Vinegar should be added to the dip, and allspice added to the rice pudding. It is also very desirable that bread should be given with pudding, and the pudding given in less quantity, so that those who cannot eat the pudding may still have some food.

"6. The general health of the boys is not so good as I think it ought to be, and I desire to commend this observation to the consideration of the medical officer.

"7. The visiting committee appear to meet very rarely.

"*Edward Smith*,
"Inspector of Poor Law."

"17 January 1866.

(signed) *Edward Smith*,
Poor Law Inspector.

20 January 1866.

## EDMONTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Edmonton Union Workhouse.

Mr. Weale and I visited this workhouse on 11th March 1867.

It is situated in the open country, and although the neighbourhood is somewhat flat, the site is healthful.

The sick are placed in buildings quite apart from the body of the workhouse.

There is an infirmary, having the surgery, nurses' apartments, and staircases in the centre, and on either hand are two large wards, on two storeys, devoted to the male and female sick respectively.

This building has been enlarged at both ends within a few years, and an additional ward has been added, which makes one ward with the old building by means of a very large and lofty doorway. Each of these wards holds 19 beds. There are windows on both sides, and the wards are lofty, but narrow. The size and arrangements of the different wards are alike.

There is also a detached infectious building on either side of the infirmary for the two sexes. In this there are two rooms devoted to small-pox and fever cases respectively, with windows on two sides. The upper wards are very light, airy, and cheerful. On one side there is a small ward for venereal cases, and on the other a nurse's ward on the female side, and a ward on the male side for bad leg and offensive cases.

The lying-in ward is a one-storied room built into the roof, and forming one of a row of low buildings which are placed between the infirmary and the main building, and although the room is not a very good one, its situation is convenient for the medical officer and nurses.

The venereal and bad leg wards have a window on one side only, but the lying-in ward has windows on two sides.

There are no water-closets within the infirmary on the ground floor, but they are placed in the yard. There are two closets with cross draughts on the upper floor. There is one fixed bath and two moveable baths in the infirmary.

There are iron bedsteads, with sacking chiefly, and flock beds. The counterpanes are of wool on the men's, and of cotton on the women's side. There are chairs, but in greater number on the women's side; benches with and without backs; tables, little stools, and stool trays for lockers, screens, slippers, flannel bed jackets for the women, water beds, mackintosh sheeting, but not with tubes; blinds, written bed cards, separate urinals, a very small supply of towels, pottery wash-hand basins, foot and chest warmers, two combs to a ward, small washing-up places, pottery plates and tin mugs, and bedsteads with racks in each ward. Bed rests are being made. There are not prints (except on the women's side), or illustrated periodicals.

The ventilation is effected by air-bricks in the walls, which also lead to openings in the ceilings, and also by large louvre ventilators over the doors. In some of the smaller wards there are not any, and the rooms are close.

There are two paid nurses, who have charge of the male and female sick and lunatics respectively, and have each from 50 to 70 of those two classes under their care. They do not give each dose of medicines and stimulants. There is not a paid night nurse. Their salary is 25 *l.* per year.

We had the advantage of a conference with the medical officer. He, or his qualified assistant, attend daily from two to three hours. The salary is 60 *l.* per year, and the Guardians find all drugs, but he dispenses. He is not dissatisfied with the arrangement. He can obtain all medical appliances, but is now seeking that the Guardians should provide instruments.

A convalescent ward on each side is required, and the beds are somewhat too close. He is not dissatisfied with the classification of the sick, or with the sanitary arrangements. Cases of sickness are sent in from without.

The following table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are, and should be, placed therein.

23rd March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 402 | 20 | 422 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 125 | 2 | 127 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 100 | 1 | 101 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Infirmary - - | Male - - | Ground - | External both sides | 50 0 | 15 0 | 12 9 | 9,562 | 750 | 17 | not any | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| Ditto - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | - ditto - - | 50 0 | 15 0 | 12 9 | 9,562 | 750 | 19 | „ | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| Small-pox - - | ditto - - | Ground - | - ditto - - | 24 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 3,960 | 360 | 4 | „ | 1 | - |
| Fever - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | - ditto - - | 24 0 | 20 0 | 12 9 | 6,120 | 480 | 5 | „ | 1 | - |
| Venereal - - | ditto - - | Ground - | One side - - | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 1,404 | 156 | 3 | „ | 1 | 2 |
| Itch - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | Both sides - - | 15 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 1,755 | 195 | 4 | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Bad leg - - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | One side - - | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,560 | 256 | 7 | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Casual - - - | ditto - - | Ground - | - ditto - - | 16 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 2,448 | 272 | 7 | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Infirmary - - | Female - - | Ground - | External both sides | 50 0 | 15 0 | 12 9 | 9,562 | 750 | 18 | „ | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| Ditto - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | - ditto - - | 50 0 | 15 0 | 12 9 | 9,562 | 750 | 17 | „ | 2 | 14 or 15 |
| Small-pox - - | ditto - - | Ground - | - ditto - - | 24 0 | 15 0 | 12 6 | 4,500 | 360 | 6 | „ | 1 | - |
| Fever - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | - ditto - - | 24 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 5,040 | 360 | 6 | „ | 1 | - |
| Venereal - - | ditto - - | Ground - | One side - - | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 1,404 | 156 | 3 | „ | 1 | 2 |
| Itch - - - | ditto - - | One pair - | - ditto - - | 15 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 1,755 | 195 | 3 | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Lying-in - - | ditto - - | Ground - | - ditto - - | 20 0 | 14 6 | 11 0 | 3,390 | 290 | 5 | „ | 1 | 3 or 4 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Edmonton Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 6th March 1867.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

The two houses at Edmonton and Enfield are so; the latter is the school for children.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes, in the Enfield workhouse; no case of bed-sore in the workhouse. In my opinion it is sufficient in the Edmonton workhouse. Dr. Smith is to visit this workhouse with me on Monday, and he will report his opinion on this point. There is only one case of bed-sore in the Edmonton workhouse, a female who is paralysed, and been bedridden for a year; she is getting better.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, sect. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are relieved and employed.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The workhouse at Edmonton is visited once a month; there are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board. The school at Enfield is regularly visited; there are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Has

Edmonton Union Workhouse.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The number of inmates in the Edmonton workhouse is 413, in the corresponding week last year the number was 396. The number of inmates at the school workhouse at Enfield is 211, in the corresponding week last year the number was 189.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

No remark.

(signed) *Robert Weale,*
Poor Law Inspector.

6 March 1867.

## FAREHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Fareham Union Workhouse.

Mr. Hawley and I visited this workhouse on 16th September 1866, and subsequently conversed with the medical officer.

It is one of the smaller country workhouses in which the general sick are treated in the body of the workhouse, whilst there are small and not satisfactory wards for fever and other infectious cases in detached buildings. There are a few lunatics and imbeciles placed in separate wards. Itch cases are placed in an infectious ward, and bad-leg cases are warded together. The rooms are generally somewhat low and narrow, but have external windows on both sides. There are not any day rooms for the sick, neither are there water-closets in the sick wards. The bedsteads are of iron, with sacking, and are usually 2 ft. 4 in. in width, except in the lying-in ward. The beds are chiefly of feathers, but some are of oat chaff, and are fairly full. The bed covers are woollen, and there are two thick blankets in winter. There are also some chairs, cupboards for the crockery and utensils, benches with a few cushions, short forms or stools, night-chairs, some looking glasses, four towels with pottery basins and soap bowls, soap, books, illustrated periodicals, and a few prints in the several wards. Fixed and portable baths, waterproof sheeting, and other medical appliances are provided. Small enamelled iron basins are provided for the food, and are very cleanly.

The special system of ventilation is that of Sir John Walsham's tubes, but there are air brick ventilators in the walls, and perforated zinc in the ceiling of many of the wards. The ventilation of the infectious wards requires improvement, but no fever or small-pox case has been admitted during the past two years.

There is a paid nurse, who is said to be a most efficient person.

The medical officer has also charge of a district, and does not know the salary attached to the workhouse duty alone. He attends daily, and spends about a quarter of an hour at each visit. There are also a few night visits required, and about six midwifery cases are attended in the year. He provides all drugs, and does not think that any material advantage would result from any other arrangement for the workhouse alone. He thinks that the salary and emoluments should be increased. Two new separate infectious wards are required, but otherwise he is quite satisfied with the existing accommodation, the nursing and sanitary arrangements for the sick. The cases do well, as well as in any private houses or hospitals. The Guardians readily provide all extra diets and medical appliances, and he proposes to recommend the purchase of a new water-mattrass.

The following table shows the dimensions of the ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

6th October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 89 | 39 | 128 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 72* | - - | 72 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 6 | - - | 6 |

*All the men and wome over 60 on for beer, tobacc and snuff. The number i cludes a few young men, ten porarily disabled.

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for two Adults | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick, No. 1 - - | Various - - | Second - - | Both - - | 48 9 | 16 9 | 8 3 | 7,736 | 816 | 15 | – | 2 | 14 |
| „ sick, No. 2 - - | Chronic - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | 20 9 | 17 0 | 8 3 | 2,910 | 352 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 o |
| „ infirm - - - | Infirm - - | First - - | ditto - - | 20 9 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,174 | 352 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 o |
| „ infectious - - | Infectious - - | ditto - - | One - - | 21 0 | 10 0 | 7 6 | 1,575 | 210 | 4 | – | 1 | no |
| Women's sick - - - | Various - - | ditto - - | Both - - | 20 9 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,174 | 352 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 o |
| „ lying-in - - | Lying-in - - | Second - - | ditto - - | 20 9 | 17 0 | 8 3 | 2,910 | 352 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| „ infirm - - | Infirm - - | ditto - - | One - - | 27 6 | 15 0 | 8 6 | 3,506 | 412 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| „ infectious, No. 1 | Infectious - - | Ground - - | ditto - - | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 3 | 1,350 | 120 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| „ infectious, No. 2 | - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - - | 12 0 | 10 0 | 11 3 | 1,350 | 120 | 2 | – | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Fareham Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 24th October 1865.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The able-bodied vagrants, though allowed bread for supper, have not been set to work. I called the attention of the Guardians to this omission by a note in the visitors' book.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are no reports of the visiting committee which require remark.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?
None. There are six persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes. Number this day, 138.

Has

Fareham Union Workhouse.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is a considerable decrease in the number of the inmates since my last visit.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - - | 151 |
| Number this day - - - - - - - - - | 138 |
| Decrease - - - - | 13 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians?

None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley,*
Poor Law Inspector.

24 October 1865.

## GRANTHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Grantham Union Workhouse.

Mr. Farnall and I visited this workhouse on the 21st February 1867.

It is situate on a healthful site, very near to the town of Grantham, and was built soon after the passing of the Poor Law Act. It is constructed upon the radiating plan, with narrow rooms, lighted on both sides by windows, which open in one piece on a central pin.

The ordinary sick wards are in the body of the workhouse, and consist of one for women, one for girls, and one for men, besides the lying-in ward.

The general plan is that of the body of the workhouse in general, viz., narrow rooms, with beds on either hand, and a gangway down the centre.

The lying-in ward is also used by imbecile women and by children; but there are two small rooms, or, properly speaking, wooden boxes, in which the women are delivered, and in which they remain for a certain period afterwards.

There is a separate two-storied building for infectious cases in the garden, with itch ward, kitchen, and two other wards on the ground floor, and four sleeping rooms on the first floor; but as there are no means of separating the sexes, it is now exclusively devoted to men. At the present time there are no infectious cases in it, and the inmates are such as require separation from the general sick. The floors are of brick or plaster.

There are also three low one-storied buildings used for itch, syphilis, and offensive cases among women; but some of the latter class are retained in the ordinary wards.

The general arrangements are not satisfactory, and it would be much better to build new sick wards in which all the sick cases could be placed together, and proper infectious and separation wards should be provided for both sexes.

There are water-closets in the several rooms, or on the several floors, except in the one-storied rooms, but the window allows the air to enter the rooms. There are also sinks, which, with bowls, are used as lavatories; but bowls and towels are taken into all the sick wards.

The bedsteads are of iron, and without racks, with beds of straw placed upon cocoa-fibre matting. The counterpanes are of cotton, and are old-looking. There are arm-chairs, tables, a few cupboards, nightstools, bowls, books, a few illustrated periodicals, and clock, but there are not any prints. Mackintosh sheeting and air-beds have just been obtained. There are not any air-cushions. Two portable baths have recently been obtained, but there are none for the sick.

The ventilation is effected by openings, with shutters or large sheets of perforated zinc, placed over the doors in the gangways, and by ventilators in the ceiling, covered with perforated zinc, and communicating with the outer air by air-bricks.

In the separated buildings there is a small ventilator, with a shutter over each door.

In general the ventilation is defective, and in the men's ward the defect is further increased by the use of a stove which emits sulphureous odours. In no ward was the air fresh, and the boxes in the lying-in ward are really without ventilation.

There is one paid nurse, who has charge of all the patients in the four separate sets of wards, amounting to between 30 and 40; and although the medical officer is regarded as the accoucheur, the nurse really attends the lying-in cases. It is clear that she cannot well discharge all her duties, but she generally gives each dose of stimulants, whilst the pauper nurses give the doses of medicines. There is not a paid night nurse. Should all the sick wards be consolidated, and proper infectious and separation wards be established, she would discharge her duties more easily; but it is probable that an assistant should be appointed.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are, and should be, placed therein.

1st March 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - - | 89 | 56 | 145 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 10 | 6 | 16 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| Fever Hospital: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Itch - - - | Ground floor - | One side only | 14 2 | 12 2 | 9 4 | 1,608 | 172 1/3 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Both ordinary cases and infectious. | - ditto - | - ditto - | 12 1 | 10 8 | 9 4 | 1,203 | 129 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | 14 2 | 12 2 | 9 4 | 1,608 | 172 1/3 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | | Second floor - | Both sides - | 14 2 | 12 2 | 9 4 | 1,608 | 172 1/3 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | | - ditto - | One side only | 12 1 | 10 8 | 9 4 | 1,203 | 129 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | | - ditto - | Both sides - | 14 2 | 12 2 | 9 5 | 1,608 | 172 1/3 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Sick Rooms in the Workhouse: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's sick room - | All cases except infectious and confinements. | Third floor - | Both sides - | 24 0 | 17 8 | 8 8 | 3,674 1/2 | 424 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |
| Lying-in rooms, No. 1 | Confinements - | - ditto - | One side only | 6 11 | 6 10 | 8 8 | 409 1/2 | 47 1/4 | 1 | – | – | none |
| " " No. 2 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | 8 2 | 7 2 | 8 8 | 507 | 58 1/2 | 1 | – | – | none |
| " " No. 3 | | - ditto - | - ditto - | 16 1 | 17 9 | 8 8 | 2,461 | 285 1/2 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Men's sick room - | All cases except infectious. | Second floor - | Both sides - | 31 10 | 16 10 | 8 6 | 4,554 3/4 | 535 5/8 | 12 | – | stove | 8 or 9 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Grantham Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., after a Visit on the 8th February 1867.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Generally it is; but the accommodation for men has lately proved inadequate, so much so that it has been found necessary to take lodgings for some aged men in the town of Grantham. I found the men's ward much overcrowded to-day, while the women's wards are in some instances unoccupied. There are 64 aged and infirm men in the house, and only 26 aged and infirm women. Some old men sleep in wards under the wall of their yard, which must have originally been intended for workshops; these rooms are damp, and have brick floors. Two of the bedrooms intended for boys are occupied by old men. The lavatories and privies of the boys and girls are very imperfect. The lying-in wards (here called boxes) are wholly unfit for the purpose; they are small closets, with a window. The itch and syphilitic wards for women are unfit to be slept in; they are mere sheds, under the boundary wall of the women's yard; they are damp, and have brick floors.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There are detached wards for male and fever and infectious cases; these wards are used as ordinary sick wards; they are close to, and are partially imbedded in, the bank of the railway station, so that all day and night the incessant noise of the trains is most trying to the sick. There is one paid nurse, but there should be two at the least. There is a want of easy chairs, of mackintosh sheets, of bed rests, and dressing gowns. There are no hot-water taps in the sick wards, nor bathrooms. The Guardians find cod-liver oil and quinine. There is a want of amusing books for the sick and aged. Many of the bedrooms are badly ventilated.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes, but they are not good wards.

Are

Grantham Union Workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes, but they are scarcely sufficient.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
There is no measured task of work.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy?

"5 March 1866.

"Visited, pursuant to the statute, the workhouse, and examined the inmates classified as lunatics and idiots, and found them quiet and in a satisfactory state. The house is very clean and well ventilated.

(signed) "*Robert Nairne*, M. D.,
"Commissioner in Lunacy."

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
My first visit. I should be glad to be informed whether the maximum number of inmates for each room in this workhouse has been fixed by the Poor Law Board.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
My first visit.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
I find that many of the dormitories of the workhouses in this district (on the men's side) are much crowded, and that the women's dormitories are not more than half filled; thus the maximum accommodation of a house is maintained, although some of the dormitories are injuriously full. There is no remedy for this, as it appears to me, but fixing the maximum of each room in each workhouse.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall*,
11 February 1867. Poor Law Inspector.

## HATFIELD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Hatfield Union Workhouse.

Mr. Weale and I visited this workhouse on the 11th March 1867.

It is one of the old Gilbert's workhouses, and is constructed on the plan of a private house.

The women's sick wards are placed in a separate building, and have been very recently enlarged. They are of two stories, and the upper one is built quite into the roof. The new rooms are four in number, providing two small wards for the sick, and two nurses' rooms. All the rooms, both new and old, are very low; and in one of the new there is a curious arrangement of two fire-places, only one of which can be used at a time.

One of the old rooms on the ground floor will in future be used for itch cases.

There are no waterclosets, fixed baths, or lavatories in these wards, whether new or old; and it may be proper to add, that the new wards have been built without the sanction of the Poor Law Board having been sought. There are windows on one side only, and the building is placed upon the edge of the land belonging to the Guardians.

On the men's side there are some one-storied rooms with brick floors, in which the aged and the sick are placed. They are quite open to the roof, and are thatched. There are windows on one side only.

There are also two wards at the end of this row of buildings, but cut off from the other by a separate yard, in which fever and small-pox cases of both sexes may be received; but the number of such cases is extremely small, probably not more than one fever case in five years.

The bedsteads are of iron, and are capable of being turned up, and some have racks. There is some furniture, as chairs, tables, night-stools, &c. They wash in tin basins, and

Hatfield Union Workhouse.

take their food from trenchers or tin plates. There are no water-beds, air-cushions, waterproof sheeting with or without funnels, or bed racks.

The new wards are built without any ventilators, but there is a ventilator in one of the old wards.

There is a paid nurse, who gives each dose of medicines and stimulants, and has charge of all the sick.

I had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer, but I learnt that he attends daily and provides all medicines. His salary is 30 *l.* per year, but in the districts the district medical officers are paid per case (not to extend beyond three months), the amount being 8 *s.* in the town and 10 *s.* in the country.

It is not worth the trouble to seriously examine this workhouse as a place for the treatment of the sick. The whole workhouse must no doubt be taken down, and new and properly constructed sick wards should be provided for the different classes of sick.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

28th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 52 | 16 | 68 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 18 | - | 18 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick ward | Blind, paralytic, lame, rheumatic. | Ground floor | On one side | 22 3 | 14 9 | 9 6 | 3,118 | 328 | 7 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Men's infirm ward | Infirm | ditto | ditto | 16 0 | 14 9 | 9 6 | 2,242 | 236 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| Women's sick ward | Blind and infirm | ditto | ditto | 13 9 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 1,430 | 179 | – | – | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto | ditto | First floor | ditto | 14 6 | 13 0 | 6 0 | 1,131 | 188 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 14 0 | 13 0 | 6 0 | 1,092 | 182 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Women's new sick ward | – | Ground floor | ditto | 17 0 | 13 0 | 7 0 | 1,547 | 221 | – | – | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto ditto | – | First floor | One side and one end. | 17 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 1,768 | 221 | – | – | 2 | 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Extract from Report of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 11th March 1867.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is, as I have for many years reported, a very inconvenient and ill-constructed place; and the Commissioners in Lunacy, in their reports, have spoken of it as such, and a great deal of correspondence has taken place between the Poor Law Board and the Guardians on the subject. (*See* copy of my report to Guardians, annexed.)

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The provision for the male sick is not what it should be. The Guardians are contemplating some improvements,—*see* my report to the Guardians. The female sick wards are improved by the erection of new wards, the plans for which were not submitted to the Poor Law Board. I believe the accommodation now provided will be sufficient. The infectious wards have been found sufficient.

Are

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Vagrants are relieved and employed.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Mr. Forster, a Commissioner in Lunacy, on the 21st of August last, visited and reported the result of his visit to the Poor Law Board, and a correspondence took place with the Guardians on the subject.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The workhouse is clean throughout, and in as good order as such a place can be kept in. There are 68 inmates; in the corresponding week last year the number was 83.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
In my report of the 16th of January to the President, I observed of this house, "The Hatfield Union presents a very different appearance from any other in my district, and I have repeatedly referred to it in my inspectional reports. The Commissioners in Lunacy have frequently referred to this workhouse in terms deprecatory of its condition. The Guardians, of whom the Marquis of Salisbury is the chairman, have replied to communications addressed to them on the subject, that inasmuch as the workhouse resembles the general habitations of the labouring classes, they believe it to be more agreeable and satisfactory to the inmates than a building of a more regular and systematised character. It very rarely happens that there are any able-bodied inmates in the workhouse, and it is well managed. And in answer to inquiries I have frequently made of the inmates, I am led to the conclusion that their opinion coincides with that of the Guardians. Some improvements in the female sick ward are now in progress." Dr. E. Smith visited the sick wards with me to-day, and he will report on them. I submit that the Poor Law Board should write to the Guardians, and say that I have forwarded to them a copy of the report I made of my inspection in the visitors' book, and request to be favoured with the remarks of the Guardians upon it.

(signed) *Robert Weale,*
Poor Law Inspector.

11 March 1867.

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Hatfield Union, 11 March 1867.

I HAVE to-day inspected the workhouse, and I found all the wards clean and in good order.

The young men sit and sleep in the same room, and so, too, do some of the infirm men. This is very objectionable, and I wish the Guardians could find some way of remedying it. The room used by the sick men is not well suited for its purpose, and I heard with much pleasure from the clerk that the Guardians contemplate an improvement in this particular.

The new female sick wards will be an improvement; it is a pity they were not made loftier, and the fire-places in the upper ward better arranged.

When any further alterations are made, I beg respectfully to submit that the plans should be sent to the Poor Law Board for approval. My colleague, Dr. E. Smith, examined the sick wards with me to-day.

(signed) *Robert Weale,*
Poor Law Inspector.

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Hatfield Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 26th June 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

So far as its size is concerned, it is; but I have often represented it before as an old ill-arranged building.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

It is sufficient, but ill-constructed. I have made the following report to the Guardians on my visit to-day:—"I have to-day inspected the workhouse, which I found in as good condition as it is possible to keep such an old and ill-constructed place in. The sick and infirm men did not complain of the brick-floored low rooms, but they have a comfortless appearance. If new sick wards were erected, with rooms between them for the nurse, the sick would be under better supervision by night and day, and I think it would be more satisfactory to the Guardians, and for the advantage of the sick."

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are relieved, and such as are able are employed, but not under any regulation sanctioned by the Poor Law Board. After my last inspection a correspondence took place on the subject, and the Guardians are about to re-consider the question. Write, and inquire if the Guardians have come to any resolution as to the employment of tramps and wayfarers.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

There are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The workhouse is in good order; there are 61 inmates. In the corresponding week last year the number was 63.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There is a paid female nurse to this workhouse. There is no acute disease. There are a good many aged people, and some of them are paralysed; not one with bed sores; I spoke to them all, and they said they were well taken care of. Some of the men complained of the bread; I tasted it, and thought it quite as good as I can buy for my own household.

(signed) *Robert Weale*,
Poor Law Inspector.

26 June 1866.

## HEREFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Hereford Union Workhouse.

Mr. Graves and I visited this workhouse on the 15th November 1866.

It is situate very near to the town, and upon a salubrious site and a moderately large plot of land.

The arrangements for the sick are transitional, since two new wards are now being built over the dining room.

The workhouse is about 30 years old, and is built upon the radiating system, there being now three radii, and a fourth is in process of construction. There is not a separate infirmary, but the greater part of the sick, and all the lying-in cases, are placed in the body of the workhouse. There are, however, separate, low, one-storied buildings, in which some of the men are warded, and in which itch and foul cases are treated. There is also a so-called fever ward, but no case of fever has occurred during the tenure of office of the present matron, viz., five years. Small-pox cases are placed in the tramp ward.

The wards in the body of the workhouse are narrow, and have windows on both sides, which open either into racks, or by the centre. Those in the low, one-storied building have windows on one side only, and are very inferior to those in the body of the workhouse.

There is only one watercloset on each side in the body of the workhouse, and it is placed upon the first floor with the window leading upon the landing; but there are some in the yards which contain water, and are flushed two or three times a week. There are not any fixed baths for the sick, but cold water is supplied to fixed lavatories in every ward.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths and cocoa-fibre mattrasses, and the beds are chiefly of flock. There is very little furniture in the wards, and as there are scarcely any chairs or benches, except in the women's ward, the inmates sit upon the sides of their bed. There is usually a small table, but it is placed at the end of the room opposite to the fireplace, and the inmates eat their food from the bed, or from their knees.

The ground floors are of stone, and are covered with cocoa fibre. Bugs were abundant until very recently, when the walls were painted. There are practically no books but Bibles, and the Guardians have not provided any illustrated papers.

The ventilation is effected almost exclusively by the doors, windows, and fireplaces; but as the lower wards are heated by hot water, there are no fireplaces there. In one or two wards there is a pane of perforated zinc in the windows, or ventilators in the ceiling; but in others there are not any special ventilators, and even in the new building there did not appear to be any air bricks.

There is a paid nurse, who was formerly a pauper, and now receives 12 *l.* yearly, with apartments and rations. There are now scarcely any sick women in the workhouse. She administers each dose of medicines and stimulants, and has from 20 to 30 cases under her care.

I did not see the medical officer, but was informed that he attends three times a week for about three-quarters of an hour. The Guardians find cod-liver oil only.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them. It shows that there are too many beds in the several wards.

16th November 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 85 | 76 | 161 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 33 | 3 | 36 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | — | — | — |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick ward - | Chronic, acute, medical, surgical, &c. | Second storey; boards. | Both sides - | 36 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 5,408 | 612 | 16 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Men's lower ward - | Imbecile through age, ulcers, syphilis, and itch cases. | Stone - - | One side - | 32 0 | 16 6 | 8 3 | 4,356 | 528 | 10 | – | 1 | 7 |
| Men's fever ward - | - - - - | Boards - - | - ditto - | 16 6 | 10 0 | 8 3 | 1,320 | 165 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Men's room for old men. | Aged - - - | Stone - - | Both sides - | 20 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,060 | 340 | 8 | – | – | 6 |
| Women's sick room - | - - - - | Boards - - | - ditto - | 41 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 6,273 | 697 | 14 | – | 1 | 11 |
| Lying-in room - - | Midwifery - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | 18 6 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 2,830½ | 314½ | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Women's fever ward - | Epileptic cases - | - ditto - - | One side - | 15 6 | 14 6 | 9 0 | 2,022¾ | 224¾ | 5 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Women's itch ward - | - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | 15 6 | 14 6 | 9 0 | 2,022¾ | 224¾ | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| Women's syphilis ward | Syphilis - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - | 15 6 | 14 6 | 9 0 | 2,022¾ | 224¾ | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Hereford Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 11th August 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes, generally.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The accommodation for the sick on the women's side has been generally found sufficient, and the intended new erection over the chapel will improve the provision for the male sick. The Guardians are about to erect a temporary building for receiving patients, if cholera should appear.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are two good receiving wards, heated by warm-water pipes. They are in proper order.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes. There has been no alteration in the arrangements respecting the relief of vagrants in this union since the report which I made after my visit of 3rd March 1866.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes, and the entries in the visitors' book are made weekly, and the questions are answered in detail.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert

Hereford Union Workhouse.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Extract from the Visitors' Book as to Lunatics:—

Laid by the master of the workhouse before me, this 11th day of April 1866.

(signed) *James Wilkes*,
Commissioner in Lunacy.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

There is an increase in the number of indoor paupers as compared with the corresponding time of last year; but out-door pauperism has diminished.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The Guardians are about to erect two wards over the chapel, to which sick males are to be transferred. An improvement has been made in the cooking apparatus. Itch has been rather prevalent in the workhouse of late.

(signed) *John T. Graves*,
14 August 1866. Poor Law Inspector.

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## IPSWICH UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Ipswich Union Workhouse.

I visited this workhouse on 7th March 1867.

It is a large institution, placed within the borders of the town of Ipswich, and was built soon after the passing of the present Poor Law.

The main building is of three stories, and in the shape of a Maltese cross, and the master's apartments are at the angles.

The sick are placed in 24 wards, in buildings which are distant from each other, and of very varied character.

The female ordinary sick, and a part of the males, occupy the second floor in four parts of the main building,—five day and night wards, and one day-room, being devoted to women, and four day and night, and two day wards, to men. Some of these wards have windows on both sides, whilst others have them on one side only. The wards are narrow, and not well adapted, except, perhaps, for the ordinary aged and infirm. There are little kitchens, or washing-up places.

There is a newly-erected and detached hospital for men and boys in the rear of the main building. On the ground floor there is a very narrow passage from which closets, waterclosets, bath-room, boys' sick ward, day-room, and a room for foul cases are entered. The whole of the floor above is occupied by one long ward, open to the roof, having a long range of lantern lights, which may be opened or closed at will, and windows on one side. The whole of this is open to the roof, and although there are three fireplaces, it must be difficult to keep it warm in cold weather. Fever cases have been placed in this building.

There is also a small ward on the side, holding two beds, in which two pauper attendants sleep; and there are water-closets allowing the air to pass through them into the wards. There are also sinks, and a dispensing room. The boys occupy a separate room in the building, and the worst of the dirty cases occupy another.

Near to this is another newly erected one-storied building, open to the roof, and having lantern lights, for female fever cases. Near to that is also a one-storied ward, in which small-pox cases of both sexes are treated.

The lying-in ward occupies another part of the workhouse, and is also a small one-storied room. There is not a water-closet attached to it, but there is a small sink allowing the air to enter the room. This ward is lighted by a skylight, and is not suited to its purpose; neither can it properly hold three patients and a nurse. At the end of this row of buildings is a one-storied ward for venereal and itch cases in women, and to it a small room has been attached for the examination of the patients. There is not a separate ward for sick girls, and itch cases are placed in the venereal ward.

On the men's side there are also two one-storied rooms for the treatment of itch and other skin diseases, and for fever. All these one-storied rooms have windows on one side only. No fever case was in the ward at my visit, but a case of pneumonia was there for isolation.

Ipswich Union Workhouse.

The water-closet accommodation is tolerably abundant in quantity, but very defective in position and construction. The baths are very deficient, as well as the distribution of hot water.

Hence it will be seen that whilst provision is made for various classes of sick, the cases are scattered in every direction, and not only are better wards required, but all should be consolidated, and brought into one properly constructed infirmary.

The bedsteads are of iron with sacking chiefly, and with laths or planks in a few instances. Many have racks, but there are not any fracture beds. Many are very narrow. The beds are of feathers chiefly, and of straw for dirty and some other cases. In a few instances there are also straw mattrasses. There are pottery washhand-basins, roller towels, night-stools, spittoons, foot-warmers, large air or water-cushions, bells, screens, thermometer, books, a few prints, chairs (very few with arms), tin plates for some, but pottery plates for most of the patients. There are little lockers in the long ward of the infirmary.

There are no water-beds, illustrated periodicals, or Mackintosh sheeting, whether with or without funnels, and in general there is a deficiency of furniture. There are no ventilators in the ward for dirty cases, but there are a few in the ceiling, or in the walls, in the main building. There are none in the detached infirmary, except the windows or lanterns. Generally improvement is required. In a few places an opening exists over the doors, which is capable of being closed by a shutter.

There are two paid nurses, who have charge of the male and female sick respectively, and each has about 50 cases under her care. One lives in the detached male infirmary, and the other in the main building. Neither of them gives each dose of medicines or stimulants, and it is manifest that they are insufficient; as indeed would almost any number be whilst the cases are scattered about as at present. There is not a paid night nurse.

I had the advantage of conferring with the medical officer. He is not resident, but attends daily from half an hour to three hours. His salary is 80 *l.* a year, with 10 *s.* for each midwifery case, and he finds all drugs except cod-liver oil. He thinks that the Guardians should find all the drugs, and he would pay a dispenser. He objects to the present scattered state of the sick, and wishes them to be brought together. The sanitary arrangements are not good in the female sick wards, and he does not think that those wards are fitted for the treatment of the sick. He objects to pauper nursing, and thinks the paid staff insufficient. Baths are required, as also waterproof sheeting. The classification of the sick is satisfactory, except that he requires a ward for female skin cases apart from the venereal ward. He is satisfied with the male fever ward, and says the cases do well.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

7th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 215 | 147 | 362 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 101 | 10 | 111 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 49 | 6 | 55 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 74 | Females, mixed | Second floor | One side | 18 8 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 2,184 | 242 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 73 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 23 6 | 17 2 | 9 0 | 3,630 | 403 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 72 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 11 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 660 | 73 | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 71 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 34 8 | 16 – | 9 0 | 4,992 | 554 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 79 | ditto | ditto | Both sides | 24 5 | 17 2 | 9 0 | 3,772 | 419 | 7 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 81 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 24 2 | 16 1 | 9 0 | 3,498 | 388 | 6 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 82 | ditto | ditto | ditto | 17 2 | 16 7 | 9 0 | 2,562 | 284 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 |
| Small-pox | – | Ground floor | One side | 15 3 | 9 8 | 12 8 | 1,867 | 147 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Fever ward | – | ditto | Both sides and roof | 13 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 1,820 | 130 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto | – | ditto | ditto | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 6 | 6,200 | 400 | – | – | 1 | 5 |

IPSWICH UNION WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On which Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Lying-in ward | | Ground floor | Roof | 16 10 | 15 8 | 15 6 | 4,087 | 263 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Infectious ditto | | ditto | Side and roof | 30 8 | 12 10 | 10 3 | 4,033 | 393 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| No. 61. Day room | Male; infirm, &c. | Second floor | One side | 38 5 | 16 3 | 9 0 | 5,618 | 624 | – | – | 2 | – |
| 63. Bed room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 16 2 | 13 3 | 9 0 | 1,927 | 214 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 64. Ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 16 2 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 1,382 | 153 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 66. Day room | ditto | ditto | Both sides | 31 3 | 17 2 | 9 0 | 4,828 | 536 | – | – | 1 | – |
| 68. Bed room | ditto | ditto | ditto | 23 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 3,519 | 391 | 9 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 69. Ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 17 2 | 16 2 | 9 0 | 2,497 | 277 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 |
| 10. | Male; infectious | Ground floor | One side and lantern | 17 3 | 9 9 | 8 10 | 1.485 | 168 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Itch ward | Cutaneous | ditto | ditto | 20 7 | 19 10 | 11 8 | 4,762 | 408 | 2 | – | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| Fever ward | Males | ditto | ditto | 26 0 | 19 10 | 11 10 | 6,102 | 515 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| New Hospital for Males: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day room | Mixed cases | Ground floor | Two sides | 17 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 2,856 | 238 | – | – | – | – |
| Boys' ward | ditto | ditto | One side | 17 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 2,856 | 238 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| End ward | Offensive cases | ditto | Two sides | 18 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 3,672 | 306 | 6 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Long ward | Mixed cases | First floor | One side and ends | 72 0 | 18 0 | 15 6 | 20,088 | 1,296 | 22 | – | 3 | 21 |
| Ditto | Nurses' room | ditto | ditto | 11 7 | 7 4 | 9 7 | 777 | 81 | 2 | – | – | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after a Visit on the 3rd August 1866.

Ipswich Union Workhoues.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It has been greatly improved by successive additions and alterations, sanctioned (some recently) by the Poor Law Board; but even still I fear it is not adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size, should there be any pressure on its accommodation. The present management is excellent.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Now, I hope, it is so; though, of course, if 1,000 to 1,200 cubic feet be required in workhouse hospitals and infirmaries in future, there is not a hospital in my district which would be sufficient.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes; but they are the least satisfactory part of the workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the guardians under 5 and 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Mr. Campbell and Dr. Nairne examined the inmates of unsound mind in this workhouse on the 21st May, and recommended that two females should be sent to the asylum near Cambridge, which has been done. They also recommended that, if possible, another female should likewise be removed; but although undoubtedly unfit for the workhouse, her bodily infirmities preclude her from being removed in safety. She is still here; consequently was a great nuisance. Beside her there are 31 harmless lunatics in the workhouse, who were duly visited by the committee on the 22nd June last.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Ipswich Union Workhouse.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The sanitary condition of the workhouse, as regards infectious diseases, is good; but there are a great number of inmates on the medical officer's list. In the union generally the public health is satisfactory as regards fever and small-pox; but diarrhœa and choleraic diarrhœa are beginning to show themselves. To-day a fatal case of diarrhœa (an old woman), and two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa (a young girl and a child) were reported. There have been also two or three cases of fatal cholera among sailors on the river, but they were buried at sea. The number of workhouse inmates is considerably higher than at this time last year; the number of out-door poor is lower, but the amount of out-relief is higher, owing to the increased price of flour.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The Guardians held a special meeting on Tuesday last to give effect to the orders of the Privy Council, and among other judicious arrangements they directed the issue of the annexed documents.

(signed) *John Walsham*,
Poor Law Inspector.

3 August 1866.

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Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.

Sir, Ipswich Union, Clerk's Office, 31 July 1866.

At a special meeting of the Guardians (as the Local Authority under "The Diseases Prevention Act, 1855,") held this day, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M. P., seconded by Mr. Fox—

"That the Guardians of each parish in the union be urgently requested to make themselves acquainted, by personal visitation, by conferring with the relieving officers, and district medical officers, or by any other means in their power, with the sanitary condition of their respective parishes; and to report, without delay, to the inspector of nuisances, any places which they may consider prejudicial to health, or likely, in case of an outbreak of cholera, to be fraught with danger.

"And that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of the elected Guardians."

I am directed to forward to you the enclosed forms, which you may find it convenient to make use of in communicating with the inspector.

A copy of the present circular will, by direction of the Guardians, be transmitted to the ex-officio Guardians, with a request that they will co-operate in this matter, with the elected Guardians of the parishes in which such ex-officio Guardians are resident.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Ross*, Clerk.

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Ipswich,
day of 1866.

The attention of the inspector of nuisances is requested to the following places:—

(signed) _____
One of the Relieving Officers
of the Ipswich Union.

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Sir, Ipswich Union, Clerk's Office, 31 July 1866.

In pursuance of an order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, I am directed by the Guardians of this union to request that you, as one of the legally qualified medical practitioners resident in the union will, without delay, acquaint the Guardians, through me, with any presence of cholera, or any unusual amount or severity of diarrhœa, which may come to your knowledge in any of the parishes comprised in the union.

As it is of the greatest importance, in order to carry out the directions of the Lords of the Council, that the Guardians should be supplied with the earliest information on these points, the Board are confident you will recognise the necessity of prompt attention to their request, and will at all times afford them the fullest facilites for the adoption of such preventive or remedial measures as they may be empowered to take.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Ross*, Clerk.

To _____ Esq.,
Ipswich.

## KEYNSHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Keynsham Union Workhouse.

I visited this workhouse on 24th September 1866, and found its site elevated and healthful.

There is not a detached infirmary, but the general sick are placed in wards at the top of the workhouse. The lying-in ward is on the first floor, and various infectious wards in two floors in a new building. Itch cases are placed in one of the infectious wards; fever and small-pox cases are most rarely admitted, and at present, instead of sick persons, there are potatoes and grain, and flock, in those wards.

There are external windows on both sides of all the general wards.

The bedsteads are of iron with laths, and the beds of fairly good flock, but there are no mattrasses. There are benches with backs, and night-stools, but very little furniture in general. The chamber-pots and basins are of brown ware, and three towels weekly are supplied to each ward. There are a few books, but no illustrated periodicals, prints, or games. There is not a water-bed, and waterproof sheeting is needed. In one of the women's wards some of the inmates sleep two in a bed.

The ventilation is effected by openings in the ceilings which may be closed; by air-bricks in the walls with shutters; by windows, a part or the whole of which open; and by fireplaces. Improvements are needed in the lower fever ward.

The waterclosets are placed without cross draught, and are ventilated into the passage.

The medical officer was absent, so that I could not have the advantage of his opinion and experience. I question whether he would be quite satisfied with the existing arrangements.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the wards, with the number of beds which are, and should be, placed in them.

28th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 62 | 57 | 119 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 12 | 2 | 14 |

### RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick, long - | Infirm and chronic | Second - | Three each side - | 38 0 | 16 0 | 8 11 | 5,421 | 608 | 18 | – | 1 | 10 |
| Men's sick, short - | Acute - - - | ditto - | Two each side - | 20 5 | 16 2 | 8 11 | 2,943 | 330 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Men's infectious - | Fever, &c. - - | ditto - | - ditto - - | 17 10 | 16 2 | 9 3 | 2,666 | 288 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Men's foul - - | Venereal, &c. - | First - | Two (both) - | 17 8 | 16 2 | 9 5 | 2,689 | 285 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Women's sick, long | Infirm and chronic | Second - | Three each side - | 37 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 5,328 | 592 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| Women's sick, short | Acute - - - | ditto - | Two each side - | 20 6 | 16 1 | 8 11 | 2,939 | 329 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 |
| Women's infectious | Fever, &c. - - | ditto - | Two (both) - | 15 10 | 16 2 | 9 4 | 2,389 | 255 | – | 3 | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| Women's foul - | Venereal, &c. - | Ground - | One window - | 16 0 | 11 6 | 10 1 | 1,855 | 184 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Women's lying-in - | - - - | First - | Two each side - | 20 6 | 16 0 | 9 5 | 3,088 | 328 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Boys' sick - - | General - - | ditto - | Three windows (both). | 26 10 | 13 0 | 10 6 | 3,662 | 348 | 7 | – | 1 | 7 |
| Girl's sick - - | ditto - - - | ditto - | Two windows - | 13 4 | 15 5 | 9 0 | 1,850 | 200 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Children's infirmary | ditto - - - | ditto - | Three windows - | 25 1 | 16 2 | 9 6 | 3,852 | 405 | 5 | – | 1 | 7 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Keynsham Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *E. Gulson*, Esq., after a Visit on the 10th April 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes, for the present.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, sect. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
They visit frequently, but do not always fill up the book.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

(signed) *E. Gulson*,
Poor Law Inspector.

16th April 1866.

## LEEDS WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Leeds Workhouse.

MR. CANE and I visited this workhouse on 10th October 1866.

It is situate upon the border of the town, and occupies a considerable plot of land. The body of the workhouse, the infirmary, the lunacy wards, and the industrial schools, are separate buildings, and of recent erection.

The infirmary is built in the form of a quadrangle, of which the front side is higher in its site, more capacious, and of better construction than the other sides. In the front part there are corridors in the centre, which cross each other at right angles, that from front to back dividing the sexes, and the other separating two series of wards. The wards on the other sides are single and are reached by several separate staircases, whilst they communicate with those in the front part by an outside staircase from the lower rooms on each side.

Hence

Leeds Workhouse.

Hence, at each of the four angles the adjoining rooms must have blank walls, and are consequently less light and cheerful than the others. There are also several other wards which have external windows on one side only, whilst the end wards have windows on two adjoining or opposite sides. There are not any windows in the corridor walls, neither are there always windows in every external wall.

The rooms are sufficiently high, and those in the front part are of sufficient width, but many others are narrow. From the diversity of construction the wards vary much in appearance, but many of them need improvement. The whole building was not originally designed as it is now found, and its general construction demands careful reconsideration.

The front part of the building is warmed by hot-water pipes, and by flues leading therefrom to the several wards. There are also fire-grates in all the wards.

The system of ventilation consists of three parts:—1st. Large openings in the corridor and passage walls, in which there is a shutter swinging from the centre, and over some of them there is a covering of perforated zinc. 2nd. A piece of perforated zinc fastened across the top of the window frames, which allows ventilation when the sashes are lowered, but the sashes are not permanently plugged open. 3rd. Very large Watson's tubes with diaphragms leading to the roof and defended by a cowl. There are not any air-bricks in the side walls, but in some of the upper rooms there is an opening in the ceiling. Owing to the fact that the windows are, for the most part, shut, and cross-currents do not, therefore, constantly exist, and to the very general habit of closing the ventilators in the ceiling, and the not unfrequent closing of the openings from the corridors, many of the rooms were very close, and the ventilation was defective.

The general sick are not divided into medical and surgical, and itch cases on the women's side are placed with vagrants in the same ward. Female venereal cases are placed in a separate room. There is a room nearly filled with young children suffering from measles, and an old inmate or two. Fever and small-pox cases are not admitted, but are sent to the Leeds house of recovery. The lying-in cases are placed in a ward in the body of the workhouse. There are day-rooms for convalescents. Waterclosets are found in most of the wards, but the window is wrongly placed. There are several fixed baths.

The bedsteads are of iron with wooden laths, and in each room there are some with racks. The beds are of flock (except in the wards with dirty cases), and were placed upon straw palliasses. The dirty cases have straw beds, and some have mackintosh sheeting. There are chairs, bed-rests, remarkably small tables, benches with backs, night-stools, screens, bed-trays, shelves round the room, cupboards, a very few prints, and some books and periodicals in the wards. Only one roller towel is usually supplied to a ward weekly. There is a metal wash-hand basin. There are pottery and enamelled iron plates, and pottery and tin mugs.

There are four paid nurses in the workhouse. A man and his wife sleep in the infirmary and have charge of the infirmary cases, but the man has also, for several hours daily, charge of the male lunatics. There is a female nurse, who devotes her time to the lunatics of both sexes, and there is an assistant nurse who lives in the body of the workhouse, and has charge of the lying-in cases, and goes to the infirmary daily. There are not any paid night nurses, and many of the pauper nurses are unable to read. A reorganization of this department is needed. There are about 60 to 70 lunatics, and 150 general sick. The lying-in cases amount to about 50 or 60 yearly.

The medical officer is not dissatisfied with the space, ventilation, or nursing, and his cases do well. Hospital gangrene, erysipelas, and puerperal fever do not occur. He attends at least once daily, and devotes from two to three hours to his duty. The Guardians provide drugs and dispenser. His salary is 120 *l.* per year, and he thinks that it should be 200 *l.* There are two air-beds and sufficient medical appliances. All his recommendations for extras, &c., are allowed.

The following table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are, and should be placed, therein.

13th October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 465 | 77 | 542 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 196 | 10 | 206 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 39 | - - | 39 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fire-places. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| 1 | Chronic - - | Ground Floor | No, on one side and one end. | 30 6 | 17 0 | 12 6 | 6,420 | 518 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | Chronic - - | First floor - | - - ditto - - | 24 8 | 17 6 | 14 6 | 6,172 | 431 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 3 | Chronic - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - - | 38 6 | 17 4 | 14 6 | 9,554 | 667 | 14 | – | 1 | 11 or 12 |
| 4 | Chronic - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - - | 38 6 | 17 4 | 14 6 | 9,554 | 667 | 14 | – | 1 | 11 or 12 |
| 5 | Chronic - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - - | 24 8 | 17 6 | 14 6 | 6,172 | 431 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 6 | Chronic - - | Ground floor - | - - ditto - - | 30 6 | 17 0 | 12 6 | 6,420 | 518 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 2 in 7 | Chronic - - | - ditto - | No, on one side only | 24 6 | 16 6 | 12 6 | 5,010 | 404 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 3 in 7 | Chronic - - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 20 0 | 16 6 | 14 0 | 4,596 | 330 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 4 in 7 | Itch and acute - | - ditto - | No, on one side only | 24 6 | 16 6 | 14 0 | 5,612 | 404 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 2 in 8 | Chronic - - | Ground floor - | No, on one end only | 22 0 | 15 7 | 12 7 | 4,262 | 342 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 3 in 8 | Chronic - - | First floor - | No, on both ends - | 30 9 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 6,850 | 492 | 9 | – | 2 | 9 |
| 2 in 9 | Chronic and acute | Ground floor - | No, on one end only | 22 0 | 15 7 | 12 7 | 4,262 | 342 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 3 in 9 | Venereal - - | First floor - | No, on both ends - | 30 9 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 6,850 | 492 | 9 | – | 2 | 9 |
| 2 in 10 | Chronic - - | Ground floor - | No, on one side only | 24 6 | 16 6 | 12 6 | 5,010 | 404 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 3 in 10 | Chronic - - | First floor - | Yes - - - | 20 0 | 16 6 | 14 0 | 4,596 | 330 | 8 | – | 1 | 5 |
| 4 in 10 | Itch and acute - | - ditto - | No, on one side only | 24 6 | 16 6 | 14 0 | 5,612 | 404 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |

*N. B.*—In all of the above-named sick wards where there are windows on one side only, there are ventilators on the opposite sides or ends, either into the corridors or staircases, thereby securing a through ventilation.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Leeds Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Richard Basil Cane*, Esq., after Visits on the 10th and 11th days of October 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

I believe that it is.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

*See* last question and answer to this Report.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

There are, and they are ordinarily sufficient in regard to size and internal arrangements, except as regards the sleeping together of male vagrants. *See* last question and answer to this Report.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No task of work has been approved by the Poor Law Board; nevertheless, able-bodied vagrants are compelled to grind corn at a hand-mill. The women are required to clean the wards, &c.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

The committee, I am told, regularly visit and inspect the workhouse.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

13th February 1866. "Visited the imbeciles and weak-minded, and shall report thereon. Such parts of the house as I have seen are in excellent order."

*W. Foster*, Commissioner in Lunacy.

Has

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has. Present number 532.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited Leeds.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are no fever wards or wards for small-pox; such cases are sent to the "House of Recovery."

There is a large detached infirmary, into which are received cases of ordinary sickness and infirmity, and cases of itch. There is also a lying-in ward in the main building.

Great pains have evidently been taken by elaborate devices to render the ventilation of these wards thoroughly effective; I doubt, however, whether the most satisfactory results have been attained.

The waterclosets are defectively constructed. There is only one window to each, and, as a rule, it is so placed that the foul air from the closet is blown *into* the ward. Side windows should be made in each closet, so that a cross draught may be set up, and the impure air carried away outwards.

The nursing and attendance upon the sick appears to be insufficient. There are, on the average, from 140 to 150 cases in these wards. There is a paid male and female nurse, and a paid assistant nurse. The male nurse, however, devotes part of his time to the care of the lunatics, who are kept in another part of the establishment, and the assistant nurse attends to the lying-in ward, and to other persons in the main body of the house. There is, therefore, only one nurse giving undivided attention to the sick in the infirmary. There is no "night nurse" and no night nursing, except such as the pauper attendant stationed in each ward may be *willing* to afford. The "stimulants," wine, beer, &c., are given by the paid nurse, but the medicines, &c., are left to be administered by the pauper attendants; only one of these attendants can read writing well; the others read very imperfectly, but the majority cannot read at all. It is not safe, therefore, to trust this duty to the pauper nurses. No confidence can be felt that the proper medicines are given to the proper persons, at the right times, and in the correct quantities.

There is only one towel allowed weekly for use in each ward; the number of inmates vary from 8 to 14 in each ward; the supply is manifestly insufficient.

Some of the wards are not provided with proper dining tables; the inmates are obliged occasionally to eat their meals from off their beds or off their knees; no tablecloths are spread, as there should be.

Many of the beds are too close together; some of them touch each other.

There is but little classification of cases, and young and old, children and adults, mix together in the same ward.

I have brought all these defects under the consideration of the Guardians.

Although the medical officer is content with the existing condition of the infirmary, I do not consider it in a satisfactory state.

Irrespective of the defects referred to, there is an absence of neatness, order, and apparent comfort. The deficiencies can only be supplied by means of a more efficient system of nursing and superintendence, guided by superior intelligence.

Referring to the workhouse establishment generally, I find that the inmates are not dieted in accordance with any dietary table that has been submitted to and approved by the Poor Law Board. The diet is of a plentiful and somewhat unusual nature. Tea is allowed to all inmates above 20 years of age, and beer is supplied to all persons above that age on five days during the week, at dinner. I am not in a position to advise that this dietary should be interfered with at present.

Tobacco is also plentifully supplied to both men and women; about 160 ounces are given out weekly, and smoking is generally on in the wards.

Male vagrants sleep together in the same bed—a disgusting custom which I have protested against here as elsewhere.

Some of the yards are out of order, mainly on account of the want of paving or of being covered with asphalte. Unless the yards should be mended, it will be very difficult to keep the lower wards and passages thoroughly clean and in a proper state.

(signed) *R. Basil Cane,*
Poor Law Inspector.

17 October 1866.

Leicester Union Workhouse.

## LEICESTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Mr. Weale and I visited this workhouse on 10th November 1866.

It is situated upon the border of the town, and has been built about 20 years.

There is a separate infirmary, in which both sexes are placed, and a separate building for fever and small-pox cases. There are also separate itch wards, wards for dirty cases, and female venereal wards, and a sick nursery for young children, as well as two padded rooms in the infirmary. Lying-in cases are placed in the infirmary, and there are large lunacy wards in a wing of the body of the workhouse.

The construction of the infirmary and fever building is such that the wards are placed side by side, and without communication through the partition walls; hence there are external windows on one side only.

There are two sets of waterclosets for the front and back rooms; one watercloset to each ward, the former of which is placed in a projection, while the latter is more nearly within the wards, and the windows are so placed that the current enters the wards or passages. There are also fixed baths with the waterclosets. There is not a separate cooking kitchen in the infirmary.

The ground-floor is paved with bricks, and the whole building is heated with hot air by means of furnaces underneath the ground-floor, and by flues which pass upwards through the building.

There are iron bedsteads with laths, and beds of cut straw, but not mattrasses; there are also beds with racks, which are raised by the hand. There are benches with backs, chairs, night-stools, bed-trays, deep square tin cans with tin covers, for the food; tubs, in which the inmates wash themselves; cupboards, sinks, woollen jackets for the women, slippers, piece of carpet on the women's brick floor, thermometer, screens. One round towel is supplied twice a week to each ward. There are two combs in each ward. There are not any prints or games, pottery wash-hand basins, or plates. There is a bath chair and a perambulator, as well as a sedan chair, in which the sick are brought to the workhouse.

The ventilation is effected by doors and fireplaces, as well as by large gratings in the walls, which are said to communicate with the outer air; there are also a few air-bricks, but there are no ventilators in some of the smaller wards. Some of the windows open in part from the centre, and others from the side. The sashes are of iron, with lozenge-shaped panes. There is also a large central staircase, which affords facilities for the admission of air to the wards. It would no doubt be much better if large air openings, or windows, had been placed in the partition walls.

There are two paid nurses for the infirmary, who receive 17*l.* per year, and 7*s.* per week in lieu of rations. There is also a midwife, who is paid 5*s.* for each case. There are two paid attendants upon the lunatics.

The medical officer has filled his office for eight or nine years. He considers that the sanitary arrangements are, on the whole, good, and that, with some exceptions, the wards are fairly ventilated. The cases do as well as in the general hospital. There is also sufficient watercloset and bathing accommodation. There are air-cushions, but not water-beds or waterproof sheets with funnels, yet all medical appliances recommended by him are readily provided. There is not a case of bed-sore in the building, but one or two cases occurred during the preceding winter, when he was absent from ill-health.

Fever cases are usually sent to the fever wards in the general hospital; but sometimes they are sent to the workhouse, and on such occasions the disease has never been known to spread.

His salary is 80*l.* a year, and he finds all drugs at a cost of about 20*l.* per year, and dispenses them himself. He receives 21*s.* for each difficult case of midwifery and for each lunacy certificate, as well as 10*s.* 6*d.* for each permanent removal. He is satisfied with his emoluments, and does not care that the Guardians should provide the drugs. He attends daily; except Sunday, and remains about three quarters of an hour. The lunatics are visited thrice a week. About one-third of all the male patients have sore legs.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the various wards, and the number of beds which are and should be in them.

15th November 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 327 | 134 | 461 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 58 | 10 | 68 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 24 | 1 | 25 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male Side: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Itch - - | Itch - - - - | Ground - | One side - | 14 0 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 1,727 | 140 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Fever - | Fever and small-pox - | ditto - - | - ditto - | 26 2 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 5,352 | 446 | 9 | – | 1 | 5 |
| (A.) - - | Ulcers on leg, old age, and paralysis. | ditto - - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 5,915 | 546 | 9 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (B.) - - | The same - - - | ditto - - | - ditto - | 26 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 4,788 | 442 | 8 | – | – | 7 |
| (C.) - - | None - - - - | First floor - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 5 | 6,211 | 544 | 9 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (D.) - - | Old age - - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 5 | 6,211 | 544 | 9 | | 1 | 9 |
| (F.) - - | None - - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 5,895 | 544 | 9 | | 1 | 9 |
| Female Side: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Itch - - | Itch - - - - | Ground - | One side - | 14 0 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 1,727 | 140 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Fever - | Fever and small-pox - | ditto - - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 9 | 6,392 | 544 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| (G.) - - | Old age - - - - | ditto - - | - ditto - | 26 2 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 4,895 | 445 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |
| (H.) - - | Ulcers on leg and old age | ditto - - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,984 | 544 | 9 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (N.) - - | Dirty - - - - | ditto - - | - ditto - | 11 3 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 1,608 | 146 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| (I.) - - | Children - - - | First floor - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 3 | 6,120 | 544 | 9 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (J.) - - | Old age and dropsy - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 11 3 | 6,120 | 544 | 8 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (K.) - - | Lying-in - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 5,895 | 544 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| (L.) - - | Old age and rheumatics - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 32 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 5,895 | 544 | 8 | – | 1 | 9 |
| (E.) - - | Venereal - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 27 0 | 17 0 | 10 10 | 4,972 | 459 | 7 | – | 1 | 7 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 6th July 1866. Leicester Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes, and it will be very complete when the new schools now in the course of erection are completed.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are vagrant wards, and vagrants are employed. My suggestions have been carried out as to warming the female wards, and will be on the male side before the winter sets in.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Yes. There are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Leicester Union Workhouse.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The workhouse is in good order. There are 390 inmates; in the corresponding week last year the number was 395.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are 50 inmates in the infirmary, which is an entirely separate building, well warmed and ventilated, with due regard to the health of the inmates. The medical officer assures me it could readily accommodate 130 inmates. There are two paid nurses, the one for males, the other for females. The medical officer tells me that the staff of nurses is sufficient; they are assisted by pauper nurses, who are well spoken of by the medical officer, master, and matron. I spoke to the sick and infirm, and they all admitted they were kept clean, very well taken care of, and kindly treated. The medical officer confirms this statement. In addition to the sick, there are 42 male and 28 female epileptic, imbecile, and idiotic inmates; and there is not a single instance of any patient suffering from bed-sores. There is a paid male officer for the male epileptic, and a female paid officer for the females of this class. The medical officer tells me he has never made any application to the Guardians for anything for the convenience or comfort of the sick, aged, and infirm that has not instantly been complied with. There are 19 paid officers and servants in this establishment, and in every department the work is well and efficiently done.

(signed) *Robert Weale*,
Poor Law Inspector.

6 July 1866.

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## LINCOLN UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Lincoln Union Workhouse.

Mr. Farnall and I visited this workhouse on 23rd February 1867.

The main building is constructed on the radiating plan, and only one ward in depth, except in the centre, and the wards have windows on both sides, and are light and cheerful.

The ordinary sick wards for adults are found in the main building, and have the characters just described. They are three in number; viz., one for females, and two for males. There are also two wards for sick children, and a lying-in ward, the former being in the centre of the main building, and having windows on one side only.

The floors of all these wards are of plaster. There are also detached infectious wards placed at the rear of, and at right angles to, the main building. Of these, two are devoted to fever, small-pox, syphilis, and offensive cases; and fever cases have been mixed with the others. There is also a separate itch ward for men, but not for women.

All these are one-storied buildings, and those for the two sexes are quite separated from each other.

There is a kitchen or scullery attached to each ward, but there are not any lavatories. There is a watercloset to each ward, except the lying-in ward. In the detached infectious wards there is a nurse's room, a bath room, and a watercloset. There are not any fixed baths for the use of the sick in the main building, and hot water is not distributed through the workhouse.

The waterclosets in the main building have windows which admit the air on to the landings.

The bedsteads are of iron, with straw matting placed upon them. The beds are usually of feathers, but a few are of straw. There are cupboards, screens, tables, arm-chairs, prints, illustrated periodicals, books, mackintosh sheeting, water-bed, air-cushions, bed rests, blinds, pottery plates, tin mugs, pottery wash-hand basins, little chairs, rocking chair, and woollen rugs. There are not any bedsteads with racks. There are roller towels, and each sick person has also a separate towel. There are rugs upon the plaster floor. The food is carried from the general kitchen on open trays.

The upper part of each window opens on a central pin, and there are also ventilators placed over every door, which are covered with perforated zinc.

There is only one paid nurse who devotes her whole time to the sick, and as the cases are

Lincoln Union Workhouse.

are in wards widely apart, it does not appear possible that she can efficiently discharge her duties. There is, however, an old pensioner nurse, who receives 10 *l.* a year, and has permission to go or stay, as may be convenient to her; and she is practically the midwife also

There is not a paid night nurse.

We had not the advantage of a conference with the medical officer, but we were informed that he attends about thrice weekly on the average, and remains for about half-an-hour. His salary is about 65 *l.* yearly, and he finds all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine.

It seems to me to be desirable that further accommodation should be provided for infectious and offensive cases, so that there might be a separate fever, itch, and venereal ward for each sex, and wards in which offensive cases may be placed. It is also most desirable that all the sick wards should be brought nearer together, and be more conveniently placed for the attention of day and night nurses.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

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4th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 106 | 101 | 207 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 33 | 3 | 36 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 10 | 1 | 11 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick ward - No. 1 | Ulcerated legs - | First floor - | Both sides - | 30 0 | 18 0 | 8 9 | 4,725 | 540 | 10 | – | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto - - No. 2 | Disease of heart | Second floor - | - ditto - | 30 0 | 18 0 | 8 9 | 4,725 | 540 | 9 | – | 1 | 8 |
| Women's sick ward - - | Epilepsy - - | First floor - | - ditto - | 30 0 | 18 0 | 8 9 | 4,725 | 540 | 9 | – | 1 | 8 |
| Lying-in ward - - - | Births - - | Second floor - | - ditto - | 30 0 | 18 0 | 8 9 | 4,725 | 540 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 |
| Children's infirmary, No. 1 | Bronchitis - | First floor - | One side - | 26 0 | 17 6 | 8 9 | 3,981 | 455 | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| Ditto - - No. 2 | - ditto - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 35 0 | 16 0 | 8 9 | 4,900 | 560 | 10 | – | 1 | – |
| Men's fever ward - - | Senility - - | Ground floor - | - ditto - | 18 0 | 15 0 | 9 9 | 2,632 | 270 | 5 | – | 1 | 2 or 3, fever. |
| Women's fever ward - - | Sequel of fever - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 18 0 | 15 0 | 9 9 | 2,632 | 270 | 5 | – | 1 | - ditto. |
| Itch ward - - - | Itch - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - | 15 0 | 13 0 | 11 9 | 2,291 | 195 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., after a Visit on the 11th February 1867.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally; there are, however, some defects in the house, as will be seen by some of the answers to the following questions. At present some of the men's wards are crowded. There are now 78 men in the house, and only 41 women. The privies in the yards are defective, and waterclosets are required for the boys' bed-rooms and the girls' bed-rooms, and also for the lying-in ward. The scullery is too small, and so is the washing department. A wringing machine is wanted. Cocoa-nut fibre matting should be placed under each bed. The supply of hot water for domestic purposes is in the kitchen, and the inmates are continually passing into the kitchen for hot water; this destroys classification by day.

Lincoln Union Workhouse.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The sick wards are in the body of the house, and the rooms are good, but it would be far better if there were detached infirmaries. There are no leg rests nor dressing gowns, and only one bed rest. There is only one paid nurse. There is no separate sick ward for boys. There are two rooms detached from the house, called fever wards, but they are used for ordinary sick cases; so that, in fact, there are no fever wards. There are no itch wards. There are no syphilitic wards. The wards called fever wards are defective; they are on the ground, with brick floors.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes; but the beds and bedding are very poor and defective. There should be a barrack bedstead for the men. Very few females frequent these wards. One pound of oakum for the men.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

I annex it, but this is my first visit.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

My first visit.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I have all the former papers relative to the fever and infectious wards; and, as I shall soon attend a special meeting of this Board of Guardians, I will bring that subject under their consideration, together with certain other defects adverted to in this report.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*
Poor Law Inspector.

16 February 1867.

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COPY of last REPORT of the Commissioners in Lunacy, 29th September 1866.

Lincoln Union Workhouse.

VISITED and examined the insane and weak-minded inmates, 15 in number, namely, seven men and eight women. They are all quite harmless cases, properly retained in the workhouse. Four of the men and seven of the women are usefully employed; two of the former and six of the latter have extra diet, with meat daily. With the exception of one man, who is constantly wet, we found all the patients clean in their persons and dress, and their beds and dormitories in good order. A little matting for the floor, a few prints upon the walls, and curtains for the windows of the women's day-room is desirable.

(signed) *John D. Cleaton,*
*R. W. S. Lutwidge,* } Commissioners in Lunacy.

# LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE.

## Observations.

Mr. Cane and I visited this very large workhouse on 5th October 1866.

The site is a particularly good one, having regard to its proximity to the town, since it is very elevated, and far removed from the river influence and the densely crowded parts of Liverpool.

The infirmary is not a building detached from the ordinary wards of the inmates, but it consists of many wards, which are for the most part placed in close connection with each other. There are two large detached hospitals for fever, one of which, being an old one, will be taken down, whilst the other is new and built on improved principles.

The character of the ordinary sick wards differs somewhat both in reference to the wards for the same and for the different sexes. Those for men are wider than those for women, but in reference to size they are nearly all that could be desired. Certain of them have windows on two, and even on three sides, and have an air of great lightness and cheerfulness; but in the majority there is a narrow and dark corridor, with wards on each hand, which have external windows on one side only. In a few of the otherwise good wards there is a part of the room which is dark, from the impossibility of placing windows along the whole side; and the wards which have external windows on one side only might have windows also on the corridor side, and thus render both the wards and the corridors lighter and more cheerful. Many of the wards on the upper storey are built into the roof, and the windows extend only to about five feet from the floor.

The wards on the women's side have the disadvantages above mentioned, besides that of being not only narrower than those for the male inmates, but too narrow for the best hospital wards, and in the set devoted to the lying-in cases they are placed in the form of a letter T, with blank partition walls. There are, however, a greater number of wards which have windows on two or three sides.

The ground being higher on one side of the workhouse than on the other, there are wards on the women's side which seem to be on the basement on the one side, but are only level with the floor on the other. They are large, and on the side on which the ground is the highest they have an open area, but they cannot be so fitted for the use of the inmates as those on a higher story.

As the old fever hospital is to be taken down, we did not inspect it.

The new fever hospital consists of several stories of very large and excellent rooms. There are external windows on both sides, but those on the side of the old hospital are at present darkened by that building.

The walls on the women's side of the infirmary are partly painted in colours.

There are waterclosets, lavatories, and fixed baths on each floor, but they are large, have too much urinal and closet space, from which offensive odours arise, and the windows direct the current of air into the wards. There is hot and cold water to all the baths and lavatories. There is not a cooking kitchen in the infirmary, but there are many warming kitchens.

There are not any day-rooms for the use of the ordinary sick, except for venereal cases.

The cases of ordinary sickness are divided into medical and surgical, besides which, there are ophthalmic wards, wards for the infirm and dirty cases, for lying-in cases, infants, sick children, venereal cases, and itch. The lying-in wards are so arranged that the cases are passed on from one to another as they become convalescent, and the children's cases are divided into medical and surgical. There are also wards for lunatics, including a padded room, but no lunatics are permanently kept in the workhouse

Fever cases are placed in the fever wards, and the wards are devoted respectively to the severe and convalescent cases. At present there are cases of cholera in the two upper stories, which are also divided into ordinary and convalescent. Small-pox cases are placed in separate wards in the same building.

The chief system of ventilation is that of air bricks placed near to the floor, and communicating at a lower level with external air bricks and a series of air shafts, which run perpendicularly upwards and communicate with each ward by a large opening, which may be closed by a shutter. In some of the upper rooms there are also openings through the ceiling into the roof.

The ventilators were for the most part closed, and the openings into the shaft are so large that they could not be kept constantly open; moreover, there is no artificial heating of the column of air in the shafts. There are also windows, the loose sash of which falls forward into a rack and allows much air to enter at its upper part. There are certain ventilators which lead into the corridors, but upon the whole the corridors are not properly used for the admission of light and air.

Drain smells were observed in various parts of the building, and I do not doubt that this requires serious attention. The ventilation in many of the wards, and particularly in

Liverpool Workhouse.

the basement and other parts on the women's side, is very defective, and needs improvement.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, and the beds of long straw, but the pillows are of flock. There are tables, cupboards, benches with and without backs, arm and single chairs, screens, nightstools, prints, books, illustrated papers, draughts, dominoes, wash-hand basins, abundant towels, combs, foot and chest warmers, &c. in the various wards. Tin dishes and pannikins are used for the food, and we saw the tins carried one within the other, although the food was in them The food is brought into the warming kitchen, and is there distributed to the different inmates. Waterproof sheets are not used to the lying-in or to the dirty beds. Thick flannel gowns are worn by the sick women and the convalescent fever cases. The largest number of prints upon the walls are on the women's side, and especially in the female Lock wards.

The nursing arrangements are of two kinds, and an important experiment is now under trial.

On the men's side there is a lady superintendent, receiving 75 *l.* per year, who has under her direction 11 Nightingale nurses, each receiving 22 *l.* 10 *s.* per year; and 25 probationers, to each of whom 14 *l.* is paid yearly; and the salaries progressively increase with duration of service. The lady superintendent has about 450 patients under her care. She arranges the night nurses as seems best to her, but at present one of the nurses above mentioned takes night duty on each of the three floors in her turn, and attends to perhaps 30 or 40 cases.

In addition, there is a man and his wife, who occupy the position of steward, and attend to the material wants of the patients, whilst the appointment and removal of the unpaid nurses rest with the matron, and she is in all such matters a court of appeal. The lady superintendent neither appoints nor removes the paid nurses; and she, on requisition to the matron, obtains such unpaid assistance as she may require. The wards assigned to her do not include the venereal, itch, or fever wards.

On the female side the old system still prevails. There are five paid nurses for the medical and surgical cases both of adults and children, the lying-in wards and the Lock wards, containing about 400 cases, and each has a staff of unpaid nurses under her direction.

The fever hospital has a matron receiving 40 *l.* per year, who superintends the whole arrangements. There are also four night nurses, six day nurses, one clerk, and one person to superintend the washing, each of whom receives 20 *l.* per year. There are from 30 to 40 patients in the fever wards, who require attention during the night.

The stimulants are in all cases given by the paid nurses, but on the female side some of the pauper nurses administer a part of the medicines. The pauper nurses do not receive pay, but have extra rations.

The master is of opinion that the wards are kept in a more cleanly state on the side of the workhouse having pauper nurses, but I considered the whole as very fairly clean.

The medical staff consists of a physician and surgeon, each receiving 100 *l.* per year, and three resident medical officers, who receive 75 *l.* per year each with board and lodging.

The physician attends daily, and spends about an hour and a quarter in visiting the important cases in the male and female sick wards, the fever wards, and the sick nurseries. The surgeon attends daily from one to two hours, and attends to the surgical cases, both male and female, the Lock wards, the lunacy wards, the lying-in ward, the children's surgical wards, the itch wards, both for adults and for children, and the ophthalmic ward.

Two of the resident medical officers attend to medical, and one to surgical cases, and each admits cases daily in rotation. They are respectively under the direction of the surgeon and physician, and devote five or six hours daily to their duties. The Guardians provide a dispenser and drugs.

The physician's cases amount to about 100 children, 150 fever patients, and 350 ordinary cases, or a total of more than 600; whilst the surgeon has charge of more than 300 sick, besides 200 to 300 cases which are seen by him once a week.

The physician is not dissatisfied with the space. He would be glad to have more, but no evil has resulted from the present arrangement. The ventilation is defective, and particularly on the female side, and there are drain smells. The surgeon has held the appointment about a year, and has found hospital gangrene, erysipelas, and puerperal fever to occur sometimes. He has not many severe cases of accident, but he has to perform many operations.

In reference to the system of nursing, they prefer the new system, since they have confidence in the nurses thus employed, and there is a good *morale* in the wards. The wards are kept in an excellent state on the other side, but pauper nurses lack sufficient intelligence and precision in the care of the sick.

The cases of disease do as well in the workhouse as in any other place whatever.

All medical and surgical appliances and all extras are most readily snpplied. The present medical arrangement works well, but the officers are not satisfied with their remuneration. That of the physician and surgeon should be increased to 200 *l.*, and that of the resident medical officers to 100 *l.* per year each.

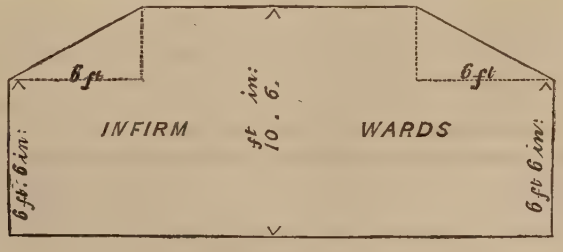
The following Table shows the dimensions of the several wards, with the beds which are placed there.

5th October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 2,480 | 714 | 3,194 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 741 | 290 | 1,031 |
| Number of infirm not on medical officer's book | 284 | - | 284 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 548 | 148 | 696 |

## RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| **Men's Hospital:** | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| 83, or No. 1 medical | Medical | First | Yes | 57 0 | 30 4 | 11 2 | 19,307 | 1,729 | 28 | – | 1 |
| 75 „ 2 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 31 6 | 24 6 | 11 0 | 8,489 | 771 | 12 | – | 1 |
| 76 „ 3 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 43 9 | 24 6 | 11 0 | 11,790 | 1,071 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 78 „ 4 „ | ditto | ditto | Side and end | 32 0 | 31 6 | 11 0 | 11,088 | 1,008 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 79 „ 5 „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 31 8 | 25 6 | 11 0 | 8,882 | 807 | 14 | – | 1 |
| 80 „ 6 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 68 6 | 24 4 | 11 0 | 18,335 | 1,666 | 26 | – | 2 |
| 82 „ 7 „ | ditto | ditto | Yes, and end | 54 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 14,850 | 1,350 | 22 | – | 1 |
| 43 „ 8 „ | ditto | ditto | Yes | 58 6 | 25 8 | 11 0 | 16,516 | 1,501 | 24 | – | 2 |
| 64, or No. 1, surgical | Surgical | Second | Yes | 57 0 | 30 6 | 10 0 | 17,385 | 1,738 | 28 | – | 1 |
| 67 „ 2 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 31 6 | 24 6 | 10 0 | 7,717 | 771 | 12 | – | 1 |
| 68 „ 3 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 43 8 | 24 6 | 10 0 | 10,698 | 1,069 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 70 „ 4 „ | ditto | ditto | Side and end | 32 0 | 31 6 | 10 0 | 10,080 | 1,008 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 71 „ 5 „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 32 2 | 25 6 | 10 0 | 8,202 | 820 | 14 | – | 1 |
| 72 „ 6 „ | Boys' surgical | ditto | Not | 68 6 | 24 4 | 10 0 | 16,668 | 1,666 | 26 | – | 2 |
| 74 „ 7 „ | Men's surgical | ditto | Yes, and end | 54 0 | 25 0 | 10 0 | 13,500 | 1,350 | 22 | – | 1 |
| 62 „ 8 „ | ditto | ditto | Side and end | 25 4 | 22 3 | 10 0 | 5,636 | 563 | 10 | – | 1 |
| 45 „ 9 „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 25 4 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 5,573 | 557 | 10 | – | 1 |
| 63 „ 10 „ | ditto | ditto | Yes | 58 6 | 25 8 | 10 0 | 15,015 | 1,501 | 24 | – | 2 |
| 60 „ - - | Sore eye ward | Third | Side and end | 25 4 | 22 6 | 10 6 | 5,985 | 570 | 10 | – | 1 |
| 61 „ - - | Operation room | ditto | ditto | 24 8 | 22 6 | 10 6 | 5,827 | 555 | – | – | 1 |
| 57, or No. 1 infirm | Infirm | ditto | Yes | 57 0 | 31 6 | The height of these rooms varies from 6 ft. 6 in. at walls to 10 ft. 6 in. in centre. *See* Section below. | 17,499 | 1,795 | 28 | – | 1 |
| 56 „ 2 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 31 6 | 25 3 | | 7,575 | 795 | 14 | – | 1 |
| 49 „ 3 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 42 0 | 24 6 | | 9,786 | 1,029 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 51 „ 4 „ | ditto | ditto | Side and end | 32 0 | 32 6 | | 10,144 | 1,040 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 52 „ 5 „ | ditto | ditto | ditto | 32 2 | 25 0 | | 7,655 | 804 | 15 | – | 1 |
| 53 „ 6 „ | ditto | ditto | Not | 68 6 | 24 4 | | 15,846 | 1,666 | 26 | – | 2 |
| 55 „ 7 „ | ditto | ditto | Yes, and end | 55 0 | 25 0 | | 13,090 | 1,375 | 22 | – | 1 |
| 47 „ 8 „ | ditto | ditto | Yes | 59 0 | 25 6 | | 14,337 | 1,504 | 24 | – | 2 |
| Lock - - - | Lock | Ground | Not | 43 6 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 11,948 | 1,086 | 20 | – | 1 |
| | | | | 6 6 | 6 6 | | | | | | |
| **Male Cleansing:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men's Cleansing | Itch | First | Not | 51 6 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 11,896 | 1,081 | 31 | – | 1 |
| Boys' „ - - | ditto | Second | Not | 35 6 | 21 0 | 8 7 | 6,398 | 745 | 22 | – | 1 |
| Ditto „ - - | ditto | First | Not | 35 2 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 8,123 | 738 | 21 | – | 1 |
| **Fever Hospital:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Men's hospital | Fever | Ground | Yes | 69 6 | 24 0 | 12 9 | 21,267 | 1,668 | 20 | – | 2 |
| 2. Ditto | ditto | First | Yes | 69 6 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 21,684 | 1,668 | 20 | – | 2 |
| 3. Ditto | Convalescent | Second | Yes | 69 6 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 21,684 | 1,668 | 20 | – | 2 |
| 4. Ditto | Measles | Third | Yes | 69 6 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 25,020 | 1,668 | 20 | – | 2 |



PARISH OF LIVERPOOL—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| **Fever Hospital—*continued.*** | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Women's hospital | Convalescent | Ground | Yes | 62 8 | 24 0 | 12 9 | 19,176 | 1,504 | 20 | – | 2 | |
| 2. Ditto | Fever | First | Yes | 62 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 19,552 | 1,504 | 20 | – | 2 | |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | Second | Yes | 62 8 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 19,552 | 1,504 | 20 | – | 2 | |
| 4. Ditto | Night nurses | Third | Yes | 62 8 | 24 0 | 14 9 | 22,184 | 1,504 | 20 | – | 2 | |
| **Women's Hospital:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Female medical | Ground floor | Not | 39 8 | 17 4 | 11 8 | 8,021 | 687 | 14 | – | 1 | |
| 2 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 6 | 17 6 | 11 8 | 8,064 | 691 | 16 | – | 1 | |
| 3 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 6 | 17 6 | 11 8 | 8,064 | 691 | 15 | – | 1 | |
| 4 | ditto | ditto | Not | 31 9 | 17 4 | 11 8 | 6,420 | 550 | 14 | – | 1 | |
| 5 | ditto | First floor | Not | 45 9 | 17 4 | 11 5 | 9,053 | 793 | 15 | – | 1 | |
| 6 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 6 | 17 4 | 11 5 | 7,816 | 684 | 15 | – | 1 | |
| 7 | ditto | ditto | Yes | 17 0 | 16 11 | 11 5 | 3,283 | 287 | 6 | – | 1 | |
| 8 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 5 | 17 4 | 11 5 | 7,800 | 683 | 15 | – | 1 | |
| 9 | ditto | ditto | Not | 38 0 | 17 4 | 11 6 | 7,574 | 658 | 14 | – | 1 | |
| No. 10 | Female surgical | Second floor | Not | 45 9 | 17 4 | 9 4 | 7,401 | 793 | 13 | – | 1 | |
| 11 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 5 | 17 4 | 9 4 | 6,376 | 683 | 13 | – | 1 | |
| 12 | ditto | ditto | Yes | 17 0 | 16 11 | 9 4 | 2,684 | 287 | 5 | – | 1 | |
| 13 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 5 | 17 8 | 9 4 | 6,499 | 696 | 13 | – | 1 | |
| 14 | ditto | ditto | Not | 51 1 | 17 8 | 9 4 | 8,423 | 902 | 17 | – | 1 | * |
| No. 16 | Female infirm | Third floor | Not | 45 9 | 17 10 | 8 1 | 6,595 | 815 | 12 | – | 1 | |
| 17 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 5 | 17 10 | 8 1 | 5,682 | 702 | 12 | – | 1 | |
| 18 | ditto | ditto | Yes | 17 0 | 16 11 | 8 3 | 2,372 | 287 | 4 | – | 1 | |
| 19 | ditto | ditto | Not | 39 5 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 5,570 | 696 | 11 | – | 1 | |
| 20 | ditto | ditto | Not | 51 5 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 7,266 | 908 | 14 | – | 1 | |
| 21 | ditto | ditto | Not | 17 4 | 13 10 | 8 0 | 1,918 | 239 | 3 | – | 1 | |
| 22 | ditto | ditto | Not | 74 3 | 17 4 | 7 10 | 10,081 | 1,287 | 20 | – | 2 | |
| No. 23 | Female surgical | Second floor | Not | 17 0 | 13 10 | 9 5 | 2,214 | 235 | 3 | – | 1 | |
| 24 | ditto | ditto | Not | 74 3 | 17 0 | 9 4 | 11,781 | 1,262 | 24 | – | 2 | |
| No. 25 | Female medical | First floor | Not | 17 0 | 13 11 | 11 4 | 2,681 | 236 | 3 | – | 1 | |
| 26 | ditto | ditto | Not | 35 4 | 17 0 | 11 6 | 6,907 | 600 | 13 | – | 1 | |
| 27 | ditto | ditto | Not | 38 2 | 17 0 | 11 5 | 7,407 | 648 | 13 | – | 1 | |
| **Female Lock:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's lock | Lock | Second | Not | 55 0 | 21 0 | 8 7 | 9,913 | 1,155 | 21 | – | 1 | |
| **Lying-in:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Lying-in | Lying-in | First | Side and two ends. | 44 9 | 25 0 | 11 3 | 12,585 | 1,118 | 14 | – | 1 | |
| 2. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 38 4 | 19 3 | 11 3 | 8,301 | 737 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Side and one end | 38 4 | 19 3 | 11 3 | 8,301 | 737 | 11 | – | 1 | |
| **Children's Medical:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Children's medical. | Medical | Ground | Not | 38 3 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 7,803 | 650 | 1, & 21 cots. | – | 1 | |
| 2. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 29 9 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 6,069 | 505 | 1, & 27 cots. | – | 1 | |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 25 6 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 5,202 | 433 | 1, & 14 cots. | – | 1 | * |
| 4. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 29 6 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 6,018 | 501 | 1, & 15 cots. | – | 1 | |
| 5. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 27 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 5,508 | 459 | 15 cots | – | 1 | |
| Sore eye | Sore eyes | ditto | Side and two ends. | 44 8 | 25 0 | 11 6 | 12,840 | 1,116 | 1, & 26 cots. | – | 1 | |
| **Class Sick Nursery:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Sick nursery | Sick infants | Ground | Side and two ends. | 44 6 | 25 0 | 11 9 | 13,071 | 1,112 | – | 15 | 1 | |
| 2. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 38 3 | 19 0 | 11 9 | 8,539 | 726 | – | 8 | 1 | |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 38 3 | 19 0 | 11 10 | 8,599 | 726 | – | 8 | 1 | |
| No. 1. Whooping cough | Whooping cough | Second | Not | 38 4 | 19 2 | 9 4 | 6,862 | 734 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| 2. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Side and one end | 38 4 | 19 4 | 9 4 | 6,917 | 741 | 8 | – | 1 | |
| **Female Cleansing:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Women's cleansing | Itch | Ground | Side and two ends | 41 0 | 21 0 | 10 6 | 9,040 | 861 | 21 | – | 1 | |
| Children's ditto | ditto | Second | ditto | 49 6 | 21 0 | 8 7 | 8,922 | 1,039 | 1, & 30 cots. | 3 cots | 1 stove | |
| Girls' ditto | ditto | ditto | Not | 46 0 | 21 0 | 8 7 | 8,291 | 966 | 20 | 2 cots | 1 | |

* These wards are not now (December 1866) used as hospital wards.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Liverpool Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *U. Corbett*, Esq., after a Visit on the 28th March 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It has been hitherto found so under ordinary circumstances, but temporary accommodation elsewhere has been required owing to the prevalence of fever in Liverpool during the last few years, and the infant children are consequently now placed, with the Board's approval, at houses in Wellington Road and Mary Ann Street, and the epileptics at Dingle Mount. (*Vide* answer to query "Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?" for the numbers at each of these houses.) The latter has been purchased, and will probably be maintained permanently for the class to which it is now appropriated, if the Commissioners in Lunacy approve of it. The other two houses will be given up as soon as the new infant schools, which the select vestry have resolved to build at Kirkdale, can be got ready for their reception.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes, under the circumstances above stated.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrants wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

"5th September 1865. Laid before me pursuant to the statute by the governor of the workhouse; I have seen all the inmates classed of unsound mind, and shall make my report to the Board.—*Robert Nairne*, Commissioner in Lunacy."

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

The numbers in the workhouse and the subsidiary houses (the temporary occupation of which have been sanctioned by the Board) are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the workhouse - - - - - - - - | 3,274 |
| Wellington Road - - - - - - - - | 106 |
| Mary Ann Street - - - - - - - - | 123 |
| Dingle Mount - - - - - - - - - | 76 |
| | 3,579 |

The workhouse is consequently not at all crowded.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

*See* remarks at query "Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?"

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

None.

(signed) *U. Corbett*,
Poor Law Inspector.

5 April 1866.

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNION WORKHOUSE.

Loughborough Union Workhouse.

### OBSERVATIONS.

MR. WEALE and I visited this workhouse on 23rd March 1867.

It is situate on a healthful site on the border of the town, and was built about 30 years ago by Mr. Scott.

The infirmary is detached and placed in the rear of the main building, and it accommodates all the ordinary sick cases of both sexes. There is a passage along the side, and there is one room in depth.

On the women's side there is a day room in a one storied wing, and a sick ward on the ground floor, whilst there are sick wards, and two lying-in wards, on the first floor. On the

Loughborough Union Workhouse.

the men's side there are two day and night wards on the ground floor and first floor, with a large day room, which has been built in the yard.

The day rooms are found to be very convenient, since not more than one-third of the cases occupy the wards by day and night, and by so much the day and night rooms become simply dormitories.

There is no attempt to separate the medical from the surgical cases, but the more serious are commonly placed in special wards, and the very dirty cases are not admitted into this infirmary.

Some of the wards on the ground floor have windows on one side only, whilst those at the end have windows on two sides, and those in the centre on the first floor have them on opposite sides. Hence the last are the most cheerful, and the first the least so, but the cheerfulness of all is increased by the great attention which has been paid to give a homely aspect to them.

The infectious wards for males are four in number, and are placed in a detached building, with the vagrant wards underneath. Two of them are small, whilst two others are of moderate size, and they were evidently intended for the accommodation of both sexes. One is devoted to fever and small-pox cases, one to itch or venereal, one to bad leg or offensive cases, and one to a pauper nurse.

There is but one infectious ward for females, and it is situate over the rooms used by married couples, who, being aged, are upon the medical officer's books. It is a large and lofty room, but there are windows on one side only. As all kinds of infectious cases must be placed here in turn, it is clear that more accommodation is required; and if this room had windows opened in the blank wall it would make an admirable fever ward.

Some of the wards have plaster floors.

There are not any waterclosets within the infirmary building, neither are there any fixed baths for the sick, but there are sealed night stools, and moveable baths. There is no distribution of hot and cold water.

The homely aspect which is given to the wards, is due to the number of convenient articles of furniture which are supplied. In the female sick wards each patient has the following articles for her own use exclusively; viz., a tea tray, tea cloth, towel, comb and brush, soap, wash-hand basin, basket for clothes, cup and saucer and plate, locker (with drawer, shelf and open cupboard), urinal, and cape. There are arm chairs, easy chairs, rocking chairs, flannel gowns and slippers, coloured and other screens, tables, lockers, cupboards, water cushions, mackintosh sheeting (but without funnels), foot and chest warmers, medicine glasses and pots, bed rests, a library, prints, illustrated periodicals, benches with backs, some cushions, pottery plates and mugs, cocoa fibre matting, carpets, and clocks.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, the palliass is of straw, and the bed of flock, and a carding machine has been obtained by which it is proposed to card the flock regularly. There are not any bedsteads with racks. There is a reclining settle in the men's day room. The food is carried in covered or open trays. The counterpanes are neat and cheerful.

From the construction of the lower rooms, it is evident that their sanitary character must rest upon the appliances for ventilation, and generally intelligent efforts have been successfully made. A large ventilator has been placed over the window frames, which is enclosed by perforated zinc, and covered by a wooden shutter, which is itself perforated. There are also ventilators in the ceiling communicating with the outer air; and in several of the wards there are hollow beams enclosed by perforated zinc, and terminating in openings in the opposite walls. Besides these, there are special air brick ventilators in the walls covered by perforated zinc. One of the wards has not so many of these appliances as are needful, and it is intended to extend the system to all the sick wards.

Very much has been done by good management to remedy the defects of the original construction of the building.

There is not a paid nurse, but there is a pauper nurse, who was deserted by her husband, and has held this office for nine or ten years with great satisfaction to the medical officer, master, and matron. As she is represented to be a very efficient nurse, and an excellent midwife, it is clear that she should be removed from the ranks of the pauper, and a proper salary be given to her. As one of the paupers of this union has very recently been appointed the assistant master in another union, it may be inferred that the Guardians and officers are not unmindful of the advancement of those who have been committed to their care.

One good paid nurse would probably suffice, as the number of fever and small-pox cases is extremely small.

We had the advantage of a conference with the medical officer, who has held the appointment for about 30 years. His salary for the workhouse, and a district, is 100*l.* per year, and he finds all drugs and splints. Cod-liver oil and quinine are to be supplied by the Guardians.

He thinks that he should receive 50*l.* per year for the workhouse alone, and that the Guardians should provide all drugs. He usually attends daily, and devotes from one to two hours to the discharge of his duties at each visit.

He thinks that further accommodation is required for female infectious cases. He is satisfied with the sanitary state of the workhouse, and with the nursing.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

28th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 109 | 39 | 148 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 51 | 2 | 53 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 8 | - - | 8 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 - | Paralysis and infirm, women. | Ground - | One side - 4 | 39 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 5,967 | 663 | 8 | – | 2 | 10 |
| 2 - | - - ditto - - | ditto - - | ditto - 2 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 1,683 | 187 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| 3 - | Epilepsy, women - | First floor - | Both sides - 4 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 3,927 | 357 | 4 | – | 1 | 6 |
| 4 - | Lying-in, women - | ditto - - | One side - 2 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 2,057 | 187 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 5 - | - - ditto - - | ditto - - | Both sides - 4 | 21 6 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 3,784 | 344 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| 6 - | Infectious, women | ditto - - | One side - 2 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | 3,060 | 306 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 7 - | Men's sick ward - | Ground - | ditto - 4 | 39 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 5,967 | 663 | 11 | – | 2 | 10 |
| 8 - | Men's convalescent bedroom. | First floor - | Two sides - 2 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 4,114 | 374 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 or 7 |
| 9 - | Men's day-room - | Ground - | One side - 4 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 10 6 | 4,410 | 420 | – | – | 1 | – |
| 10 - | Men's infectious - | First floor - | Both sides - 3 | 25 0 | 13 6 | 10 6 | 3,538 | 337 | 4 | – | 2 | 3 or 4 |
| 11 - | - - ditto - - | ditto - - | One side - 1 | 10 0 | 13 6 | 10 6 | 1,417 | 135 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 or 2 |
| 12 - | Men's itch - - | ditto - - | Both sides - 2 | 14 0 | 13 6 | 10 6 | 1,984 | 189 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 12th February 1867. Loughborough Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

Yes. No case of bed-sore in the workhouse.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes. Vagrants are relieved and employed.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Yes. There are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The Lunacy Commissioners visited the house on the 28th of November, and reported favourably to the Poor Law Board and the Guardians.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Loughborough Union Workhouse.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union since your last visit?

The workhouse is in good order. There are 156 inmates; in the corresponding week last year the number was 156.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

On my last inspection I recommended the appointment of a nurse. The Guardians took my recommendation into consideration. There are two paupers who have for many years performed these duties (a male and a female) in a most satisfactory manner, and they came to the conclusion that the duties would not be more satisfactorily performed than they have been by these persons. The medical officer and the master and matron concur in this opinion. I can with truth say that I have no sick wards in more perfect order than they are here, and I do not think it would be expedient to press a change.

(signed) *Robt. Weale,*
Poor Law Inspector.

12 February 1867.

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## TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER, BRIDGE STREET WORKHOUSE.

Bridge-street Workhouse.

### Observations.

Mr. Cane and I visited the sick wards of this workhouse, one of three in this township, on 3rd October 1866.

Some parts of the workhouse date from the past century, but others are modern, and the site is probably as healthful as any which could be found in the city.

The sick are placed for the most part in wards which adjoin each other, but the infirmary is not a detached building. The general sick are divided into medical and surgical, and there are wards specially appropriated to lying-in cases, venereal cases, dirty cases, itch cases, and sick children. There is a detached building for the reception of fever cases, containing 13 wards and 90 beds.

There is some diversity in the construction of the wards, but very generally there are external windows on both sides. In several the windows are at the two opposite ends, and the length of the ward between them is very considerable. In others they are on two adjoining sides. In some the wards are placed side by side but communicating by two large doorways without doors. In others a passage is cut off from one end and there is borrowed light through an internal window, whilst in other cases the wards are placed on either side of a hall open through the different floors to the roof, and having galleries running around it in which there are windows on one side only.

There are not any fever wards in the fever hospital with windows on opposite sides, but nearly all have external windows on two sides, and other windows on parts of the opposite sides might readily be inserted.

The wards are almost universally large and light. Many are very large, and either have a large central space free from beds, or dwarf partitions divide the ward into two wards, and permit of four rows of beds.

A few wards are small, or irregular in shape, or are not well lighted.

The floors in the venereal wards are of stone. There is a watercloset in connection with nearly every large ward, but there is not usually a cross draught there. There are also old stone sinks which are not always well trapped.

There are not any day rooms for the general sick, but convalescent rooms both for the general sick and fever cases are provided. There are fixed and moveable baths, and hot and cold water. There are two or three good warming kitchens.

Great pains have been taken to effect satisfactory ventilation. The windows throughout are plugged open to the extent of two inches, and there are large ventilators in the floors and ceilings, besides others at the top of the side walls. Perforated zinc is rarely used. Some of the wards were, however, without special ventilators, and attention to this matter was needed in the fever and some other wards.

In numerous instances large openings had been made in partition walls with the best results, and the system needs still further extension.

There are tables, benches with backs, chairs, screens, bed trays, night-stools, a few books, wash-hand basins and large tea urns, in the several wards, but not any lockers, bells or games. Tin dishes and pannikins are used for the sick, and 18 roller towels per week are provided for a large ward. There is also cocoa matting in some of the wards.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, and are unusually high. The beds are of straw, well filled.

The food is carried into the sick wards in wooden trays covered with a cloth.

There

Bridge-street Workhouse.

There are ten paid day nurses distributed as follows:—
One to the men's medical wards.
One to the men's surgical wards (a man).
One to the women's medical and surgical wards.
One assistant to the latter.
One to the old women's wards in the south wing.
One midwife and nurse of the lying-in ward, receiving 25*l.* per year.
Two (man and wife) to the lunatics.
One to the helpless old men.
One to the fever hospital.

There are also four paid night nurses viz.:—
One to the men's medical and surgical wards.
One to the women's - - ditto.
One to the south wing.
One to the fever wards.

There is no special superintendent of the nurses, but the matron adds this to her otherwise most onerous duties.

The paid nurses alone administer both stimulants and medicines.

The medical officer attends daily, and devotes more than two hours per day to this duty. There is also a resident assistant, who devotes his whole time to the service of the sick, and is occupied during six or seven hours daily. The Guardians provide all drugs, and a dispenser. The medical officer is satisfied with the sanitary arrangements, except in about five wards. He also considers the space and nursing sufficient, and with some exceptions the ventilation is good. The reason why only one paid nurse is engaged by day in the fever wards is, that there are several very excellent pauper nurses equal to any paid nurse. All his orders for extras and medical appliances are readily attended to, and although there is not a water-bed, or waterproof sheeting, there is all that he has hitherto found necessary. He has not ordered waterproof sheeting to the lying-in and dirty cases. He prefers women to men nurses. The labour bed has not any pillars against which the feet may be placed, and he does not think a change necessary. The lying-in person is confined in the labour room, and is carried by two nurses to the adjoining lying-in room in about four hours. No injury has ever resulted from this, and he has never known but one death to follow confinement from causes due to the confinement alone. Hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, and puerperal fever scarcely ever arise in the workhouse, and the establishment is far more free from those epidemics than hospitals are. In about four years, and with 360 cases per year, only two cases of puerperal mania, and about 10 of puerperal disease, have occurred. His salary is 200*l.* per year, and that of his assistant 140*l.* per year, without board. He is satisfied.

The following Table shows the dimensions of each ward, with the number of beds which are placed in them.

17th October 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 1,278 | 41 | 1,319 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 804 | 26 | 830 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 206 | - - | 206 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| 85 | Men's medical - - | Second floor - | One side - - | 40 0 | 21 0 | 11 0 | 9,240 | 840 | 15 | - | 1 |
| 86 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | ditto - - | 41 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 9,020 | 820 | 15 | - | 2 |
| 87 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | Both sides - | 41 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 10,824 | 984 | 15 | - | 2 |
| 88 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 50 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 13,750 | 1,250 | 21 | - | 2 |
| 89 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 33 0 | 26 0 | 11 0 | 9,438 | 858 | 15 | - | 2 |
| 93 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 43 0 | 33 0 | 12 0 | 17,028 | 1,419 | 23 | - | 1 |
| 2 | Women's medical - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 89 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 20,160 | 1,780 | 31 | - | 2 |
| 3 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 86 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 17,028 | 1,548 | 25 | - | 2 |
| 6 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 74 0 | 40 0 | 15 0 | 44,400 | 2,960 | 48 | - | 2 |
| 52 | Ditto - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 81 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11,583 | 1,053 | 21 | - | 1 |
| 80 | Men's surgical - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 41 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 10,824 | 984 | 18 | - | 2 |
| 81 | Ditto - - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 49 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 14,700 | 1,225 | 20 | - | 2 |

BRIDGE STREET WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| 83 | Men's surgical | First floor | Both sides | 42 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 10,584 | 882 | 16 | – | 1 |
| 84 | Ditto | ditto | One side | 32 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 | 9,600 | 800 | 13 | – | 1 |
| 5 | Women's surgical | ditto | ditto | 49 0 | 29 0 | 15 0 | 21,315 | 1,421 | 23 | – | 1 |
| 7 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 41 0 | 29 0 | 15 0 | 17,835 | 1,189 | 20 | – | 1 |
| 51 | Ditto | Second floor | ditto | 29 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 12,992 | 812 | 17 | – | 1 |
| 171 | Men's convalescent | Ground floor | ditto | 32 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 6,656 | 512 | 16 | – | – |
| 167 | Men's syphilitic | First floor | Both sides | 44 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 7,920 | 660 | 20 | – | – |
| 168 | Men's cutaneous | ditto | One side | 24 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 3,168 | 264 | 2 | – | – |
| 169 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 32 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 6,144 | 512 | 14 | – | – |
| 159 | Women's cutaneous | Ground floor | ditto | 28 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 8,624 | 784 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 63 | Women's syphilitic | ditto | ditto | 33 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 10,164 | 924 | 17 | – | 1 |
| 64 | Ditto | ditto | Both sides | 34 0 | 26 6 | 11 0 | 9,911 | 901 | 17 | – | 1 |
| 65 | Ditto | ditto | One side | 28 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 8,624 | 784 | 14 | – | 1 |
| 70 | Sick and infirm women | ditto | Both sides | 44 0 | 39 0 | 13 0 | 22,308 | 1,716 | 32 | – | 2 |
| 140 | Lunatic males | ditto | One side | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 141 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 142 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 143 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 144 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 145 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 146 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 147 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 857 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 148 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 1 | 6 9 | 11 6 | 853 | 69 | 1 | – | – |
| 120 | Lunatic females | First floor | ditto | 10 0 | 6 6 | 11 6 | 747 | 65 | 1 | – | – |
| 121 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 7 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 881 | 95 | 1 | – | – |
| 122 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 7 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 871 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 123 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 7 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 881 | 95 | 1 | – | – |
| 124 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 7 | 7 2 | 11 6 | 871 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 125 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 868 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 126 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 868 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 127 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 868 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 128 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 10 5 | 7 3 | 11 6 | 868 | 93 | 1 | – | – |
| 135 | Lying-in ward | Second floor | Both sides | 40 0 | 39 0 | 12 0 | 18,720 | 1,560 | – | 20 | 2 |
| 42 | Children's sick | ditto | ditto | 34 0 | 26 6 | 13 0 | 11,713 | 901 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 48 | Sick and infirm women | ditto | ditto | 35 0 | 25 6 | 16 0 | 14,280 | 892 | 14 | – | 1 |
| 49 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 37 0 | 28 0 | 16 0 | 16,576 | 1,036 | 18 | – | 1 |
| 50 | Vagrant helpless women | ditto | One side | 33 0 | 29 0 | 16 0 | 13,712 | 957 | 15 | 1 | 1 |
| 61 | Old helpless women | Ground floor | ditto | 33 0 | 28 0 | 11 0 | 10,164 | 924 | 15 | – | 1 |
| 94 | Helpless sick men | Second floor | Both sides | 43 0 | 28 0 | 12 0 | 14,448 | 1,204 | 17 | – | 2 |
| 97 | Ditto | First floor | ditto | 42 0 | 30 0 | 12 0 | 15,120 | 1,260 | 26 | – | 2 |
| 99 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 42 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 12,096 | 1,008 | 17 | – | 1 |
| 101 | Ditto | Ground floor | One side | 40 0 | 17 6 | 11 0 | 8,800 | 700 | 11 | – | 1 |
| 103 | Ditto | ditto | Both sides | 41 0 | 35 0 | 11 0 | 15,788 | 1,435 | 20 | – | 1 |
| 175 | Mills sick men | ditto | One side | 25 8 | 20 7 | 14 0 | 7,395 | 518 | 29 | – | 3 |
| 6 | Fever hospital, males | ditto | Both sides | 28 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,392 | 616 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 25 | Ditto | First floor | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,656 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 26 | Fever hospital, females | ditto | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,656 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 21 | Ditto | Second floor | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 7,018 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 22 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 7,018 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 29 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 7,018 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 30 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 7,018 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 31 | Ditto | ditto | One side | 15 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 2,145 | 195 | 4 | – | 1 |
| 14 | Ditto | Ground floor | Both sides | 29 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,656 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 15 | Ditto | ditto | One side | 21 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 3,528 | 294 | – | 5 | 1 |
| 17 | Ditto | First floor | Both sides | 29 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,656 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 18 | Ditto | ditto | ditto | 29 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 7,656 | 638 | 9 | – | 1 |
| 19 | Ditto | ditto | One side | 15 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 2,340 | 195 | 2 | – | 1 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Bridge-street Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Richard Basil Cane*, Esq., after Visits on Tuesday and Wednesday the 21st and 22nd August 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

This workhouse alone is not adequate; but, taken in conjunction with the other establishments, at Swinton and Crumpsall, sufficient accommodation, I believe, exists.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I believe they are in conjunction with the other establishments, but I cannot upon a single visit decide upon this matter. I hope that the question may be considered by Dr. Edward Smith, with whom I expect to communicate.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in fair order.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Vagrants are not admitted to this workhouse.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

They appear to do so.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

None of the answers call for the Board's interference.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

The last recorded visit by Commissioners in Lunacy is dated 22nd February 1866.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe that it has. Present number 1,240.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this workhouse.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

This workhouse is in fact an enormous infirmary and hospital, with a fever hospital, venereal wards, foul wards, and wards for cases of special infirmity, arising from paralysis &c. attached to it. There is a resident medical officer. As many as 674 patients are on his list at this time. The drugs, which are said to be of the very best quality, are found by the Guardians. Some idea of the extent of the dispensary may be formed when it is stated that 1,000 bottles of medicine and other things in proportion, are made up and supplied to the inmates weekly. I saw and conferred with the medical officer who assured me that he had everything that he required for the use of the sick, and that he had only to make application to the Guardians for anything he wanted, when it was immediately supplied.

The following is a list of officers, nurses, &c., especially attending upon the sick:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One superintendent medical officer, non-resident. | One assistant in reception wards. |
| One resident - - - - ditto. | One night nurse, men's medical and surgical. |
| One apothecary. | One night nurse, women's medical and surgical. |
| One nurse, men's surgical. | Two day nurses, women's medical and surgical. |
| One nurse, men's medical. | Two lunatic wards, male and female. |
| One nurse, lying in ward. | One old men's, helpless. |
| One nurse, fever hospital. | One day nurse, infirm women. |
| One nurse, night ditto. | One night nurse, infirm women. |
| One nurse, south wing. | |

Nearly all the beds, even for the sick are of straw, though of course other beds are provided for particular cases. I was struck by the comparatively small number of cases in which extra diet and stimulants were ordered; small, I mean, by comparison with the cases in the workhouses in the district which I have just left.

In visiting the sick wards I especially, in the absence of the officers, who withdrew at my request, inquired of each patient, in a condition to understand and reply to my questions, whether he (or she) had any complaint to make either in regard to their food, their bed, their clothes, or their attendance, and whether generally they were contented and satisfied with what was done for them. The answers to my inquiries were (with hardly any modification) satisfactory in these respects. I found that the sick were duly supplied with the diet, wine, beer, spirits, &c., ordered for them by the medical officer. Not only were they generally contented and satisfied, but I am happy to add that many of them expressed gratitude for the care and attention bestowed upon them.

Bridge-street Workhouse.

All the other inmates had the fullest opportunity for making complaints to me. As a body they seemed to be fully satisfied with their condition and what is done for them. There is however much dissatisfaction in regard to a portion of the diet. The pudding is considered hard and indigestible, and it is said to be absolutely rejected and wasted by a large number of inmates. The rice as a meal is distasteful to many, whilst the pea-soup disagrees with some of the aged poor. The old women, especially, complain that their tea is not good of the kind, and that it is too weak. I tasted it myself and consider that it may well be improved in strength and flavour.

I found the workhouse generally in moderately fair order throughout. Some of the beds are too near together. Ventilation is especially defective in the Magdalen Wards, and I am inclined to think that one of the old women's wards is too full. The master will supply me with further information on this point, however. Many counterpanes in the sick wards require washing, and there is not a sufficient supply of towels, &c., in those wards.

Prayers have not lately been read in the evening, and the chaplain's report book does not contain a report of the moral and religious state of the inmates of the workhouse.

I have brought these matters under the notice of the guardians.

(signed) *R. Basil Cane,*
Poor Law Inspector.

24 August 1866.

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## NORWICH UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Norwich Union Workhouse.

I VISITED this workhouse on 8th March 1867.

It is well situate in a suburb of Norwich, and has been built about seven years.

The main building is constructed with a central corridor and wards on either hand. There are three floors, and those of the corridors have large openings inclosed by railings, and at the top are open to the roof. The landings project into the corridor, and the whole appearance of the corridors is very like that of a prison. The roof is perforated largely for skylights, some of which are fixed and closed, whilst others have louvre lights acting as ventilators.

There are not any windows leading into the corridors from the different wards, so that the wards have, for the most part, three blank walls.

There are at present, three sick wards, besides two lying-in wards, in use in the main building, but this is due to the increased number of sick inmates this winter, and the deficient accommodation in the infirmary. One of these wards is occupied by men, one by women, and one by children with disease of the eyes. The wards are similar to those above described, except that in one there are windows at the end and side.

The lying-in wards are on either side of the corridor, and patients are removed to the convalescent ward after 14 days. There are waterclosets for these wards, and a kitchen or washhouse is near.

There is a detached infirmary of two stories, in which both males and females are treated, and a separate infirmary of one story at the rear of the general infirmary, for the use of the children.

The former is built upon the plan of the main building, with corridors without windows from the wards, and with the corridors entirely cut off into portions by partitions; hence, there are windows on one side only, except in the end wards.

There is a ward in which dirty cases are placed, and there is one of the children's wards appropriated to itch cases. There are also two venereal wards for males and females respectively, which are also used by itch cases.

The watercloset and bath accommodation is very abundant, and there is hot and cold water, both to the baths and to several of the sinks. The windows of the waterclosets allow the air to enter the wards, and the closets themselves are placed at the ends of all but the small wards. There is no cooking kitchen in the infirmary, but the food is brought in covered wicker baskets from the general kitchen, which is very distant. This is most inconvenient.

There is also a detached infectious building for both sexes, in which fever cases would be placed if there were any, but at present this building, as well as the female children's ward, is invaded by the ordinary sick, and it is quite clear that there is not sufficient accommodation for sick cases. These wards are of one story, and are quite open to the roof. There are windows on one side and end.

The bedsteads are of iron with laths (some too narrow), and the beds are of straw, without mattrasses. The rugs are of cotton, old and faded. There are some chairs, benches with backs, lockers, cupboards, tables, screens, urinals to each bed, special urinals for men, washhand basins and tubs, roller towels, pottery plates and mugs; illustrated periodicals, a library and two combs (but no brush) to each ward. There are not any bed cards,

Norwich Union Workhouse.

cards, mackintosh sheeting with funnels, water or air beds and air cushions, or rocking chair.

The ventilation throughout is very defective, and the air was very close. There are a few small air bricks in some of the outer walls, and one small one leading from the wards into the corridors, but the absence of ventilating windows, the closing up of the corridors, and the want of sufficient ventilation by the skylights lessen greatly the movement of the air. There are also some of Sir John Walsham's tubes. There are in addition other ventilators as in the ceiling of the infectious wards, but they are closed by shutters.

There is much skin disease among the children.

There are usually two paid nurses, one of whom is an assistant, and sleeps at the infectious wards. They divide the duties between them, and give each dose of medicines and stimulants.

There is also a non-resident midwife, who receives 4 *s.* for each case.

There is not a paid night nurse.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds, which are, and should be, placed therein.

8th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 515 | 215 | 730 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 112 | 27 | 139 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 58 | 8 | 66 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Fever ward (male) | Mixed cases of general sickness. | Ground | On one side and at end. | 32 6 | 18 6 | 15 0 | 9,018 7 | 601 2 | 10 | – | 1 | 8 fever. |
| Fever ward (female) | ditto | ditto | ditto | 32 6 | 18 6 | 15 0 | 9,018 7 | 601 2 | 8 | – | 1 | 8 |
| No. 2. Men's sick ward | ditto | ditto | At one end | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 9 | 3,440 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 3. Foul ward | Itch and venereal | ditto | On one side and at end. | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 4. Men's sick ward | Mixed cases of general sickness. | ditto | One side | 27 4½ | 16 0 | 10 9 | 4,708 5 | 438 0 | 9 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 6. Ditto | ditto | First floor | One end | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 2,304 0 | 192 0 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| 7. Ditto | ditto | ditto | One at end | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 8. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Three on one side. | 32 10 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 6,304 0 | 525 3 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| Females: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 8. Sick ward | Mixed cases of general sickness. | First floor | Three on one side. | 32 10 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 6,304 0 | 525 3 | 11 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 6. Ditto | ditto | ditto | One at end | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 2,304 0 | 192 0 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 or 3 |
| 5. Ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 2. Foul ward | Itch and venereal | Ground floor | On one side and at end. | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 3. Sick ward | Mixed cases of general sickness. | ditto | One at end | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 9 | 3,440 0 | 320 0 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 1. Ditto | ditto | ditto | One side | 27 4½ | 16 0 | 10 9 | 4,708 5 | 438 0 | 11 | – | 1 | 7 |
| Children: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Boys' bedroom | Mixed cases of general sickness. | Ground floor | One side | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 4 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 2. Ditto | Itch | ditto | Both ends | 24 7 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 4,720 0 | 393 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Both ends and one side. | 24 7 | 8 4 | 12 0 | 2,458 3 | 204 8 | – | – | 1 | 7 |
| 1. Girls' bedroom | Mixed cases of general sickness. | ditto | One side | 20 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 3,840 0 | 320 0 | 4 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 2. Ditto | Itch | ditto | Both ends | 24 7 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 4,720 0 | 393 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 3. Ditto | ditto | ditto | Both ends and one side. | 24 7 | 8 4 | 12 0 | 2,458 3 | 204 8 | 3 | – | 1 | 7 |

Norwich Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of Sir *John Walsham*, Bart., after Visits on the 5th and 11th September, and 6th and 12th days of December 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes, there is a large detached hospital, extensive infirm wards, and two paid nurses.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes, but they are not the best part of this great workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
Dr. Nairne examined the inmates of unsound mind on the 29th May, and his report was duly communicated to the Board. To-day there are 68 such inmates in the workhouse, 47 of whom are in the imbecile wards, under skilled superintendence; but the visiting committee have failed to make any entry in the proper book for some time past. They have promised me to be more attentive in future.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The sanitary condition of the workhouse, and of the city generally, is very good. The number of workhouse inmates and the amount of out-relief are, however, both higher than at this time last year.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
Norwich happily escaped altogether from any outbreak of cholera, but the local authorities had made ample provision for meeting the disease, had it appeared here. As it happened, I found, when I visited the union early in September to make inquiry into their arrangements, that the medical men had never known the city healthier or freer from the ordinary autumnal bowel complaints.

(signed) *John Walsham*,
12 December 1866. Poor Law Inspector.

## NOTTINGHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

I inspected the sick wards of this workhouse on August 28th and 29th, and was accompanied by the chairman and medical officer.

The sick and the lunatics are, for the most part, placed in the body of the workhouse, but there are venereal cases, and some of the aged women placed in a separate building.

The wards have external windows on one side only, and those in the body of the workhouse have recently been much improved and enlarged by taking down partition walls, and making two or more rooms into one. The lavatory and water-closet accommodation has also been considerably increased, but there are at present some water-closets within the workhouse, which are very deficient in means of ventilation. The floors are usually of plaster.

The lunatics are placed in wards apart from the general sick, and are under the care of separate attendants.

The arrangements in the separate buildings above mentioned, are in all respects very inferior to those in the body of the workhouse, and various improvements have been suggested; these buildings should be taken down.

There is a separate lying-in ward and a sick nursery. Fever (excepting females), itch, and small-pox cases are treated in the separate buildings before-mentioned, and increased and improved accommodation is much needed.

The ventilation is effected by fireplaces, air bricks, large shafts, perforated fan-lights, and windows which open at the upper part in a special manner, and the system should be further extended.

The bedsteads are universally of iron, with laths. The beds are of flock. There are chairs, night-stools, small lockers, towels, basins, soap, combs, bell to master's room, some cocoa fibre matting and carpeting, books, illustrated papers, a few prints, &c., in the several wards, and particularly in the lunacy wards. There are not any day-rooms, or warming kitchen, for the general sick; and more windows, a carding-machine, looking-glasses, matting, cupboards, coal-boxes, baths, iron gratings in the corridor floors, and dividing doors, &c., are needed.

There are only two paid nurses besides the two paid attendants upon the lunatics. They are expected to give the medicines, and all the patients who are able go down to their rooms for that purpose. But few patients take wine and spirits. The beer is taken into the wards by the ward-women. There are usually about 80 patients under the charge of the lunacy nurses, and about 300 sick upon the books of the medical officer.

The medical officer devotes his whole time to his duties, and receives 150*l.* yearly. The Guardians provide all drugs and a dispenser, and there is a nurse who attends the midwifery cases. There is scarcely sufficient accommodation for the sick in the winter season, and at all times the accommodation for infectious cases is deficient. There are two fever wards, but so unfit for the purpose that they are rarely used, besides one ward for men, which is somewhat better, but ill placed. There is not a separate infectious ward for children, and cases of scarlet fever are sometimes placed in the women's fever ward, or mixed with the general sick. The separate itch ward is sufficient, and the venereal wards offer a proper number of beds, but are bad rooms. Some of the pauper nurses are good, but the majority are incapable or careless. He prefers paid nurses, and thinks that there are required, one for the children, two for the men, and one for the women, besides those devoted to the lunatics. Night nurses are not really needful.

The ventilation is not good. The cases do better than at their own homes, but not so well as at an hospital. He is not quite satisfied with the present arrangements.

He attends once a day, and more frequently when sent for, and devotes about two-and-a half hours daily to his visits. He receives clerical assistance, and the superintendent of the lunatic wards was a medical student. Whatever he orders in reference to food and medical appliances is always provided.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are placed therein:—

28th and 29th August 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | — | — | — |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | nil | nil | nil. |
| Number of them on for dietary and infirmity of age only | | | 45 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| Men's Hospital: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| No. 1. | | | | 69 8 | 17 0 | 9 8 | — | — | 24 | — | — |
| 2. | Diarrhœa | | | 30 9 | 17 0 | 9 8 | — | — | 13 | — | — |
| 3. | | | | 69 8 | 17 0 | 10 6 | — | — | 26 | — | — |
| 4. | | | | 30 9 | 17 0 | 10 6 | — | — | 13 | — | — |
| 5. | Boys' hospital | | | 30 10 | 17 0 | 10 6 | — | — | 7 | 4 | — |
| Women's Hospital: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lying-in room | | | | 30 9 | 17 0 | 9 8 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| | | | | The nurses' room, 10 ft. by 9 ft. 2 in. must be taken off this room. | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. | | | | 37 11 | 16 10 | 10 6 | — | — | 13 | 1 | — |
| 2. | | | | 30 9 | 16 10 | 10 6 | — | — | 12 | 1 | — |
| 3. | | | | 31 0 | 16 10 | 10 6 | — | — | 2 | 7 | — |
| 7. | | | | 31 0 | 17 0 | 10 6 | — | — | 13 | — | — |
| Top 8. | | | | 30 9 | 17 0 | 10 6 | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| No. 8. bottom | | | | 30 9 | 17 0 | 10 0 | — | — | 11 | — | — |
| Room next Miss Allwood's. | | | | 20 8 | 19 10 | 9 8 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — |
| Girls' hospital | | | | 35 10 | 21 0 | 9 8 | — | — | 12 | 1 | — |
| Hospital Wards at Vagrant Office: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male side, No. 1. | Infectious or dirty | | | 16 0 | 15 7 | 7 10 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Ditto No. 2. | Itch and skin disease | | | 24 5 | 15 7 | 7 10 | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| Female side, No. 1. | ditto | | | 24 7 | 16 0 | 7 10 | — | — | 5 | 1 | — |
| Ditto No. 2. | Infectious cases | | | 15 6 | 11 11 | 7 10 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Male lunatic hospital | | | | 35 8 | 20 3 | 9 10 | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| Female lunatic hospital | | | | 35 8 | 2 7 | 10 11 | — | — | 18 | 1 | — |
| Male Lock: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1. | | | | 20 6 | 16 10 / 15 3 | 10 2 | — | — | 6 | — | — |
| 2. | Fever or other infections | | | 23 6 | 10 6 | 10 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| 3. | Old men; dirty cases | | | 23 4 | 10 7 | 7 11 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| 4. | ditto | | | 22 0 | 16 6 / 14 7 | 7 11 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Female Lock: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bottom, No. 1. | Old women | | | 15 1 | 11 4 | 9 9 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Ditto, No. 2. | ditto | | | 23 2 | 15 2 | 9 9 | — | — | 8 | — | — |
| Ditto, No. 3. | | | | 18 8 | 10 9 | 8 0 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Top, No. 1. | Venereal cases | | | 15 4 | 11 4 | 10 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Top, No. 2. | | | | 15 4 | 11 3 | 10 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Top, No. 3. | | | | 15 4 | 11 3 | 10 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Top, No. 4. | | | | 15 4 | 11 4 | 10 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Top, No. 5. | | | | 18 9 | 10 9 | 7 10 | — | — | 3 | — | — |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

EXTRACT from REPORT of Dr. *Smith*, after a Visit on the 22nd and 23rd of February and 10th March 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

They are now effecting certain improvements in ventilation and space in the infirmary wards. I append the cubical space now allowed for each bed in the different infirmary wards.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

No. I found the children lying in a ward in which were others suffering from scarlet fever, and have called serious attention to it. New and detached infectious wards are urgently needed.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They have since removed the children.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Sometimes they are very crowded, as at the races.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

Yes.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

I believe so.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

None, except the alterations above referred to.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I append copy of my Report in the visitors' book, and after the new election of Guardians, I think the Board should call attention to the provision for the sick and infectious cases, and the overcrowding of the vagrant wards, and the others generally.

(signed) *Edward Smith*,
Poor Law Inspector.

10 March 1866.

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NOTTINGHAM UNION WORKHOUSE.

COPY of Dr. *Smith*'s Report in the Visitors' Book.

I HAVE visited and inspected the workhouse at various periods during the past two or three weeks, and have found it very clean and orderly. I beg to make the following observations:—

1. I cannot doubt that the recent alterations have much improved the ventilation of the infirmary wards, and have somewhat added to the space, but whether there is now sufficient cubical space I do not know. The ventilation will be still further improved by the alterations in progress.

2. I think that the wood partitions, &c., at the top of the different lobbies should be removed; and if the brick walls in the staircases were supplanted by open railings, it would further advance the objects which the Guardians have in hand.

3. The additional waterclosets which the chairman has suggested would be of great advantage.

4. Infectious wards are, I think, very urgently needed. I found some children in a ward with others having scarlet fever; a course which might lead to very serious responsibility, and one which is most unusual.

5. If at any time the boys should be removed from the workhouse, and in the meantime a new hospital should not have been built, it would be very desirable that all the wards in that part of the house should be used as the infirmary.

(signed) *Edward Smith*,
Inspector of Poor Law.

I wish also to ask the attention of the Guardians to the very deficient state of the laundry.

(signed) *E. Smith.*

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Nottingham Union Workhouse.

## Nottingham Union.

The following are the Dimensions of the different Rooms in the Infirmary, and the Cubical Space allowed to each Bed. I suggest that when the Board write to the Guardians they should send a copy of this, and call their attention generally to the over-crowding which is thus made evident.—*E. Smith*, 13 March 1866.

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Number of Beds. | Cubical Space per Bed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men's Hospitals: | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | |
| Nos. 1 & 2 united, bottom laundry | 69 4 | 17 0 | 9 7 | 24 | 470 |
| No. 3 | 30 7 | 17 0 | 9 7 | 13 | 383 |
| Top laundry, 1 and 2 | 69 4 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 26 | 483 |
| Ditto 3 | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 13 | 426 |
| Ditto 6 | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 10 beds, 4 of them double ones | 396 |
| Men's lock ward | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 7 | 457 |
| Men's dirty case ward (1) | 20 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 6 | 426 |
| Ditto (2) | 23 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 4 | 460 |
| A fever ward | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 4 | 575 |
| Men's itch ward | 17 8 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 4 | 565 |
| Ditto | 28 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 | 448 |
| Women's Hospitals: | | | | | |
| Top landing (1) | 37 10 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 15 | 457 |
| Ditto (2) | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 13 | 426 |
| Ditto (3) | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 14 | 396 |
| Ditto (7) | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 13 | 426 |
| Ditto (8) | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 13 | 426 |
| Lying-in ward:—A portion of this, about 10 feet square, partitioned off for a nurse's room | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 8 | 693 |
| Ground floor (8) | 30 7 | 17 0 | 10 8 | 13 | 426 |
| Lock wards, 4 rooms each | 15 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | each 4 | 412 |
| Ditto 1 room | 20 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 4 | 400 |
| Dirty case wards (1) | 15 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 4 | 412 |
| Ditto (2) | 30 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 7 | 471 |
| Ditto (3) | 20 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 4 | 400 |
| Itch and fever wards (1) | 24 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 6 | 512 |
| Ditto ditto (2) | 15 7 | 10 7 | 8 0 | 4 | 330 |

## PORTSEA ISLAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Portsea Island Union Workhouse.

Mr. Hawley and I visited this workhouse on 18th September 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer.

There is a large detached infirmary, three stories in height, and consisting of a series of wards with a side corridor on each floor; and there are external windows on one side of each ward, and corridor windows with shutters on the other.

The general sick occupy the chief part of the infirmary, and are so classified that pregnant women, lying-in cases, female venereal cases, male and female surgical cases, sick boys, itch cases, and ulcerated leg cases are placed in different wards. The lunatics, amounting to nearly 100 in number, occupy the two wings of the infirmary; but it is in contemplation to build an asylum for the borough, to which these, with the cases at present placed in other asylums, would be transferred. There are also four large wards for infectious cases in an extension of this building on the female side, approached by a separate entrance; but as no cases of fever have occurred within the last 18 months, some of them are occupied by aged women.

The wards are uniformly excellent. All the larger ones have two rows of beds and a wide gangway; but the smaller rooms, as also the lying-in ward, men's surgical wards, and boys' ward have only one row. There are day rooms for the lunatics (that for the men is scarcely large enough) but none for the general sick, neither is there a padded room. There were formerly waterclosets on the upper landing, but the ventilation not having been properly arranged they have been removed, and at present there are not any in any of the sets of wards referred to. Night-chairs and petties in the yards are provided. There are not any lavatories, but there are fixed and portable baths.

A separate cooking kitchen, in which all the food required by the sick is cooked, is found in the infirmary.

The bedsteads are of iron with iron laths, and the beds of straw, feathers, or hair, with a straw mattrass. They are full and good, and the bed coverings are sufficient. There are cupboards upon which the crockery and other utensils are displayed; tables, chairs, benches, books, illustrated periodicals, &c., in the several rooms; 18 small and five roller towels, with soap, four combs, and washhand basins are provided per ward with 17 beds. There are also feet and chest warmers, waterproof sheeting, prescription papers at the bed head, and all requisite medical and surgical appliances.

For ventilation there are windows internal or external on two sides in most of the wards, and there are external windows leading into the side corridor. There are however some in which there are windows on one side only, and which are unsatisfactory. There are also fireplaces in all the wards. The special system of ventilation consists of a wide strip of perforated zinc which extends along the whole length of the ceiling, and appears to be most efficient. There are also small ventilators in the walls of some of the rooms, but where the above-mentioned system is not adopted, the ventilation needs improvement.

The matron of the infirmary devotes her whole time to the general care of the sick and appears to be a very efficient officer. She superintends all the nursing, and has a large staff of pauper nurses under her control, each of whom receives 1*s.* per week. There are also four paid attendants upon the lunatics.

The medical officer devotes all his time to his duties, and lives near the workhouse. He attends daily from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and again in the evening, and perhaps twice a week is required to attend in the night. Besides about 100 imbeciles, of whom some are sick from time to time, he has usually 100 patients under his care. His salary is 315*l.* per year, with about 40*l.* additional for extra payments for midwifery and lunacy certificates, and he expects to have it increased. The Guardians provide all drugs, but hitherto he has paid 12*l.* to 14*l.* a year to a dispenser.

He thinks very well of the nurses, and affirms that some of them are better than the paid nurses which he had when attached to the neighbouring hospital. They sleep in the wards, and are specially appointed to sit up at night with any case requiring that attention.

He is quite satisfied with the sanitary and nursing arrangements, and with the space afforded to the patients, and affirms that the cases do well; as well as those in any other place whatever.

The Guardians provide all appliances and extra food most readily, but he thinks that roasted or baked meat should be always provided twice weekly.

Fever and small-pox cases occurring amongst the out-door paupers are not sent into the workhouse. Accidents are admitted, but the Guardians subscribe to the hospital for surgical cases.

Portsea Island Union Workhouse.

Erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and puerperal fever never arise in the workhouse, and he has never had a death from childbirth.

Beside the cases thus referred to, the infirm, who keep their beds during a part of the day, are placed in wards in the body of the workhouse, and have the same accommodation and comforts as are afforded to the sick, but all cases of sickness, whether temporary or permanent, are removed to the hospital.

The following Table shows the size of the wards, with the number of beds which they do and should contain.

24th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 866 | 609 | 1,475 | |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 180 | 16 | * 196 | * Includes 90 lunatics and imbeciles. |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 89 | - | 89 | |
| Nurses | 24 | - | * 24 | * Each occupy a single bed in the ward. |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Male Wards: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | Ulcerated legs | Ground floor | Windows in front | 23 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 5,060 | 460 | 9 | none | 1 | 7 |
| 2 | Contagious skin diseases. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 23 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 5,060 | 460 | 8 | " | 1 | 7 |
| 3, 1st dormitory | Lunatics and Imbeciles. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 30 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,610 | 510 | 12 | " | 1 | - |
| 2nd ditto | - - ditto - - | First floor | - - ditto - | 30 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,610 | 510 | 13 | " | 1 | - |
| 3rd ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 39 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 7,293 | 663 | 16 | " | 1 | - |
| 4 | Consumptive and chronic cases. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 46 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 10,120 | 920 | 16 | " | 2 | 14 |
| 5 | Contagious diseases | - ditto - | Windows in front and at lower end. | 30 0 | 16 6 | 11 0 | 5,445 | 495 | 10 | " | 1 | 5 |
| 6 (boys) | Ordinary illness | Second floor | Windows in front | 44 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 5,808 | 528 | 9 | " | 1 | 7 |
| 7 | Surgical cases | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 41 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 5,412 | 492 | 9 | " | 2 | 7 |
| Female Wards: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 8 | Syphilitic cases | Ground floor | Windows in front | 46 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 9,614 | 874 | 17 | " | 2 | 14 |
| 9, 1st dormitory | Lunatics and Imbeciles. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 30 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,610 | 510 | 13 | " | 1 | - |
| 2nd ditto | - - ditto - - | First floor | - - ditto - | 30 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,610 | 510 | 13 | " | 1 | - |
| 3rd ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 30 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,610 | 510 | 13 | " | 1 | - |
| 4th ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | Windows front and back. | 35 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 5,950 | 595 | 13 | " | 1 | - |
| 5th ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 35 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 5,950 | 595 | 9 | " | 1 | - |
| 10 | Consumptive and chronic cases. | - ditto - | Windows in front only. | 46 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 10,120 | 920 | 16 | " | 2 | 14 |
| 11, 1st dormitory | Childbed women | Second floor | - - ditto - | 41 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 5,412 | 492 | 7 | " | 2 | 5 or 6 |
| 2nd ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 41 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 5,412 | 492 | 8 | " | 2 | 5 or 6 |
| 12, 1st ditto | Special diseases of women. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 15 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 1,650 | 165 | 3 | " | 1 | 2 |
| 2nd ditto | Surgical ward for women. | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 19 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 2,926 | 266 | 4 | " | 1 | 3 |
| 13, 1st ditto | Contagious skin diseases. | Ground floor | - - ditto - | 31 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,797 | 527 | 11 | " | 1 | 9 |
| 2nd ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 31 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 5,797 | 527 | 11 | " | 1 | 9 |
| 14, 1st ditto | Contagious diseases | First floor | Windows in front and back, | 31 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 5,270 | 527 | 11 | " | 1 | 5 |
| 2nd ditto | - - ditto - - | - ditto - | - - ditto - | 31 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 5,270 | 527 | 11 | " | 1 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | 262 | | | |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Portsea Island Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 18th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes. The infirmaries are in first-rate order.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The male vagrants are set to pump water.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are no reports of the visiting committee which require observation.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None. There are 108 weak-minded and lunatic persons in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet, with the exception of Arabella Brown, who has lately come in, and is occasionally in a state of excitement. The medical officer is closely watching her, and, if necessary, she will be sent to the asylum.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
No. Number this day 1,448.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is a considerable decrease in the number of the inmates since my last visit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - - | 1,520 |
| Number this day - - - - - - - - | 1,448 |
| Decrease - - - | 72 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

18 July 1866.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley*,
Poor Law Inspector.

## RUTHIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Ruthin Union Workhouse.

Mr. Doyle and I visited this workhouse on 14th February 1867. It is a somewhat old workhouse, built of stone, and placed within the borders of the town.

There is a detached building for infectious cases, which has windows high up on both sides, and is furnished as occasion may require, but no case has been admitted on the female side for some years. Itch cases are also placed in these wards; and as there are two wards for each sex, it would be easy to reserve one exclusively for itch and the other for fever and small-pox cases.

There is not a detached infirmary, but there are two sick wards for men and two for women, which are not a quarter full. These rooms are fairly large, and have windows on both sides.

There are numerous means of ventilation, as by air-bricks in the walls on both sides, ventilators in the ceiling, besides doors, and windows which open at the centre on a central pin. There is a bath for each set of rooms.

The bedsteads are of iron frames with wooden ends and bottoms, and the beds are of cocoa fibre, made like a mattrass. Some of the counterpanes are quilted and woollen, but others are the ordinary cotton ones. Two sheets are changed fortnightly. There are only a few chairs; but there are benches with backs, tables, and night-stools. Tin plates are used for the sick, and the food is carried from the kitchen on open trays. There are not any prints, illustrated periodicals, or games. There is a water bed and waterproof sheeting, but not air cushions. Some of the bedsteads have racks. There is not a rocking-chair in the lying-in ward, and mackintosh sheeting is not used there.

An iron bucket is used for washing the sick, and two roller towels are supplied to each side twice a week.

There are 14 cases on the medical officer's books, but only about six of them are placed in the sick wards.

There is not a paid nurse.

We had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer. He is not bound to attend oftener than twice a week, but he attends almost daily, and remains from half-an-hour to one hour. His salary is 25 *l.* a year, and he provides all drugs, except cod-liver oil and quinine.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

27th February 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 50 | 45 | 95 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 12 | - - | 12 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's sick ward - | 1 | Ground floor - | Three windows: two one side, one the other. | 23 3 | 16 0 | 9 2 | 3,410 | 372 | 5 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - | 1 | - ditto - | - - ditto - - | 18 4 | 16 0 | 9 2 | 2,688 | 293 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Men's fever ward - | - | Second floor - | Three on each side - | 28 0 | 14 0 | 12 3 | 4,802 | 392 | 8 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 fever. |
| Ditto - - | - | - ditto - | One window - - | 14 0 | 8 0 | 12 3 | 1,372 | 112 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 fever. |
| Women's sick ward | 2 | Ground floor - | Three windows: two one side, one the other. | 23 3 | 16 0 | 9 2 | 3,410 | 372 | 5 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto - - | 1 | - ditto - | - - ditto - - | 18 4 | 16 0 | 9 2 | 2,688 | 293 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Women's fever ward | - | Second floor - | Three on each side - | 26 0 | 14 0 | 12 3 | 4,459 | 364 | 8 | - | 1 | 4 or 5 fever. |
| Ditto - - | - | - ditto - | One window - - | 14 0 | 7 0 | 12 3 | 1,200 | 98 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 fever. |
| Lying-in ward - | - | - ditto - | Two windows - - | 15 6 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 1,860 | 186 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., after a Visit on the 16th November 1866.

Ruthin Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The general sick are provided for in the body of the house, as there is no detached hospital; but there are infectious wards which have heretofore been found to be sufficient.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are no receiving wards in this workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient; are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Ruthin Union Workhouse.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
Nil.

19 November 1866. (signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

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## ST. ASAPH UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

St. Asaph Union Workhouse.

Mr. Doyle and I visited this workhouse on 14th February 1867. It is situate in the neighbourhood of the city, and on a very healthful site.

The various offices are placed in a building which occupies the front, whilst the inmates occupy a parallel range at the back, and the two are connected by the apartments of the master and matron. It is built of stone.

There are not any separate sick or infectious wards, but there are two wards on each side appropriated to sick males and females respectively, which are never a quarter full; and a room on the ground-floor, in which itch and venereal cases are placed. The building consists chiefly of two storeys, and in the upper one there are windows on both sides, so that the wards are light and cheerful. The lying-in ward is placed in the centre, and is larger than the cases require. The windows of the lower room, in which female venereal cases are placed, look into the children's yard.

The number of sick cases is very small, and that of fever and small-pox cases so small, that only one of the former, and none of the latter, have occurred during the past four years.

The ventilation is mainly dependent upon the doors and windows, and is defective; but there are ventilators in the ceiling on the upper floor.

The bedsteads are of iron, and the beds of cocoa fibre, with straw matting underneath. Straw beds are supplied to dirty cases. There is a urinal to each bed, night-stools, and a few chairs, but not arm-chairs. There are no waterclosets in the workhouse, no baths for the sick, no prints or illustrated periodicals. The inmates wash in zinc buckets, which, with the towels, are brought into the wards in the morning. There are not pottery wash-hand basins, or mackintosh sheeting.

The nurse was engaged both as general servant and nurse; but she cannot fulfil both duties, and the matron takes charge of the sick and administers the stimulants. There is an old woman with a bed-sore now lying, and has been lying for many months, in one of the ordinary wards without a fire; but she is to be removed into the sick wards.

We had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are and should be placed therein.

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21st February 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 40 | 48 | 88 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 6 | - - | 6 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 4 | - - | 4 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1. Men's sick ward - | 2 | Second floor - | Yes - | 18 10 | 17 0 | 8 10 | 2,828 | 320 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| No. 2. - ditto - - | | | | 18 10 | 17 0 | 8 10 | 2,828 | 320 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| No. 1. Women's sick ward | 6 | - ditto - | Yes - | 18 10 | 17 0 | 8 10 | 2,828 | 320 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| No. 2. - ditto - - | | | | 18 10 | 17 0 | 8 10 | 2,828 | 320 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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EXTRACT from REPORT of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., Inspector of Poor Laws, on the above Union, after a Visit on the 5th November 1866.

St. Asaph Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I think it cannot be said that the general provision for the sick is insufficient. In the opinion of the medical officer it has not heretofore been found to be so. There are no infectious wards.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

The wards were clean. The male vagrants are set to pump, but there is no work for women.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

The chairman visits the house very regularly. He is sometimes accompanied by one or more Guardians.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

*See* answer to next question.

St. Asaph Union Workhouse.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

I made an entry in the visitors' book, calling the attention of the Guardians to a previous entry of mine with reference to some slight alterations in the house, and also as to providing for the inmates better means for washing.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle*,
Poor Law Inspector.

7 November 1866.

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## ST. NEOT'S UNION.

### Observations.

St. Neot's Union.

Mr. Weale and I visited the sick wards of this workhouse on 13th September 1866, and were accompanied by the medical officer.

The workhouse is comparatively new, and although built upon land which was formerly very wet, has proved to be healthful.

There is a detached infirmary which is placed on higher ground than the workhouse, and contains five wards, with 19 beds devoted to the sick. The beds are placed in a single row, and the external windows are on one side, or at the end of the ward only.

Some of the bedsteads are of iron, with laths, but several are of wood, with sacking. Some of the beds consist of a mixture of flock and feathers, which are placed upon straw beds, and others are of straw. There are arm-chairs, tables, cupboards, night-stools, slippers, flannel gowns, roller towels, washhand-basins, soap, books, &c., in each ward, but there are not any waterclosets in the infirmary.

There are two infectious wards connected with a range of one-storied buildings occupied by the old men, but they are not devoted exclusively to that class of cases. Cases of fever and small-pox are rarely found in the workhouse, and when they exist, the infectious ward is emptied or another ward is prepared for their use. At present one is empty, and the other is occupied by a dirty case.

Itch cases are now washed with the solution of lime and sulphur, and dressed in their own clothes.

There were ventilators in many of the wards, and in not a few instances they are closed with limewash.

There is one paid nurse, and it rarely occurs that more than six cases are found in the infirmary at one time.

The medical officer is satisfied with the various sanitary and nursing arrangements for the sick, as also with his own salary, which is 40 *l.* per year. He finds the drugs, and does not think it would be a material advantage for the Guardians to provide them. He attends three or four hours weekly, and more frequently in the winter time, and devotes about half-an-hour to each visit. Sometimes he is sent for in the night. He does not recommend waterclosets, but prefers night-chairs and earth-closets. Fever and small-pox cases are not usually sent into the workhouse; but when there are such, he prefers to place them in such rooms as may be the most convenient, rather than to devote a special ward to that purpose. He would, however, place such cases, including cases of scarlet fever, in a room by themselves. The Guardians allow him 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for each midwifery case which he attends, but he is at liberty to send a midwife, who would receive 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per case; and it is usual for the poor in that district to be attended by midwives.

The following Table shows the size of the wards, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

17th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 39 | 33 | 72 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 4 | – | 4 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 2 | – | – |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's ward - - | One case, bedridden; one case, bad legs. | Ground floor - | Windows both sides - | 17 8 | 12 3 | 9 8 | 2,092 | 216 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto - - - | - - - | First floor - | - - ditto - - | 17 5 | 12 6 | 9 10 | 2,140 | 217 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Middle room - - | - - - | - ditto - | Windows one side - | 14 3 | 11 10 | 9 9 | 1,655 | 168 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 |
| Women's ward - | - - - | Ground floor - | Windows both sides - | 17 7 | 12 3 | 9 10 | 2,127 | 215 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto - - - | - - - | First floor - | - - ditto - - | 17 5 | 12 4 | 9 9 | 2,094 | 214 | 4 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Men's infectious room | - - - | Ground floor - | - - ditto - - | 16 5 | 12 0 | 9 4 | 1,838 | 197 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 fever. |
| Women's infectious room. | - - - | - ditto - | Windows one side - | 16 7 | 12 0 | 10 3 | 2,039 | 199 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 fever. |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *Robert Weale*, Esq., after a Visit on the 28th June 1866. St. Neot's Union.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
It is.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes; vagrants are relieved and employed.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse? Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
Yes; there are no remarks calling for the interference of the Poor Law Board.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
The workhouse is in good order; there were 83 inmates in the corresponding week last year.

St. Neot's Union.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There were four persons in bed from sickness; the nurse left a month ago; since then, the sick wards have been attended by a pauper who was formerly a nurse in the house, and they are well attended to. The matron constantly superintends the sick wards. A new nurse will be appointed to-day. I spoke to all the aged and sick inmates, they said they were kept very clean and well attended to, not one suffering from bed sores.

(signed) *Robert Weale*,
Poor Law Inspector.

28 June 1866.

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## SHEFFIELD UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Sheffield Union Workhouse.

Mr. Farnall and I visited this workhouse on 22nd February 1867.

It is situate in the centre of the town of Sheffield, on the low land on the banks of the river, where it has been found difficult to obtain very good drainage and ventilation.

The main building is a disused mill, and was not constructed as a workhouse, and hence the rooms are large in all their dimensions, and not so convenient for the purpose in hand as is desirable. It is not the property of the Guardians, but is rented by them, and as very large sums of money have been spent by them upon it, the Guardians are unwilling to quit it; and if disposed to do so, they could not obtain funds from it wherewith to build a new workhouse. There, therefore, appears to have been two errors in its establishment, viz., first, in expending very large sums of money upon property which could not be again converted into money, and in using a building not adapted to the purpose for so important an institution as the workhouse at Sheffield.

The sick are not placed in the main building, but in separate buildings, as follows: There is a detached three-storied infirmary divided in the middle for the separation of the sexes, in which the ordinary sick and offensive cases are placed. There are also wards at either end of the sick wards for the reception of fever and small-pox cases which are locked off, but not further separated from the ordinary wards. At the male end of the infirmary are the wards for male and female lunatics, to which separate yards are attached, and which are cut off from the ordinary and fever wards.

On the opposite side of the yard is another separate building now used for the care of sick children.

The male venereal ward, and the male itch ward, are placed in one-storied, but lofty buildings in the rear of the hospital, whilst the female venereal ward is attached to, but separated from, the female end of the infirmary, and is also a one-storied, and lofty, building.

The lying-in wards are two in number, and are placed in a part of the block of buildings devoted to the aged women, and one of them is more particularly devoted to convalescents of that class.

There are also two day-rooms for the ordinary sick, and two for the lunatics, and there are padded rooms. There are two kitchens in the infirmary, in which the food may be warmed.

The construction of the infirmary is such that there is only one ward in depth, and the wards are of very fair dimensions, and have windows on both sides. The fever wards have the same construction, but they are much smaller, and as the width between the back and front windows is great in proportion to the length, they are not well adapted to the treatment of such serious cases.

The male itch and venereal wards, the female venereal wards, and the sick children's ward have windows on one side only, and the three former have open roofs. The lying-in wards have windows on both sides, and one of those wards is small.

There is a verandah of considerable width on each of the floors in front of the infirmary, and were the building placed in fresh country air, with a southern aspect, it would be a most desirable exercise-ground. The upper floor of the infirmary is built high up in the roof.

The general aspect of the whole building is necessarily sombre from the smoke abounding in that part of the town, but with due allowance on that score the wards with windows on both sides are fairly light. At the same time it must be added that the verandah seriously interferes with the light in the front.

Whilst there is much convenience to the poor and to the administrators of the Poor Law, in having the workhouse situate so near to the population, and whilst neither fever nor any other disease has been known to arise from the site of the workhouse, it may not be doubted that a suburban site, not necessarily distant from the town, would be more healthful, and cause the building and the wards to be far more cheerful.

It

Sheffield Union Workhouse.

It is also clear that greater space is required for the sick; that it would be wise to remove all imbeciles and lunatics to the country, and that separate wards for fever and small-pox cases are needed. At present the different classes of sick are placed in wards of very varied construction, and varied merits, and with a new infirmary much more satisfactory arrangements might be made.

The bedsteads are of iron throughout, but some have wooden foot-boards or sides. There are only a very few bedsteads with racks. The beds are chiefly of flock, but some are of straw, and the counterpanes are woollen. There are no mattrasses, or cocoa-fibre matting, upon the bedsteads. There are waterclosets on each floor in the infirmary, but not near each ward, and there are fixed baths for the sick. There are some chairs with arms, little armchairs for the children, benches with backs, tables, screens, looking-glasses, Scripture phrases, books, night-stools, curtains, water or air-beds and cushions, mackintosh sheeting, with and without funnels, medicine racks and bed cards, in the different wards, but the mackintosh sheeting is not used to all the lying-in beds.

The personal washing is performed in pottery basins, and roller towels are provided.

Hot water is distributed throughout the infirmary.

All the yards are gas-tarred, and kept clean and dry. Great efforts have been made to improve the ventilation. There are air-brick ventilators with perforated zinc in all the opposite walls, in most of the ceilings, and in nearly all the floors, communicating directly with the outer air, but the inclosed site and the presence of the verandah, greatly impede the movement of the air, and lessen the efficiency of the ventilators. The ventilation of the fever wards, and the lying-in wards, is less efficient than that of the ordinary sick wards, and that of all the rooms, without opposite windows, would also be less efficient were it not for the open roof.

The ventilation is moderately good, having regard to the site of the workhouse, but not so good as, with the existing means, it might be on a higher and less perfectly inclosed site.

There are only five paid nurses for the whole establishment, viz., one female and one male for the infirmary and the adjacent buildings; a male and female for the insane, and one for the aged and infirm and the lying-in wards, who also acts as midwife. There is not a paid night nurse.

Whilst I have reason to know that the present nurses give due attention to their duties, it is not possible to believe that they can be sufficient for so large an establishment. A further addition of day nurses, and night nurses, is, I think, indispensable.

We had not the advantage of conferring with the medical officer, but we learnt that he attends daily from one to three hours, and receives about 100*l.* a year. The Guardians provide a dispensary, drugs, and dispenser.

The following Table shows the size of each ward, with the number of beds which are placed therein.

---

9th March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 562 | 282 | 844 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 259 | 29 | 288 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 123 | - | 123 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| Female Hospital: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| Superintendent's kitchen | - | Ground floor | One side | 18 0 | 15 7 | 9 11 | 2,681 | 276 | - | - | 1 |
| Ditto - living-room. | - | ditto | ditto | 17 11 | 15 8 | 9 11 | 2,542 | 280 | - | - | 1 |
| Women's day-room | General cases | ditto | Both sides | 30 8 | 20 2 | 9 9 | 5,947 | 618 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Store-room | - | ditto | One side | 20 2 | 12 1 | 9 9 | 2,294 | 243 | - | - | 1 |
| Women's itch ward | Itch cases | ditto | ditto | 26 0 | 20 2 | 10 0 | *5,243 | 524 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Ditto, venereal ward | Venereal cases | ditto | ditto | 36 6 | 20 3 | 11 10 | 8,637 | 739 | 12 | - | 1 |
| Children's dormitory | General cases | ditto | ditto | 20 6 | 20 2 | 10 6 | 4,254 | 413 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | 20 2 | 19 4 | 10 6 | 4,007 | 389 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Bath-room | - | ditto | Skylight | 9 3 | 8 6 | 10 0 | 785 | 78 | - | - | - |

The dimensions marked * represent the correct cubical contents; the others allow for chimney breasts, &c.

SHEFFIELD UNION WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| Female Hospital—*continued.* | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| Women's bath-room | - - - | First floor | One side | 15 8 | 8 10 | 10 0 | 1,350 | 138 | - | - | - |
| Ditto, dormitory | General cases | - ditto | Both sides | 43 6 | 20 3 | 10 0 | 8,720 | 880 | 13 | - | 2 |
| Ditto | - ditto | - ditto | - ditto | 26 0 | 20 3 | 10 0 | 5,090 | 526 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Superintendent's bedroom. | - - - | - ditto | One side | 18 0 | 15 7 | 10 0 | 2,544 | 280 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Children's dormitory | Infectious cases | - ditto | Both sides | 20 6 | 20 2 | 11 0 | 4,439 | 413 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | - ditto | - ditto | One side | 20 2 | 19 4 | 11 0 | 4,178 | 389 | - | - | 1 |
| Lavatory | - - - | - ditto | - ditto | 6 6 | 6 7 | 9 10 | 426 | 42 | - | - | - |
| Women's dormitory | Disease of limbs | Second floor | Both sides | 22 2 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 5,053 | 448 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | Convalescent cases | - ditto | - ditto | 21 0 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 4,782 | 425 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | Fever cases | - ditto | - ditto | 26 0 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 5,946 | 526 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Male Hospital: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men's day-room | - - - | Ground floor | Both sides | 30 8 | 20 3 | 9 11 | *6,158 | 621 | - | - | 1 |
| Pantry | - - - | - ditto | One side | 14 0 | 8 2 | 9 11 | 1,133 | 114 | - | - | - |
| Men's itch ward | Itch cases | - ditto | - ditto | 31 10 | 20 3 | 17 9 | 11,329 | 644 | 9 | - | 1 |
| Men's venereal ward | Venereal cases | - ditto | - ditto | 20 3 | 20 2 | 17 9 | 7,136 | 408 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Men's bath-room | - - - | First floor | - ditto | 15 8 | 8 10 | 10 0 | 1,245 | 138 | - | - | - |
| Men's dormitory | Diseases of limbs | - ditto | Both sides | 39 6 | 20 3 | 10 0 | 7,940 | 799 | 15 | - | 1 |
| Nurse's room | - - - | Second floor | One side | 18 0 | 15 7 | 9 6 | 2,433 | 280 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Nurse's bedroom | - - - | - ditto | - ditto | 17 11 | 15 8 | 9 6 | 2,435 | 280 | - | - | 1 |
| Men's dormitory | General cases | - ditto | Both sides | 39 6 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 9,090 | 799 | 15 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | - ditto | - ditto | - ditto | 20 3 | 15 10 | 11 6 | 3,581 | 320 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Boy's dormitory | - ditto | - ditto | - ditto | 31 0 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 7,114 | 627 | 9 | - | 1 |
| Men's dormitory | Ophthalmia cases | - ditto | One side | 17 10 | 15 8 | 9 6 | 2,422 | 279 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | General cases | - ditto | - ditto | 18 0 | 15 7 | 9 6 | 2,433 | 280 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Men's fever ward | Fever cases | - ditto | Both sides | 23 8 | 20 3 | 11 6 | 5,418 | 479 | 10 | - | 1 |
| Ditto | - ditto | - ditto | - ditto | 20 3 | 15 10 | 11 6 | 3,594 | 320 | 4 | - | 1 |

The dimension marked * represents the correct cubical contents; the others allow for chimney breasts, &c.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Sheffield Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *H. B. Farnall*, Esq., after a Visit on the 22nd February 1867

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Generally it is so, as regards size; but not so, as regards internal arrangement. If the house was full, two able-bodied men must sleep in one bed. The bedroom floors in the body of the house are of stone, and some of the floors have no matting on them at the sides of the beds. All the lavatories are very defective, and some of them are far too much exposed for use in cold weather. Cocoa-nut-fibre matting should be placed between each bed and bedstead. The beds and bedding throughout the house are good.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

There are two detached infirmaries with a sufficiency of waterclosets, there are also two detached syphilitic and itch wards, but these wards are on the ground floor, and are dark and cheerless, too dark, in fact, to enable the medical officer to examine the cases with accuracy. The Guardians find all drugs. There are detached wards for imbeciles. All the wards are in good order. Rooms in the sick wards are set apart for sick children, there is a detached nursery for suckling mothers, and rooms over for infants and children in fever. There is no kitchen in either of the sick wards. The male sick wards are at present so full that beds are placed in the sick men's day room. A medical officer should reside in this workhouse.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

Yes; but the floors of these rooms are of stone.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?

Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

No; but the Guardians have just resolved to send all applicants for admission to the police in the first instance.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert

Sheffield Union Workhouse.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
My first visit.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
My first visit.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
My first visit.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
This house, as the Board well knows, was once a factory.

(signed) *H. B. Farnall,*
1 March 1867. Poor Law Inspector.

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Extract from Report of Dr. *Edward Smith*, after a Visit on the 6th December 1865.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Only moderately so.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
The fever ward is very small and is sometimes full, and in general the hospital accommodation is not very satisfactory.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
The number has not been fixed by the Board, and I suggest that this defect should be remedied.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
It is, I think, in a more cleanly state.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
This workhouse consists of two parts. One part is an old mill in which the rooms are very large, and with stone floors. The beds are placed in four rooms. They are cold, and appear to me to be very uncomfortable. The greater part of this is now empty, and is filled only when from dearth of employment many able-bodied persons are admitted. There are, however, two wards in which aged and infirm men and women are placed, and the latter occupy the highest floor of the building. One room is partly occupied by women without children, and another room is filled with women, many of whom have children. I think these rooms are unfit for the use of aged and infirm men and women; and considering the mixed class of young women, with and without children, who are lodged there, I think it highly detrimental to classification in view of morality that so many should sleep in one room.
The other part of the workhouse is appropriated to the aged, sick, lying-in women, infants, &c., and has boarded floors.
The situation of the workhouse is very low, probably the very lowest part of the town, and drainage from it is difficult. The air around it is very bleak, and causes everything within it to be black. Ventilation and light are insufficient in several rooms.
The present Guardians were elected by the dominant party in the town, who object to the removal of the workhouse; and if they were to remove it, they would not be re-elected. Hence the subject cannot, it is said, be considered by them simply on its own merits.

Sheffield Union Workhouse.

I think it is to be regretted that the number of Guardians is so small, viz., 13, and of these only six or seven attended at the meeting to-day, at which I was present.

I append a copy of my report in the visitors' book. I learn that the sanitary organisation in the town is making provision against the occurrence of cholera.

I think it very desirable that the large rooms in the part which was formerly a mill should be divided, and that each room should be properly warmed in the winter time by stoves.

6 December 1865. (signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Copy of Report in the Visitors' Book.

6 December 1865.

I have visited and inspected the workhouse to-day, and have found it in general clean and orderly. I am glad to find so great an improvement in the bedding. In reference to the large wards with stone floors, I suggest that a little matting be laid down, and that the aged and infirm be not placed there, except as an extreme necessity. I have pointed out a few minor wants to the master, as, for example, repairs of yards, cleaning out of ventilators, and the use of soap-ash or dry sand rubbing for the floors. I have also inspected the Pitsmoor School, and have found it in a more tidy state than on my previous visit. The smell in several of the rooms is not fresh, neither can it well be otherwise in a building so old and ill-constructed. Considering the situation of the present workhouse, the air by which it is surrounded, its unsuitable construction, the want of improved hospital accommodation, the defects of the Pitsmoor School, the little use which is made of the farm, and the cost of so many separate establishments, I trust that at no distant period the whole establishment may be removed and organised in one series of well-constructed buildings upon a suitable suburban site.

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## STOCKPORT UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Stockport Union Workhouse.

Mr. Cane and I visited this workhouse on 4th October 1866.

The infirmary is a detached building in the rear of the workhouse. The general sick are not divided into medical and surgical cases. The itch cases are at present mixed with others, but it is proposed to separate them in future. Venereal cases are also mixed with the general sick. Lunatics occupy separate wards. Fever cases in women are placed in a ward within the infirmary, but male inmates afflicted with that disease, as well as cases of small-pox, are placed in two rooms of a low building which runs off at right angles to the infirmary. There is no sick nursery, and sick children are placed with adults in various parts of the infirmary.

The wards at either end of the infirmary have external windows on both sides, but in the central part there is a side corridor, and the wards have windows on one side only. They are moderately large. The separate fever and small-pox wards are low rooms not adapted to this purpose.

The ventilation is effected by openings over some of the doors, by air bricks with shutters in some of the walls, and by others in the upper floor with louvered openings, as well as by the windows which allow the central part to be opened, and by the fireplaces.

In several parts, particularly in the detached fever and small-pox wards, and in a proposed fever ward, the ventilation requires improvement.

The bedsteads are chiefly of iron with laths, but several are of wood, and of modern form and make. The beds are of straw. There are in the wards tables, bed-tables, benches with backs, good arm chairs, nightstools, cupboards, looking-glass, screens, washhand basins, towels, prints, a few books and illustrated periodicals, and a brush and comb hanging up in a bag.

Mackintosh sheeting is not used to the labour bed. There are two water-beds, and two air-cushions, as well as foot and chest warmers.

There are three fixed baths and a lavatory; and waterclosets are found on each landing. There are not any day-rooms for the sick, or any kitchen in the infirmary. The food is carried in open trays from the general kitchen.

There are two paid nurses (man and wife) for the general sick, and two others for the care of the lunatics. The paupers fetch the stimulants from the matron, but the paid nurses administer them. It is also a rule that the paid nurses should give the medicines, but this duty is frequently delegated to the pauper nurses. The master objects

to

Stockport Union Workhouse.

to pauper nurses, but states that they do not drink too much unless they are allowed to go out.

There are about ten cases which require attention during the night. There are not any paid night nurses, but paupers are appointed to watch the several cases, and to call the paid nurses when required. All extras and medical appliances ordered by the medical officer are furnished by the Guardians.

We sent for the medical officer, but he was absent from home, and we had not the advantage of a conference with him.

The following Table shows the dimensions, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in the several wards.

---

13th April 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 338 | 132 | 470 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 81 | 3 | 84 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 22 | - - | 22 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. Single Beds. | Number of Beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males: | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 1 - | Infectious - - | Basement or ground | On one side - 1 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 1,944 | 216 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 fever. |
| 2 - | Sick and infirm - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 2 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 3,420 | 342 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 3 - | - ditto - - | First floor - - | - ditto - 2 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 3,553 | 323 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 3 *a* - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 2 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 4,554 | 414 | 8 | - | 1 | 6 |
| 4 - | - ditto - - | Basement - - | - ditto - 3 | 26 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 3,276 | 364 | 8 | - | 1 | 5 or |
| 5 - | - ditto - - | ditto - - - | - ditto - 2 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 1,890 | 210 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 6 - | - ditto - - | First floor - - | - ditto - 5 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 4,212 | 468 | 12 | - | 1 | 7 or 8 |
| Females: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 7 - | Nurses' room - | First floor - - | On one side - 1 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 4,212 | 468 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| 8 - | Convalescent - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 1 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 1,120 | 140 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| 9 - | Lying-in - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 2 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 1,232 | 154 | 1 | 2 | 1 | too low |
| 10 - | Sick and infirm - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 5 | 30 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 4,860 | 540 | 13 | - | 1 | 9 |
| 11 - | - ditto - - | Basement - - | - ditto - 4 | 30 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 3,780 | 420 | 10 | - | 1 | 7 |
| 12 - | - ditto - - | First floor - - | - ditto - 2 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 3,762 | 342 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 12 *a* - | Infectious - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 1 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 2,508 | 228 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 fever. |
| 12 *b* - | Venereal and itch - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 1 | 30 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 2,430 | 270 | 4 | - | 1 | - |
| 13 - | Sick and infirm - | Basement - - | - ditto - 2 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 2,754 | 306 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 13 *a* - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 2 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 3,610 | 361 | 7 | - | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 13 *b* - | Not designated - | - ditto - - | - ditto - 2 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 3,420 | 342 | In course of alteration. | | | |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *R. B. Cane*, Esq., after a Visit on the 19th September 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is ordinarily large enough, but it is defective internally as regards the classification of the inmates. *See* last question and answer to this Report.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

I do not think it is. *See* last question and answer to this Report.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

They are in fair order.

Are there vagrants wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are vagrant wards, and they are ordinarily sufficient in regard to size. The task

Stockport Union Workhouse.

task approved of is, that able-bodied men shall either work at the pump or break stones for 3½ hours. An able-bodied boy is to break stones for 3½ hours. Able-bodied girls and women are to do three hours work at washing. This task is not enforced, and no work is now performed by vagrants.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse; do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

It appears to do so; none of the entries in the book are of a special character.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

A Commissioner in Lunacy has not visited the workhouse since it was inspected by my predecessor.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

It has.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

I have not previously visited this union.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

There are no separate yards for the different classes of men and women. Old and infirm and able-bodied have one yard only for each sex.

The windows generally are not constructed in such a manner as to admit of perfect ventilation.

The sick wards do not admit of a classification of the cases. Old and young, aged persons, able-bodied persons, and children are placed together in the same ward. In the same ward I observed a case of "accident," a case of asthma, of scabies, of venereal disease, and of infirmity from age. One of the inmates of this ward was a boy of tender years.

There are no detached fever wards.

The insane, of whom there are a large number, have the ordinary house diet.

The old and infirm men sleep together two in a bed, a most objectionable arrangement.

The yards are out of repair, being worn in holes, in which the water stands. The covering of the yards is of a soft material, which renders it more difficult to keep the lower parts of the house in a cleanly state.

Subject to these remarks, I found the house generally in a creditable and satisfactory state.

(signed) *R. Basil Cane,*
Poor Law Inspector.

29 September 1866.

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## TOTNES UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Totnes Union Workhouse.

Mr. Gulson and I visited the sick wards of this workhouse, on the 26th September 1866.

The workhouse is not a new one. There is not a detached infirmary, but there are several detached buildings, in which certain classes of sick are placed.

The general sick occupy two large wards on the floor above the various offices, whilst cases of bad legs amongst men, and dirty cases amongst women, are placed in distant and detached buildings. There is also a building called the Old Hospital, into which cases of itch and other infectious diseases are received.

The general sick wards, almost exclusively occupied by the aged, are built into the roof, have external windows on both sides, and are airy and good. The men's bad leg wards are newly built, and are large and lofty rooms, but there are windows on one side only. The wards for dirty cases amongst women are less satisfactory, and those in the old hospital the least satisfactory of all. There is a watercloset adjoining each of the general wards, and others connected with the other wards; but in the women's foul ward there appeared to be privies, and the stench was offensive.

There

Totnes Union Workhouse.

There are not any day-rooms for the general sick, but there is a kitchen in one part of the building, where food may be warmed. There are baths for the use of the sick.

The bedsteads are of iron, with laths. The beds in the general wards are of feathers, but those in the foul and bad-leg wards are of flock or straw. There are numerous night-stools, benches with backs, tables, chairs, wash-hand basins, towels, books, &c.; but for the most part they are old. There are illustrated periodicals, and games. Most of the aged inmates have their own towels.

The ventilation in the general sick wards is by numerous openings in the ceiling, and by larger openings in the floor. In the new wards and the old hospital there is no system, and in general the ventilation requires improvement. There are also windows which open, and there are fireplaces.

There is one paid nurse; and, in addition to the care of the general sick wards, she goes once a-day at least to the other distant buildings. She also attends the midwifery cases. She receives a salary of 20 *l.* yearly, and has been there three years as nurse, and 25 years as the wife of the late porter. She gives all the medicines and stimulants. One or two cases usually require attention in the night, and the night watchers call her when needful. She has about 43 cases under her care.

The medical officer has a regularly appointed deputy, who attends daily, and receives half of the net salary. We met the deputy, and were informed that the existing arrangements for the care of the sick were satisfactory to him. All his orders for extras and medical appliances are attended to; but there is a need for medical appliances, as water-beds, air-cushions, waterproof sheeting, and foot and chest warmers.

He sees every case twice or thrice a-week, and examines bad legs perhaps once a-week, and sees such cases daily as the nurse indicates to him.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the several wards, with the beds which are, and should be, placed there.

---

26th September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 133 | 64 | 197 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 45 | 5 | 50 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 25 | 2 | 27 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Women's sick ward | Old and infirm classes | Wood floor | Both sides | 46 0 | 21 6 | 10 0 | 9,890 | 989 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 14 or 15 |
| Men's ditto | Ditto ditto | ditto | ditto | 46 0 | 21 6 | 10 0 | 9,890 | 989 | 17 | – | 1 | 14 or 15 |
| Women's hospital, No. 1 | Diseases | ditto | One side | 22 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | 2,970 | 330 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Women's dining room | For nurses | ditto | ditto | 15 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 1,170 | 130 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Women's hospital, No. 2 | Diseases | ditto | ditto | 22 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | 2,970 | 330 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 or 5 |
| Men's hospital, No. 1 | Wounds | ditto | ditto | 24 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 4,488 | 408 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |
| Men's hospital, No. 2 | Vacant; kept so in case cholera cases should be brought in. | ditto | ditto | 24 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 4,488 | 408 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Totnes Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *E. Gulson*, Esq., after a Visit on the 28th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Good infectious wards would improve this workhouse; but arrangements are made for the reception of infectious cases, which are sufficient at present.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
Yes.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

(signed) *E. Gulson*,
Poor Law Inspector.

13 August 1866.

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## WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE UNION WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Wimborne and Cranborne Union Workhouse.

MR. HAWLEY and I visited this workhouse on 21st September 1866.

It is an old workhouse, situate on the level of a stream, which runs immediately adjoining the premises.

There is an old detached infirmary consisting of three stories, of which the upper rooms are built quite into the roof, and are without fireplaces. There are windows on one side of each room only, and there are day-rooms on the ground floor. There are not any waterclosets or fixed baths. Itch cases are treated in the infirmary; and fever cases, if admitted, would also be placed there. Scarlet fever cases are placed in a separate room, whenever it is practicable to do so. There is not a cooking or warming kitchen, and the infirmary is at a considerable distance from the body of the workhouse.

It is totally unfit for the purpose, in site, construction, and accommodation.

The bedsteads are of iron with sacking, and the beds are of feathers, and placed upon straw mattrasses. There is scarcely any other furniture than night-stools.

The ventilation is effected by large gratings in some of the rooms, but in others, as the attics, without fireplaces, there are not any ventilators, and there the ventilation is very deficient.

There

Wimborne and Cranborne Union Workhouse.

There is a paid nurse with suitable accommodation.

The medical officer is not satisfied with the amount or character of the accommodation, or with the ventilation, and he is of opinion that a new infirmary has long been required. The nursing arrangements are satisfactory. Fever and small-pox cases have not been admitted for many years, but if there were proper accommodation in the workhouse, or elsewhere, he considers that life would be saved if that class of case were removed from the poorest class of dwellings; and in that neighbourhood the labourers' houses are very poor.

The drainage of the workhouse, he says, is not good, and the sanitary arrangements are unsatisfactory. Diarrhœa is very prevalent, but hospital epidemics do not arise. There are also bad smells from the river when the water is low. All extra diets and medical appliances are provided, and there is sufficient of the latter. His qualified assistant attends daily, and he attends perhaps four times a week. His salary is 20 *l.* a year, and he finds all drugs. He thinks that his salary should be 40 *l.* per year, and that it would not be of material advantage if the Guardians provided all the drugs for the workhouse. He is much dissatisfied with the present arrangements.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the various wards, with the number of beds which are in them, and there can be no doubt that a new building is required.

21st September 1866.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - | 39 | 24 | 63 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - | 1 | - - | 1 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| Male day ward - - | - - - - - | 1st floor - | One window, facing E. | 15 4 | 12 4 | 6 6 | 1,228½ | 189 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Male sleeping ward, No. 1. | Medical and surgical | 2nd floor | - - ditto - - | 15 4 | 12 4 | 7 9 | 1,435 | 189 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Male sleeping ward, No. 2. | Medical, surgical, and itch. | 3rd floor | - - ditto - - | 13 0 | 10 6 | 6 6 | 773½* | 136½ | 2 | – | none. |
| Male sleeping ward, No. 3. | - - ditto - - | ditto - | - - ditto - - | 13 0 | 10 6 | 6 6 | 773½* | 136½ | 2 | – | none. |
| Female day ward - | - - - - - | 1st floor - | One window E.; one window N. | 15 4 | 12 4 | 6 6 | 1,228½ | 189 | – | – | 1 |
| Female sleeping ward, No. 1. | Medical and surgical | 2nd floor | One window, facing W. | 14 10 | 13 3 | 7 3 | 1,425 | 196½ | 3 | – | 1 |
| Lying-in ward, No. 2 - | Lying-in and sometimes others. | ditto - | - - ditto - - | 14 10 | 13 3 | 7 3 | 1,425 | 196½ | 3 | – | 1 |
| Infectious ward, No. 3 | Medical, surgical, and itch. | ditto - | One window, facing E. | 15 4 | 12 4 | 7 9 | 1,435 | 189 | 3 | – | 1 |

* Sloping roof from wall plate, three feet from the floor.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

Wimborne and Cranborne Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 16th January 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Yes.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The able-bodied vagrants are set to pick oakum.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are no reports of the visiting committee which require remark.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.
None. There are four persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes. Number this day, 97.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
There is a considerable increase in the number of the inmates since my last visit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number this day - - - - - - - | 97 |
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - | 74 |
| Increase - - - | 23 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley*,
Poor Law Inspector.

16 January 1866.

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EXTRACT from REPORT of *W. H. T. Hawley*, Esq., after a Visit on the 21st September 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes, generally so.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
Sufficient, but badly arranged and ill-ventilated.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
Yes.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
The able-bodied vagrants are set to pick oakum.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
There are no reports of the visiting committee which require observation.

Insert

Wimborne and Cranborne Union Workhouse.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

None. There are five persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, all of whom are quiet and harmless.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes. Number this day, 63.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

There is a considerable decrease in the number of the inmates since my last visit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at my last visit - - - - - - | 97 |
| Number this day - - - - - - - | 63 |
| Decrease - - - | 34 |

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

None.

(signed) *W. H. T. Hawley,*
Poor Law Inspector.

21 September 1866.

## WIRRALL UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Wirrall Union Workhouse.

Mr. Doyle and I visited this workhouse on 13th February 1867.

It was built before the date of the present Poor Law Act, and is situate in a narrow valley in the open country. It is a small one, and belongs to an agricultural district.

It consists of a block of buildings, the central part of which has a narrow and somewhat dark corridor placed between the front and back rooms, whilst the lateral extendings are of one ward only in depth, and have windows on both sides.

In a line with this building, and really forming a part of it, is the building called the hospital, which is approached by steps from without, and consists of two floors, each having two rooms. The sexes are divided by the perpendicular walls, but the women pass through the lower room on the men's side, and consequently the lower rooms are used almost exclusively as day-rooms. The upper rooms are adapted for two beds only, and one bed might be properly placed in each of the lower rooms.

The use of this hospital is chiefly for the reception of infectious cases, and it is generally known as the infectious wards; but if any children were seriously ill, or any severe disease occurred among the adults, they must be placed in it. Hence it is not restricted to infectious cases, and it is not conceivable that four rooms could suffice for fever, small-pox, and itch cases, besides other cases of severe disease. It is manifest that accommodation apart from this building is required for the latter, and that this should be really an infectious hospital, and have an entrance for women apart from that for men. Whether for that purpose it is sufficiently large, or whether its use should be restricted to one sex, and a further building be provided for the other, depends upon the number of such cases which seek admission, but there can be no doubt that it should be strictly confined to the reception of infectious, or of ordinary sick cases.

There are two wards in the body of the workhouse, which are occupied by day and night by aged and infirm men and women respectively, having windows on both sides, and being light and cheerful. Their width is about 18 feet.

Very recently the Guardians have built two small one-storied buildings for sick tramps, one of which, that for men, has a boarded floor, and is adapted to its purpose; whilst the other is really a straw house with a brick floor, and placed with the pig-sty at its side.

The lying-in ward is situate in the central part of the body of the workhouse, and is without a fireplace. There are four beds in it, but since the separation of the Birkenhead Union only one case at a time has occurred. The lying-in woman remains in this ward for about nine days, and until about the 12th day she occupies the day-room of the able-bodied,

Wirrall Union Workhouse.

bodied, and sleeps in the lying-in ward, but after that period is placed entirely with the able-bodied. The infant is taken from the lying-in ward down stairs into the nursery, in order to be washed. I do not think that any of these arrangements are satisfactory, and the medical officer promised to recommend that an adjoining room, having a fireplace, should be appropriated as a lying-in ward.

The bedsteads are of iron or wood, or both, and the beds of straw, without mattrasses. There are a few chairs, and benches with backs, and nightstools, but there is a deficiency of furniture. There are no prints, except in the aged women's ward, and no illustrated periodicals or books, except perhaps a Bible and Prayer Book. Mackintosh sheeting is not used to the lying-in beds, but the beds are stained and then washed.

A small tub and a towel are taken into the infirm wards for use in the morning, and there is a lavatory on the female side. Wash-hand basins and other lavatories are needed, as, indeed, are various medical appliances and conveniences.

There is not a paid nurse.

The system of ventilation consists of large square tubes, which pass from each room to the roof, and are closed at the bottom with wooden doors by ropes. In the single-storied rooms, and in the roof of others, there is a fixed wooden ventilator, consisting of inner and outer bars, placed perpendicularly and separated at intervals, so that the bars on the inner shall be opposite to the intervals on the outer, and the tubes from the outside terminate in them.

There are at present a considerable number of children belonging to the Birkenhead Union who are temporarily accommodated in this workhouse.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the rooms, with the number of beds which are placed in them.

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2nd March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 41 | 117 | 158 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 21 | - | 21 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 21 | - | 21 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | |
| Old men's sick ward and sleeping ward. | Old men | First | Both sides | 18 6 | 16 9 | 8 6 | 2,635 | 309 | 5 | – | 1 |
| Old women's sick ward and sleeping ward. | Old women | Second | ditto | 19 0 | 17 6 | 10 0 | 3,325 | 332 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Male infectious ward | | First | One | 17 8 | 10 6 | 8 6 | 1,484 | 185 | – | – | 1 |
| Ditto | | Second | Both sides | 17 8 | 10 6 | 7 8 | 1,210 | 151 | 3 | – | – |
| Female infectious ward | | First | One | 17 8 | 10 6 | 8 6 | 1,484 | 185 | – | – | 1 |
| Ditto | | Second | Both sides | 17 8 | 8 9 | 7 8 | 1,210 | 151 | 3 | – | – |
| Wayfarers (men's) temporary sick ward. | Temporarily disabled men. | Ground floor | ditto | 23 8 | 13 0 | 9 10 | 3,025 | 307 | 5 | – | 2 |

*Note.*—The four first-mentioned wards are not used exclusively by sick inmates, but are in reality not able-bodied wards.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Wirrall Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., after a Visit on the 17th July 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?
Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?
There is sufficient room in this house to afford accommodation for ordinary sick cases. But the wards which are appropriated for infectious cases are, as I have more than once reported to the Board, inconvenient and insufficient.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?
There are no proper receiving wards in this workhouse.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient?
Yes.

Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?
No.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
Nil.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle*,
Poor Law Inspector.

18 July 1866.

## WOLVERHAMPTON UNION WORKHOUSE.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Wolverhampton Union Workhouse.

MR. DOYLE and I visited this workhouse on 15th February 1867. It is a large workhouse containing about 700 inmates, and is situate within the borders of the town. It was built about 30 years ago, and as the population of the union has increased in a remarkable manner since that period, it has, from time to time, been found inadequate to the wants of the union, and has been frequently enlarged.

The main building is constructed on the radiating plan.

There are two separate and detached infirmaries, called the old and the new sick wards, and at this moment very important extensions of the former are being effected. There is also a building, which was erected for fever cases, and now filled with ordinary sick, and there are also some low one-storied buildings in which fever and small-pox cases have been placed.

The "old building" is devoted to the ordinary sick, with one ward appropriated to bad-leg cases amongst the men. It consists of two parts, which are connected at the ends at an angle, one of which is devoted to each sex, and there are three storeys in each. The wards have windows on both sides, but those on one side are high and small, and are intended chiefly for ventilation. The ordinary windows open at a central part moving on a central pin, whilst the ventilating windows open altogether on a central pin.

On the women's side there are air-brick ventilators above or below, and ventilators in the ceiling and floor; but the first are not covered with perforated zinc, whilst those in the ceiling are sometimes closed, or the perforated zinc requires cleansing, and the last are covered with floor matting. On the men's side there are not any ventilators in the floor, and but very few, if any, air bricks, and the ventilation is much less satisfactory.

Wolverhampton Union Workhouse.

The "new building" has corridors arranged in a crucial manner, with wards on either hand. It consists of three stories, and the floors of the different corridors are perforated to admit light and air; whilst at the top there are numerous skylights and windows, with perforated zinc at the ends. There are seven staircases leading out of these corridors, viz., four to the ordinary sick wards, one to the lying-in ward, and two to the wards for lunatics. Several of the wards in the building are small and inconvenient for the arrangement of the beds, but the enlargement of the building will remove some of them, and substitute long rooms for them. The wards both in this and the old building are too narrow.

There is an external window on one side only in most of the rooms, but there are ventilating windows on the sides bounding the corridors. The general aspect is scarcely so cheerful as is desirable.

There are air-brick ventilators in the sides, and ventilators in the ceilings, besides the ventilating windows in the corridors; but the means of ventilation should be extended, and particularly in the wards with a blank side.

This building contains two wards for bad legs amongst females; three for female venereal cases; three for skin disease amongst men, women, and children respectively; three dormitories for male, and three for female lunatics, besides three day rooms for the latter. Also one lying-in ward, and two padded rooms. There is not a ward specially appropriated to sick children.

The "fever building," now used for ordinary cases, consists of two tolerably large rooms, both of which are devoted to men, and the upper one is approached by an external staircase. There are windows on one side and two ends.

The ventilators are not sufficient in number.

The one-storied buildings are in reality out-houses or workshops, and open to the roof. There are windows on one side only. They are not adapted for the treatment of serious sick cases, and yet, as the medical officer informed us, during an epidemic of small-pox three years ago, 70 cases were admitted into them, of whom only two died.

These various buildings, although separate, are very near each other, and are placed in a very irregular manner, and it is desirable that the whole should be consolidated into one well-constructed hospital, and that separate infectious wards should be built.

The bedsteads are three feet in width, of iron, without racks, and the beds of cocoa fibre, or flock, with straw for the dirty cases. There are cheerful coloured woollen counterpanes in one ward, but in the others there are the ordinary faded cotton ones. There are arm and other chairs, benches with backs and cushions, window blinds, and ornaments, very convenient small lockers, tables, cupboards, prints, books, illustrated papers, spectacles, air cushions, waterproof sheeting, sealed night stools of improved construction, bed cards, and medicine tins, crockery table utensils, enamelled iron wash-hand basins, and urinals. There are not any water-beds, screens, looking-glasses, or rocking chairs. Waterproof sheeting is used only to the labour bed, and there are none with funnels for dirty cases. Bed trays are ordered.

The beds are close, and in the small wards they are inconveniently placed.

There is a small watercloset in each room, and others in several parts of the building, but the window is so placed that the air passes into the wards. There is one fixed bath for the lunatics of both sexes, and only one or two movable and slipper baths for the sick. No doubt the waterclosets are defective, and the baths insufficient.

There are only two nurses for the ordinary sick; a male for the men, and a female for the women, and they have charge of about 160 cases. The female nurse also acts as midwife. There is not a paid night nurse, although there are always some serious cases requiring attention. The medicines and stimulants are given by the pauper assistants. It is not possible to believe that this staff is sufficient.

There are also two attendants on the lunatics, of whom there are nearly 70.

The medical officer receives 200*l.* a year, and provides all drugs, and a dispenser. He attends daily, or twice a day, from one and a half to three hours. He is satisfied with the sanitary arrangements of the workhouse, with the appliances for the treatment of the sick, with the ventilation, the nursing, and his own position and emoluments. There are all the medical appliances which he thinks to be necessary. He prefers bed rests to bedsteads with racks. A sick nursery is not needed, but detached infectious wards are much required. The alterations now in progress will provide about 100 additional beds, which will more than supply their needs. More baths are required. Scarlet fever cases are placed in separate wards.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the rooms, with the number of beds which are and should be placed in them.

2nd March 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day - - - - - | 508 | 251 | 759 | |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book - - - | 225 | 13 | 238 | Insane included. |
| Number of them on for dietary only - - - - | 85 | - - | 85 | |
| Number of them on for extras only - - - - | 69 | - - | 69 | |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of beds. Single Beds. | Number of beds. Double Beds for Two Adults. | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Ft. in. | Ft. in. | Ft. in. | | | | | | |
| 69 | General sick, males - | Ground floor - | Both sides - | 35 10 | 16 2 | 9 5 | 5,454 | 579 | 12 | – | 1 | 10 |
| 70 | Bad legs, males - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 39 10 | 16 2 | 9 5 | 6,010 | 643 | 13 | – | 1 | 10 or 11 |
| 71 | Paralytic, males - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 40 7 | 17 0 | 10 2 | 7,014 | 689 | 14 | – | 1 | 10 or 11 |
| 72 | Paralytic, females - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 40 7 | 17 0 | 10 2 | 7,014 | 689 | 14 | – | 1 | 10 or 11 |
| 73 | General sick, females - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 39 10 | 16 2 | 9 5 | 6,010 | 643 | 12 | – | 1 | 10 or 11 |
| 74 | Aged and incurable, females | Ground floor - | - ditto - - | 35 10 | 16 2 | 9 5 | 5,455 | 579 | 11 | – | 1 | 10 |
| 79 | Skin disease, females - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 30 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 4,800 | 480 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 80 | General sick, females - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 30 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 4,800 | 480 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 |
| 81 | Lying-in ward - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 30 6 | 16 11 | 10 0 | 5,159 | 515 | 10 | – | 1 | 6 |
| *84 | Insane, females - - | First floor - | One side only - | 29 2 | 15 11 | 10 0 | 4,641 | 464 | 12 | – | 1 | – |
| *86 | Ditto - - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 29 6 | 16 10 | 10 0 | 5,048 | 496 | 12 | – | 1 | – |
| *87 | Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | Both sides - | 19 9 | 16 6 | 10 2 | 3,313 | 335 | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| 88 | Venereal, females - - | Ground floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,240 | 224 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 89 | Ditto - - - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,240 | 224 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 90 | Ditto - - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 14 6 | 16 7 | 10 2 | 2,444 | 240 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 91 | Bad legs, females - - | Ground floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,240 | 224 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 92 | Ditto - - - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 2 | 10 0 | 2,263 | 226 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 93 | General sick, females - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 7 | 10 2 | 2,360 | 232 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 94 | General sick, males - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 35 6 | 15 6 | 9 5 | 5,181 | 550 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 95 | Ditto - - - - | Ground floor - | - ditto - - | 35 4 | 15 6 | 9 8 | 5,294 | 547 | 10 | – | 1 | 9 or 10 |
| 97 | Venereal, males - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 2 | 10 0 | 2,263 | 226 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 98 | Itch, males - - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 14 0 | 16 5 | 10 2 | 2,336 | 229 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 99 | Itch, boys - - - - | Ground floor - | - ditto - - | 15 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,400 | 240 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| 100 | Head disease, boys - - | First floor - | - ditto - - | 15 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 2,400 | 240 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| 101 | Skin disease, boys - - | Second floor - | - ditto - - | 15 7 | 16 6 | 10 2 | 2,614 | 257 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 or 4 |
| *103 | Insane, males - - | First floor - | One side only - | 29 0 | 16 0 | 9 11 | 4,601 | 464 | 12 | – | 1 | – |
| *104 | Ditto - - - - | - ditto - - | - - - - | 28 6 | 16 0 | 9 11 | 4,512 | 456 | 12 | – | 1 | – |
| *105 | Ditto - - - - | Second floor - | One side only - | 29 7 | 16 6 | 10 2 | 4,963 | 488 | 12 | – | 1 | – |
| 106 | General sick - - - | - ditto - - | Both sides - | 28 6 | 16 7 | 10 2 | 4,808 | 472 | 10 | – | 1 | 8 or 9 |
| 108 | Infectious, males - - | Ground floor - | One side only - | 23 8 | 14 2 | 10 2 | 3,403 | 335 | 7 | – | 1 | 3 fever |
| 109 | Infectious, females - - | - ditto - - | - ditto - - | 23 8 | 14 2 | 10 2 | 3,403 | 335 | 7 | – | 1 | 3 fever |

The wards numbered 79, 80, 81, 88, 89, 90, 97, 98, 99, are being enlarged, and when completed a re-classification of the sick cases will take place.

* Occupied by night only.

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Extract from Report of *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., after a Visit on the 15th June 1866. Wolverhampton Union Workhouse.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

Yes.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The Guardians are about to build a fever hospital, which will render the accommodation for the general sick and for infectious cases sufficient.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

The receiving wards, which are small and inconvenient, are clean.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

Yes.

Wolverhampton Union Workhouse.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?
Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?
No.

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?
Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?
No.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.
Nil.

(signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

16 June 1866.

## WORCESTER UNION WORKHOUSE.

### Observations.

Worcester Union Workhouse.

Mr. Graves and I visited this workhouse on 16th November 1866.

It is situate on the border of the town, and on an elevated site, and has a moderate quantity of land connected with it.

I was informed that it was not built for a workhouse under the present Poor Law, and it is therefore deficient in the means of classification; and further, that as the present hospital accommodation was admitted to be defective, it is in contemplation to build a new infirmary in the rear of the present buildings.

There is a detached infirmary at either end of the workhouse, receiving cases of the two sexes respectively. There are also detached buildings on the men's side, in which old men and foul and itch cases are placed, as well as others on the women's side, appropriated to itch cases, dirty cases, and a nursery.

Itch cases are treated in a separate ward, on the women's side, and in the foul ward on the men's side. Venereal cases are treated in special rooms, but other classes are placed with them. Acute cases of lunacy sent in for a day, until their removal to the asylum, are placed in one of the rooms on the women's side, but other classes occupy the same ward, and there is not a padded room. There are also detached fever and small-pox wards, but they are unfitted for the purpose.

Hence the sick wards are widely separated and dispersed, and are very inconvenient to the paid nurse. They differ also very much in size and general character.

The two infirmaries are constructed upon one plan. There is a central passage, on each side of which there are wards, and the staircase leading from the lower to the first floor is placed at the end.

The wards have for the most part windows on two sides, but so placed that one whole side, and the greater part of the other, are without them. The wards on the ground floor are much less light and cheerful than those on the upper floor, and one of the wards on each floor is much smaller than the others.

The detached wards for all the classes above mentioned are much inferior in quality and size to those in the infirmaries.

There is only one watercloset within each of the two infirmaries, and it is placed on the upper floor. There are others placed outside the infirmaries, or other sick wards, at distances more or less great, and hence the arrangement is not satisfactory. There are night-stools in nearly all the wards. There are not any fixed baths for the sick, and hot water is not distributed throughout the wards.

The bedsteads are of iron, with iron laths, and a considerable proportion of them have sunken bottoms. The beds are of flock, and not well carded. There are numerous chairs and arm-chairs with cushions, also benches with backs, small tables, nightstools, some prints, books, and illustrated periodicals; also looking-glasses, foot-warmers, air and water cushions, mackintosh sheeting (but not with tubes), shelves between the beds, cupboard or dresser, the amount and quality of furniture varying in the different wards. Iron enamelled basins are used for personal washing, and a small roller-towel, changed once, twice, or thrice a week, is supplied to each ward. Some of the inmates have their own towels, but tea-towels

are

Worcester Union Workhouse.

are not provided. The plates are of pottery, and the food is carried on plates piled one upon another on an open tray.

The system of ventilation consists of a large opening in some of the infirmary walls, covered on the outside with perforated zinc, and on the inside defended by a perpendicular shutter and a V-shaped piece of zinc. One such only is placed in a ward. In a newly-built ward for convalescent boys, ventilating flues have been added to the chimney, and in some wards the whole window opens from the centre. In many wards there are no ventilators, and the wards on the ground floor particularly need improvement.

There is one paid nurse for the whole of these buildings, and as she lives in the women's infirmary, she is far from the other wards, and cannot efficiently discharge her duties. She found that she could not administer each dose of medicine and stimulants to all the patients. The number of cases usually under her care is about 70, and there are about four cases requiring attention at night. There is a midwife, who lives out of the workhouse, and is paid 4 *s.* for each case.

I did not meet the medical officer, but I learnt that he attends about four times a week, and remains from one to two hours. The Guardians find cod-liver oil only, and pay the medical officer 35 *l.* per year. The dose, and the frequency with which the stimulants are to be given, are not always written upon the bottle.

The following Table shows the dimensions of the various wards, and the number of beds which are and should be placed in them. There are too many beds in each of the wards.

10th September 1867.

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of inmates on this day | 125 | 83 | 208 |
| Number of sick on medical officer's book | 63 | 7 | 70 |
| Number of them on for dietary only | 19 | 1 | 20 |

RETURN OF SICK WARDS.

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| Men's receiving ward | Persons just admitted | Ground floor | One window in one side; one window at one end. | 16 11 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 1,387 | 150 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| No. 1. Men's sick ward | Old and infirm | ditto | Two windows each in two sides. | 25 8 | 16 11 | 9 1 | 3,846 | 423 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 2. Ditto – ditto | Two blind, one epileptic, and three partially infirm. | ditto | Two windows in one side. | 19 7 | 15 1 | 9 0 | 2,565 | 285 | 6 | – | 1 | 4 |
| 3. Ditto – ditto | Two infirm from age, and one chronic rheumatism. | ditto | Two windows in one side; one window in the other side. | 16 8 | 12 0 | 7 7 | 1,501 | 198 | 4 | – | 1 | too low. |
| 4. Infectious ward | One infectious | First floor | One window each in two sides. | 16 8 | 12 5 | 7 3 | 1,484 | 204 | 4 | – | 1 | too low. |
| 5. Infectious convalescent ward. | None | ditto | ditto | 15 0 | 15 0 | 9 6 | 2,102 | 221 | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| 6. Men's sick ward | Two old men; and two bad legs. | Ground floor | ditto | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 4 | 1,792 | 215 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 |
| 7. Ditto – ditto | One dropsy | First floor | Two windows each in two sides | 16 11 | 9 3 | 9 0 | 1,224 | 136 | 2 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 8. Ditto – ditto | Old and infirm | ditto | ditto | 25 10 | 16 11 | 9 1 | 3,878 | 427 | 8 | – | 1 | 7 |
| 9. Ditto – ditto | One bad leg, and six old and infirm. | ditto | Three windows in one side. | 26 5 | 15 1 | 9 2 | 3,401 | 371 | 8 | – | 1 | 6 |
| No. 1. Women's sick ward | Two paralysis, and four partially disabled. | Ground floor | Two windows in one side; one window in the other side. | 19 7 | 19 2 | 9 4 | 3,360 | 360 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 2. Ditto – ditto | Old and infirm | ditto | ditto | 23 2 | 19 2 | 9 4 | 3,976 | 426 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 |

WORCESTER UNION WORKHOUSE—RETURN OF SICK WARDS—*continued.*

| Number or Designation of Ward. | Class of Cases in the Ward. | On what Floor. | External Windows on both Sides, or not. | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Total Cubical Feet. | Total Superficial Feet. | Number of Beds. | | Number of Fireplaces. | Approximate Number of Beds to be allowed, all to be Single. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Single Beds. | Double Beds for Two Adults. | | |
| | | | | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | *Ft. in.* | | | | | | |
| No. 3. Women's sick ward | One deaf, one imbecile, two paralysed, four old and infirm, and one spinal disease. | Ground floor | Two windows in one side. | 17 9 | 15 0 | 9 2 | 2,401 | 262 | 5 | – | 1 | 4 |
| 4. Ditto - ditto - | One deaf, and one paralysed. | First floor - | One window each in two sides. | 19 7 | 19 3 | 9 1 | 3,315 | 365 | 7 | – | 1 | 5 or 6 |
| 5. Ditto - ditto - | Six old and infirm, and one diseased womb. | - ditto - | Two windows in one side. | 23 3 | 19 2 | 9 1 | 3,951 | 435 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 6. Lying-in ward - | Three pregnant - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 19 2 | 11 5 | 9 1 | 1,944 | 214 | 4 | – | 1 | 2 |
| No. 1. Fever ward - - | Four women and three children. | Ground floor | One window at each end. | 22 2 | 14 2 | 13 3 | 4,160 | 314 | – | 4 | 1 | 3 fever. |
| 2. Fever ward, used as nursery. | Four women and six children. | - ditto - | Two windows at each end. | 23 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 4,641 | 357 | – | 6 | 1 | – |
| Women's receiving ward - | Woman and child - | - ditto - | One window in side. | 15 1 | 9 4 | 7 9 | 1,046 | 135 | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Women's infectious ward - | None - - - | - ditto - | - ditto - - | 12 0 | 9 4 | 8 2 | 874 | 107 | 2 | – | 1 | – |

(signed) *Edward Smith.*

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Worcester Union Workhouse.

EXTRACT from REPORT of *John T. Graves*, Esq., after a Visit on the 3rd May 1866.

Is the workhouse generally adequate to the wants of the union, in respect of size and internal arrangement?

It is generally adequate in size, but the arrangements are in part insufficient, inconvenient, and unsuited for classification.

Is the provision for the sick and for infectious cases sufficient?

The provision for the sick is inconvenient and defective, especially that for the males; and the workhouse medical officer considers that better fever wards are wanted. There is one case of typhus fever in the workhouse now. Skin disease has been prevalent among the girls. Head disease, in February, was common among the boys.

Are the receiving wards in a proper state?

There are receiving wards, but they are barely sufficient in size; that for females, especially, is confined, and contains but one bed; and they are both ill-situated.

Are there vagrant wards in the workhouse, and are they sufficient? Are the arrangements for setting the vagrants to work effective, and is the resolution of the Guardians under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, duly observed?

There are vagrant wards in the workhouse, which are sufficient in size for the ordinary wants of the union. They have both boarded floors and means of warming. The bedding consists of separate straw beds in ticks laid upon an inclined wooden platform, with rugs. Male and female tramps have 6 oz. of bread at night, and 6 oz. of bread in the morning, if they do the work required of them. Men are sometimes asked to pump, or card wool, but they generally leave the workhouse in the morning without doing work. Women, in the morning, occasionally are set to clean the tramp wards, or do other household work. There is no stonebreaking, and no stone-yard or shed. Tramps apply for relief at the police station, and are relieved at the workhouse upon orders signed, as I am informed, by the policeman on duty. Superintendent Power has been appointed assistant relieving officer for vagrants, at a salary of 6*l.* a year.

Does the visiting committee regularly inspect the workhouse?

Yes.

Do any of their answers to the queries in the workhouse regulations suggest the propriety of any interference on the part of the Commissioners?

No.

Insert a copy of any entry made since your last visit in the visiting committee's book, or other report book, by a Commissioner in Lunacy.

No visit by a Commissioner in Lunacy since my last report.

Has

Has the maximum number of inmates of the workhouse, fixed by the Commissioners, been constantly observed since your last visit?

Yes.

Has any marked change taken place in the state of the workhouse, the number of the inmates, or the general condition of the union, since your last visit?

The number of both in-door and out-door poor is greater than it was at the corresponding time of last year. Of 176 pauper inmates in the workhouse, in the fourth week of the Michaelmas half-year 1866, there were but two adult women classed as able-bodied. There has been more illness than usual in the union. At present, measles and whooping-cough are prevalent; also rheumatism and bronchitis.

Observations not falling under any of the preceding heads, and points (if any) upon which it is suggested that the Board should write to the Guardians.

The classification in this workhouse, so far as communication between the adult women and the girls is concerned, is very defective. A committee of Guardians has recommended that an architect be consulted, to form a plan for such a re-construction of the edifice as may remedy the present defects.

(signed) *John T. Graves*,
Poor Law Inspector.

4 May 1866.

PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSES.

REPORT of Dr. *Edward Smith*, Medical Officer to the Poor Law Board, on the Sufficiency of the existing Arrangements for the Care and Treatment of the Sick Poor in Forty-eight Provincial Workhouses in *England* and *Wales*; together with an Appendix to such Report, containing Dr. *Smith's* Observations on each of the Workhouses in question; &c.

(*Mr. Sclater-Booth.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 28 *November* 1867.

[*Price* 1*s.* 8 *d.*]



*Under* 16 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 May 1868;—*for*,

COPY "of a REPORT recently issued by Mr. *W. Wyatt*, Chairman of the Saint Pancras Board of Guardians."

Poor Law Board, 22 May 1868.

H. FLEMING, Secretary.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.—GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

REPORT by *William Henry Wyatt*, Esq. (Chairman of the Board), upon the Proceedings of the Guardians, from the 13th June 1867 to March 1868.

To the Vice-Chairmen and Board of Guardians of St. Pancras.

Dear Sirs,

As the time is now fast approaching when the period, for which the present Board of Guardians was elected, will terminate, it has occurred to me, that it might not be uninteresting to you if I were briefly to recapitulate some of the more important events which have engaged our attention; and I believe it will be a source of much satisfaction to you all, and some repayment for your heavy and continuous labour, to find how much has been done in the past nine months.

*Out-door Relief.*—On the present Board taking office, they found the whole of the business carried on in the basement of the Vestry Hall, and administered by a staff who were not fitted for the employment. The result was, that about 4,000 recipients of relief met here on the same day, with little or no classification, and some of the more infirm were kept the whole day before their cases received attention; while, from the incompetency of the officers employed, hundreds of idle and profligate persons were receiving assistance, and many really deserving cases were insufficiently relieved. The Guardians at once gave notice to the staff employed to terminate their respective engagements. They also resolved to divide the parish into four relief districts, each having a separate relieving officer to attend to the wants of the poor living therein. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable sites for this purpose, and much of the Guardians' time has been engaged in this matter. Up to the present time only two permanent positions have been obtained, viz.:—Bower Cottage, Leighton-road, for No. 1 District; and Compton Place, for No. 4 District.

Milton Hall, Kentish Town-road, has been taken as a temporary place for No. 2 District; and Grafton Hall, Grafton-street, for No. 3 District. At each of these places Guardians living in the respective districts have attended one day in each week, to see the permanent and other poor requiring relief, and to settle the sum to be allowed in each case, and both the parishioners and the poor people themselves have every reason to be grateful to those Guardians who have devoted themselves to this duty, the more so, when we remember the personal discomforts they have had to endure in these temporary offices.

On the 29th September, the new staff of relieving officers commenced their duties, and have proved themselves to be both efficient and humane. The following facts show the result more clearly than anything I could advance. In the Metropolis pauperism had, in December 1867, increased more than 19 per cent. over the same period of 1866, while in St. Pancras, during the same period of time, there was a decrease of nearly four per cent. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that the measures taken by you have weeded out a large number of persons who were improper recipients of relief, while you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have materially advanced the comfort of those who were entitled to look to you for help, for you are paying weekly to a smaller

number of persons a larger sum in money of about 40 *l.*; the allowances previously made being insufficient for the necessities of many of the cases. A great boon has been conferred on the poor by the establishment of District Relief Offices. These have been arranged, so far as they could be, in the centre of the poorer districts; while, by a judicious classification made by the relieving officers, there is no longer any crowding on the weekly pay days, and the recipients are detained but a short time only before their cases are attended to.

The Guardians have had one great difficulty to contend with in connection with the administration of out-door relief, and that was the want of accommodation, by which they could demand a task of work to be done by those who the relieving officers considered could earn a living, if they were willing to labour. You have, however, already partially met this difficulty, for you have erected a room at the north end of the workhouse, with an external entrance, capable of containing 150 women, while employed at oakum picking, and you have taken a contract for the erection of a building in the Leighton-road, where 200 men can be employed at stone breaking and oakum picking. I feel confident, therefore, that in future years, with these extra safeguards against imposition, and with officers better acquainted with the individuals applying to them, you will be able still farther to distinguish between the really destitute poor and those who prefer to live on the ratepayers rather than work for their subsistence.

The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, provided for the establishment of Dispensaries where the poor could see the medical officers, and receive their medicine, supplied directly by the Guardians. The Poor Law Board have not yet issued the contemplated Order on this subject; but you have already prepared for this contingency, and you will be ready, as soon as it is necessary, to open a Dispensary in connection with one or all of the relief stations.

*In-door Poor* (*Workhouse*).—The present Board, on assuming office, found a newly-appointed master surrounded by subordinate officers who had long been accustomed to the most lax discipline, and who were trying, by every means in their power, to thwart and obstruct him in his endeavours to promote order and economy in the establishment. You at once showed these people your determination to support the master in his efforts to sustain discipline, by dismissing many of the worst officers, and supplying their places with efficient and trustworthy persons. The satisfactory results thus obtained I shall presently submit for your consideration. You found the house much crowded, with little or no classification of the inmates; male and female inmates had free communication with each other; and, to add to our difficulties, the late Board of Directors had, a few weeks previous to their leaving office, sold the materials of the Separation Wards, and entered into a contract for the erection of additional buildings, at a cost exceeding 9,000 *l.* You at once felt, that building farther on this already crowded site was unwise, and you took steps to put an end to the contract; but this was only effected at a very considerable cost; compensation having to be given to the architect, the builder, and the purchaser of old buildings. Your next step was to do away with the so-called Casual Wards. These were a disgrace to the parish, and were continually being reported by the police. Herewith you have copies of some of the Reports sent in:—

26 April 1867.

"In the Wayfarer's Wards, three men, whom the pauper assistant said were casuals belonging to the parish, were sitting by the fire, where the assistant stated they would have to remain all night, as there were no beds for them.

"Between 10.45 and 12 night, three wayfarers (males) received orders at the police-station, Somers Town. At 1.30 a.m., 26th instant, Inspector George Grey, Police Assistant Relieving Officer at above station, who accompanied me on my inspection, by my directions again visited the ward, and found two of them sitting on a form, the other lying on the floor with no bed or bed-clothes. In the same ward two men were lying on a table together, covered with a blanket; and two on the floor, not covered, all in their clothes. Three of the latter were the same as seen by me at 10.30 p.m. The Assistant informed the Inspector that there were no beds for them."

1 May 1867.

"In the ward for casuals belonging to the parish, the men were all sleeping without shirts; two youths without shirts were lying together on the floor covered with a blanket; they stated, they 'could not sleep in the beds in consequence of the number of bugs.'"

22 August 1867.

"Eleven of the female wayfarers were placed with casuals belonging to the parish, in a ward about 36 feet long, by 18 feet wide, in which were 68 females and children; the beds were on the floor, and several were lying on the floor without beds or bedding. The pauper assistant stated that they had not sufficient bedding for them."

The present Wayfarers' Wards may fairly be considered as models of what this class of wards should be; they have been ably managed by the officers you appointed; and there has not been one complaint respecting them by the Police, while the discipline now maintained has caused a sensible diminution in the number of persons who apply for nightly lodgings in them. You caused a partition to be erected between the male and female side of the workhouse and grounds; you prohibited, except under special leave, visitors to the subordinate officers of the house, it having previously been no uncommon thing for visitors to this class of officers to remain in the establishment for weeks, at the expense of the ratepayers, and you have given effect to every recommendation of the Master, which seemed likely to you to promote the comfort of the sick and aged, and to enforce habits of industry on the able-bodied. The dietary of the inmates has been more varied, and in many instances improved; and yet the following Table, showing the respective consumption of provisions and other articles, and clothing, for the quarters ending Christmas 1866, and Christmas 1867, will satisfy you how large a saving, namely 2,900 *l.*, in the three months, or equal to 11,600 *l.* in the year, these regulations have effected:—

VALUE of PROVISIONS and other Articles purchased for use in the Workhouse.

| ARTICLE. | Quarter ending 31st December 1866. | Quarter ending 28th December 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Meat | 2,497 5 2 | 1,777 14 2 |
| Flour | 1,949 16 – | 2,110 3 11 |
| Vegetables | 173 – 3 | 209 3 10 |
| Coal | 351 18 6 | 326 5 – |
| Butter, &c. | 506 5 3 | 388 15 7 |
| Eggs | 101 6 6 | 56 – – |
| Milk | 395 10 – | 169 8 8 |
| Grocery | 278 16 9 | 199 9 1 |
| Tea | 203 18 8 | 199 15 11 |
| Porter | 375 7 3 | 319 4 – |
| Wines and spirits | 199 1 – | 63 16 10 |
| TOTAL Provisions, &c. | 7,032 5 4 | 5,819 17 – |
| Clothing and Bedding | 1,948 7 9 | 228 17 – |
| GRAND TOTAL £. | 8,980 13 1 | 6,048 14 – |
| Average Number of Inmates | 2,029 | 1,975 |

*Insane.*—Shortly before the 29th September, you took measures to remove all the insane persons for whom certificates could be obtained, either to the county asylums, or to licensed houses. Upwards of 80 persons were so removed, and are consequently chargeable to the metropolis generally, thereby saving the parish about 2,000 *l.* per annum.

*New Infirmary.*—It was evident to the Guardians that the present workhouse was insufficient for the requirements of the parish, and as you were of opinion

that it was impossible to extend the buildings on the ground attached to the house, you decided to purchase a site elsewhere, on which you might erect a distinct hospital for the sick.

After viewing very many sites, you purchased 3½ acres of land at Highgate, within the parish, and you issued instructions to a limited number of architects, defining clearly what you required, and inviting them to submit designs. The result is, that within the last few days you have selected a design, which I believe will prove a model hospital; and yet, thanks to the precise and positive instructions given, the cost of the building is estimated at less than 60 *l.* per patient, a result which cannot fail, I think, to be highly satisfactory to you.

I would here earnestly ask your thoughtful attention, whether some means may not be devised for securing a better and more intelligent class of persons as nurses for the sick. We have had many changes in the subordinate nurses, and I think that our system in this respect is certainly open to improvement.

*Children chargeable to the Parish.*—The majority of these were at the Central London District Schools, at Hanwell, under a contract determinable at six months' notice as to 350; and at one month as to the remainder. In October last, the managers of these schools gave you notice to determine this contract, thereby causing the Board very grave anxiety. After much anxious search, you succeeded in obtaining some houses at Plaistow, in Essex, as a temporary school. Some of the children are already there, and if the managers of the Hanwell Schools still continue to insist on the removal of the remaining children, they must also be accommodated at Plaistow.

In addition to your ordinary work, you have had to select a staff of officers for these schools, and to provide for their fitting up; this latter at a cost of about 1,500 *l.*, which has been defrayed out of the current rate, although never contemplated when the contribution order on the vestry was made.

*Permanent Schools.*—You have selected a most eligible site of 37 acres, at Leavesden, near Watford, for the erection of schools. This land was secured on reasonable terms (very little more than 100 *l.* per acre); and you have issued instructions to architects similar to those described relative to the infirmary; and when these plans are considered, I trust you may have equal cause to be satisfied with the result.

*Finance.*—Your accounts have been from time to time carefully audited by the Finance Committee. Our predecessors left us an excess of liabilities over assets of 8,000 *l.* This deficiency has now been reduced to less than 6,000 *l.*; and had it not been for the unexpected expenditure at the temporary schools, the deficiency would not now exceed 4,500 *l.*

Although I have endeavoured shortly to lay before you some of the principal alterations and improvements effected under your management, I trust, that in so doing, I may not be considered as casting any blame on the old Board of Directors. They were so hampered by the appointment and dismissal of all officers being with the vestry, that it would have been impossible for them to have carried into effect the measures we have done, had they been equally anxious to do so.

When, however, you remember what a bye-word Saint Pancras had become for the management of its workhouse, and the relief of its poor, it cannot, I think, fail to be gratifying to you, to see how comparatively free from complaints we now are. That there are many improvements to be effected I doubt not; and I sincerely trust we may continue steadily to make progress. At the same time, I am sure we shall, none of us, ever forget how heavily the rates press on our less fortunate parishioners; and that while I trust they will not grudge any necessary expenditure, it is our duty to avoid all needless outlay.

When the Board asked me to undertake the duties of Chairman, I was well aware that the post would entail considerable labour; but I was not prepared for the immense amount of work which an efficient discharge of the duties demands. I have, however, received such generous support and such hearty co-operation from every one of my colleagues, that I have been well repaid for the thought and time devoted to this service. While, however, thanking you all (which I do very heartily), for your confidence and forbearance, I think I ought not to omit here to state how much the parish is indebted to Mr. Corbett and Dr. Markham, the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors. In every difficulty they

they have given me willing assistance and advice; and whenever occasion has required it, they have, in the promptest manner, obtained the necessary official consents to our proceedings.

The Guardians are so well aware of the value of the services of their clerk, Mr. Moore, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell on them; but I should be ungrateful if I did not bear testimony to his thorough knowledge of his duties, and of the zeal with which he carries into effect the instructions and wishes of the Guardians. You will be glad to hear that he finds much relief from the temporary assistance you have granted to him.

There are many other not unimportant changes which you have considered and determined on; but I should probably only weary you by going farther into detail. I hope I have stated enough to satisfy you that our time has not been lost, or our labour thrown away; and it must be pleasing to every Member of the Board to feel how cordially we have all worked together in our endeavours to carry out the important duties entrusted to us.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Wyatt*,
Chairman.

6 March 1868.

# POOR LAW (SAINT PANCRAS).

COPY of a REPORT recently issued by Mr. *W. Wyatt*, Chairman of the Saint Pancras Board of Guardians.

(*Mr. Percy Wyndham.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *May* 1868.

297.

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR LAW (STRAND UNION).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 May 1868;—*for*,

COPY "of CORRESPONDENCE between the Guardians of the Strand Union, the Poor Law Board, and Dr. *Rogers*, relating to the RESIGNATION of Dr. *Rogers*."

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Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
14 July 1868.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

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(*Mr. Powell.*)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *July* 1868.

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CORRESPONDENCE between the Guardians of the Strand Union, the Poor Law Board, and Dr. *Rogers*, relating to the RESIGNATION of Dr. *Rogers*.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers*, dated 28 October 1867, to the Poor Law Board.

Dean-street, Soho,
28 October 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to forward you a copy of a letter addressed by me, on the 15th October, to the Guardians of the Strand Union (Enclosure 1), in reference to the case of Fanny Lorman, a young woman who was recommended by me to be sent to the establishment at Edmonton for change of air, a course of proceeding now and then adopted by me since the very considerable additions recently made to the buildings there.

Considering that she had not received proper care and treatment whilst there, I requested, as you will learn from my letter, that the Strand Board would forward my communication to you, with the view to an impartial inquiry into the facts by your medical inspector. This the guardians would not do, but, instead, sent my letter to the officers for them to explain.

I enclose their replies (Enclosure No. 2), also a statement taken down from the woman Lorman (Enclosure No. 3), and one from the paid nurse (Enclosure No. 4) of the receiving ward, who took charge of her on her reaching the union house.

With this introduction I will now proceed to comment on the statement of Mr. Snell and Mr. Biddle.

You will observe that Lorman absolutely denies the assertion of Mr. Snell, that she asked to go into the laundry, and also that she states that she was only covered by a rug over her knees. This is corroborated by the receiving wards woman, who also refers to her being very thinly clad, and that she complained bitterly of the cold, &c., when she first reached the house.

In further corroboration of Lorman's statement, I learn that the driver stated to one of the guardians, who was my informant, that she was very cold, and cried on her way to town, and that he had covered her knees with his own rug. I will give this gentleman's name, if necessary.

I think this disposes of the assertion that warm clothing was provided for her.

As regards the medical officer's statement, he does not deny that she was very ill when he directed her to be sent nearly 10 miles in a tilted cart, open to a severe north-east wind in front, but excuses himself for doing so, on the ground that he had no accommodation for her, the children's infirmary wards being full; but surely, if a bed could be found for her during the time she was at work in the laundry, even though amongst the imbeciles, no injury would have accrued to them from her rheumatic fever, and the young woman would have been spared the pain and aggravation of her illness consequent on her removal to town.

I now leave the consideration of this case to your Honourable Board.

And am, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Rogers*,
Medical Officer, Strand Union.

The Right honourable
The Poor Law Board.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Gentlemen, 33, Dean-street, Soho, 15 October 1867.

I BEG to forward to you the following:—In the first week of September I recommended that Fanny Lorman, a young woman who had been under my care for some weeks, suffering from acute rheumatism, should go down to Edmonton for change of air. She was then convalescent, only weak. On the 7th she went away. On the admission paper, against her name, I wrote that she had been very ill, and required nourishment, &c.

For a fortnight afterwards she was employed at needlework, then she was ordered by Mrs. Snell to go into the laundry, though she was told that she had been suffering from rheumatic fever.

At the end of the week before last she again began to complain of pains, &c. in her limbs, but continued to wash. *On the Sunday, the 6th, she saw the doctor, who gave her a pill.* On Tuesday night she was so ill that she was compelled to leave the laundry. On the Wednesday she was worse, and the doctor saw her again, but did nothing for her. On the Thursday, the 10th, she was put into your cart, and sent back to town. Before she left, the nurse stated that she was too ill to go.

On her arrival in town she was so ill that she was at once taken to the sick ward.

[This is the girl's statement.]

When I saw her she had a severe attack of rheumatic fever, complicated with inflammation of the coverings of the heart. From the condition I found her in, I came to the conclusion that this mischief had existed some time; I therefore requested my deputy, Mr. Watson, to see her; and I forward you herewith his view of the case. With his opinion I entirely concur.

I have now to request that your board will be good enough to forward this letter to the Poor Law Board, that it may be decided by the Medical Inspector whether this young woman has been properly and considerately dealt with by your officials at Edmonton.

I am, &c.

The Strand Board. (signed) *Jos. Rogers.*

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HAVING been requested, this 11th day of October, to visit and examine Fanny Lorman, and heard her statement, I find her to be suffering from acute rheumatism, complicated with inflammation of the heart's coverings. I consider that her being sent up yesterday—*a very cold day*—in the cart, has seriously added to her illness.

Should she recover, she will be, probably, partially disabled for life.

(signed) *Wasdale Watson*, M.R.C.S., &c.,
Deputy Medical Officer, Strand Union.

Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square.

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## Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Millfield House, Edmonton,

Dear Sir, 12 October 1867.

IN reply to your letter, I beg to say, for the information of the board of guardians, that Fanny Lorman, aged 21 years, was sent to this establishment, on the 7th of September, for no definite period, and I placed her in the Imbecile Ward, feeling sure that she would have the best care and diet there.

The medical officer saw her on the next day. A fortnight after she came down she asked the nurse to let her do some scrubbing and cleaning in the ward, as she was tired of sitting about, doing a little needlework, just what she pleased, for her own amusement. On the following day asked the matron to get her a situation, saying that she was quite well and able to take one. The matron promised to do so, and inquired of her about her clothes; and her reply was that she lost them at a railway station. The matron told her that she must apply to the guardians for some as soon as she had got her the situation.

The matron, requiring temporary assistance in the laundry, inquired of the nurse if she had any person to spare her during the time Sarah Fenton was for her holiday, whom the board gave permission to go for a week, and Fanny Lorman said that she was quite well, and should like to go; and, as she was not under the medical officer's care, the matron allowed her to do so. She never made any complaint that the work was too much for her to the matron, nurse, or any other person; and the moment she complained of pain in her hands she was not required or allowed to go to the laundry.

The medical officer desired me to send her to the workhouse (for reasons I have no doubt but what he will explain) in the *van*, and to be wrapped up warm, which she was, with a large thick woollen rug and a warm shawl. The same rug I have sent for your inspection; also the order sent to Edmonton with her.

I sent

I sent a letter to Mr. Thorne by the carman, but did not keep a copy. I have no doubt but what Mr. Thorne can produce it.

Hoping that this explanation will be deemed satisfactory,

I am, &c.

J. Kilner, Esq., 6, Bow-street. (signed) *J. B. Snell*, Master.

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Gentlemen, Edmonton, 19 Oct. 1867.

In reply to your inquiries concerning the case of Fanny Lorman, I beg to state that I saw her on admission to the Imbecile Ward, and found her free from complaint. She continued well until October 6th, upon which day she appeared to be suffering from symptoms of dyspepsia, and I then prescribed a dose for her. Upon the following day she was absent from the ward, at her usual work. I did not see her again until Wednesday the 9th, when I found she had decided symptoms of rheumatism; and, considering her case required confinement to bed, I at once requested Mr. Snell to send her up to the workhouse, it being utterly impossible to treat the case in our infirmary, every ward at that time being occupied with scarlet fever, measles, or opthalmia, the latter being a boy's ward. Under these circumstances I had no alternative than the one adopted.

The patient was thoroughly wrapped up and removed in the *covered van*, and by this proceeding she ran no more risk than any similar case would do in removal to any of the hospitals.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. C. Biddle.*

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## Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Statement taken down by me, the undersigned, on the 25th day of October 1867.

Went from Strand Union to Edmonton establishment on Saturday 7th September 1867, was put to needlework for a fortnight, saw the doctor on Monday; the matron asked me after I had been there a week, if I would like a situation. I said I would, when I got well and strong. On Monday fortnight, after going down, the nurse came and told me the matron's order was, that I was to go into the laundry the next day (Tuesday); the nurse told me she had told the matron I was still complaining of rheumatic pains, and the matron said she could not help that. A week after being in the laundry, the pains increased so much, that I complained to the nurse, *who took no notice;* I was still kept at the work until Tuesday night (a fortnight after going to the laundry); on Wednesday morning, I was unable to go on with the work, and saw the matron, to whom I showed my swollen hands; the doctor saw me in the afternoon; in the evening, I was told I must go back to the Strand Union next day. At a quarter to nine o'clock the next day, I was taken up in the cart, the shaking of which increased the pains, now spread all over me, back, legs, &c., causing me to cry three or four times during the journey; the cold I felt very much, and the damp from the falling rain increased the pain, and a rug was placed round my knees, not all over me.

Signed in the presence of me,

*Wasdale Watson.* (signed) *Fanny Lorman.*

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## Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, London, W.C.
25 October 1867.

Having been requested by the medical officer to state the condition in which Fanny Lorman returned from Edmonton, which is as follows:—She came very thinly clad, and shivering with cold, having on to my knowledge, a cloak about her; she cried very bitterly, and complained very much as to the treatment she had received during her stay there; she told me the doctor had sent her to recruit her health, but she found herself very much worse in returning than going, having been put to work in the washhouse, which gave her cold, and brought on a return of rheumatism, from which she had previously been suffering. I beg to say the above statement is correct, having had it from the patient's own lips.

I therefore sign myself,

*Sarah Taylor,*

Paid Nurse, and receiving Wardswoman.

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— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 7 November 1867.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, London, W.C.
7 November 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of the Strand Union, to inform you, that at their meeting held on the 5th instant, their attention was called to a paragraph in the "Lancet," a medical publication, and also to a paragraph in the "Dispatch," a weekly newspaper, reflecting in strong terms upon the officers at the union school at Edmonton, for sending a rheumatic patient to the workhouse insufficiently clad, and upon the guardians for not having transmitted the report of Dr. Rogers to your Board for investigation.

I am directed to report for your information, that the letter of Dr. Rogers, accompanied by one from Dr. Watson, his substitute, was received and laid before the guardians at their meeting, held on the 15th ultimo, when they ordered that copies should be forwarded to Edmonton, and that the master and the medical officer be requested to furnish the Board with such observations as would enable the Board to understand the real facts of the case.

At the meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, letters were read both from Mr. Snell, the master, and Mr. Biddle, the medical officer, and the Board ordered that copies of these letters should be sent to Dr. Rogers; this was done on the 23rd instant, since which time they have received no communication from Dr. Rogers on the subject.

I am to transmit to you extracts from the publications (Enclosures No. 1 and 2), and copies of all the correspondence (Enclosure No. 3), which has passed relating to the case; and I am to request you to be pleased to direct an inquiry to be made, to ascertain whether the charge of "brutal cruelty" is attachable to their officers, and if so, upon whom it rests. The guardians have no desire to screen anyone from just censure, or from any consequences which a neglect of duty may entail upon them; but they deem it an excessive grievance to have the union and themselves held up to obloquy in the public prints, through the agency of their own paid officer (whose communications always receive respectful attention), apparently, because they have failed to obey a peremptory request on his part, to send his complaint to your Board before adopting the ordinary course, in justice to the officers charged with the offence of asking what they had to say in defence.

I am also to request that the Poor Law Board will take such steps, as may in future, protect the guardians from a recurrence of these untruthful statements put forth by their own medical officer, with no other use or purpose, but to damage in the public estimation, all the efforts of the guardians and their officers to perform their arduous duties in the right way.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

(signed) *James Kilner*, Clerk.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

EXTRACT From the "Lancet," 2 November 1867.

A COMPLAINT has been forwarded by Dr. Rogers, of the Strand Union, to the Poor Law Board, against some of the officials at the house (belonging to the parish) at Edmonton. The charge is of a very serious nature; if the facts be correctly stated, the most brutal conduct has been exercised towards a rheumatic patient, by exposing her while only partially convalescent, to damp and severe cold, and the fatigue of a journey of several miles in an open cart, with most insufficient wrapping.

We shall watch with much curiosity to see the action of the Poor Law Board in the matter.

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## Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

EXTRACT From "The Weekly Dispatch," 3 November 1867.

*Another Workhouse Scandal.*

THE medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse has brought to the notice of his guardians a case of alleged scandalous treatment of a sick pauper inmate by the officials. Dr. Rogers, the medical officer in question, stated that in last September, he recommended that a young woman named Fanny Lorman, who had been under his care in the workhouse, having had rheumatic fever for several weeks, should be sent to Edmonton, where the guardians have a separate place for children, convalescents, and others, it being desirable for the woman to have change of air. The woman was sent, and on the admission paper the doctor wrote that she required generous treatment, as she had been ill. The generous treatment it is alleged the young woman got, was, after being employed a fortnight on needlework, to be ordered to the wash-tub by an official, who it was said, was told the nature of the woman's previous illness. The woman soon complained of pains in the limbs again, but she was continued at this laundry work until she became worse, when *the medical man at Edmonton gave her a pill.* She was kept at this work until she became very ill indeed, and was compelled to leave the laundry. While in this condition she was put into a tilt cart, against the alleged protest of the nurse, who said the woman was too ill to travel, especially as the weather was then; but she was sent back to London. On being seen by Dr. Rogers, she was found to be again labouring under a severe attack of rheumatic fever, complicated with inflammation of the heart's covering. This condition of the young woman was also certified by another medical man. Dr. Rogers asked that the Poor Law Board should be informed of the case, in order that the Medical Inspector might have an opportunity of seeing the condition of the woman. This, it is believed, has not been done, though some time has elapsed since the complaint was made.

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## Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

CORRESPONDENCE referred to in the Letter from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 7th November 1867.

"33, Dean-street, Soho, W.
"13 October 1867.

"Gentlemen,

I BEG to forward to you the following:

"In the first week of September I recommended that Fanny Lorman, a young woman "who had been under my care for some weeks, suffering from rheumatic fever, and who "was then convalescent, though weak, should be sent down to Edmonton for a change of air. "On the 7th she went; on the admission paper, opposite her name, I wrote that she had "been ill and required generous treatment, &c.

"For a fortnight afterwards she was employed at needlework, then she was ordered by "Mrs. Snell into the laundry, although she had informed her that she had had rheumatic "fever.

"At the end of the week before last she again began to complain of pains, &c. in the "limbs, but she continued to work; on the Sunday she was worse, and the doctor *saw her "and gave her a pill;* she was again seen by him on the Wednesday, but he gave her "nothing; this was due to the fact that on Tuesday she was so unwell she was compelled "to leave the laundry.

"On Thursday the 10th she was put into your cart and sent up to London; when the "nurse heard that she was going, she said that she was too ill to bear the journey."

This is the girl's story:

"On her arrival in town she had become so ill that she was at once taken up to the sick "ward; when I saw her she was labouring under a severe attack of rheumatic fever, com- "plicated with inflammation of the heart's covering; from the condition I found her in I "came to the conclusion that this mischief had been in existence two or three days, though "possibly in a less degree. I therefore requested my deputy, Mr. Watson, to see her; he "did so. I enclose his opinion; with that opinion I entirely agree.

"I have now to request that your Board will direct that this letter, &c., should be sent to "the Poor Law Board, so that an opportunity might be afforded to the Medical Inspector "to decide whether this young woman has been considerately and properly dealt with by "your officials at Edmonton.

"I am, &c.

"The Strand Board of Guardians. (signed) *Josh. Rogers.*"

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"Strand Union, 11 October 1867.

"HAVING, at the request of Dr. Rogers, visited and examined Fanny Lorman this 11th "day of October, and heard her statement, I have to report that she is suffering from acute

 heumatism

"rheumatism and inflammation of the coverings of the heart; I am of opinion that her "being sent from Edmonton yesterday, a very cold day, in the cart, has seriously added to "her illness. If she recovers, her constitution will be probably damaged for life.

"*Wasdale Watson*, M.R.C.S.E., and L.A.C.L.,
"Deputy Medical Officer."

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"Strand Union, Clerk's Office, 6, Bow Street,
"Dear Sir, "17 October 1867.

"I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th "instant, and its enclosure from your deputy, Mr. Watson, dated the 11th instant, "respecting the case of Fanny Lormer, and to inform you that they have directed a copy "of both documents to be forwarded to Edmonton, with a request that the master and the "medical officer will furnish the Board with the observations thereon,

"I remain, &c.
"Dr. Rogers. (signed) "*James Kilner*, Clerk."

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"Strand Union, Clerk's Office,
"Dear Sir, "17 October 1867.

"I AM directed by the guardians of the poor to forward you a copy of a letter which "has been addresed to them by Mr. Rogers; also a copy of the letter of his deputy, Mr. "Watson, referred to therein, respecting the treatment of a young woman named Fanny "Lorman, which I am to request you to be good enough to show to Mr. Biddle, the medical "officer, and to request that you and he will furnish the Board with such observations "thereon as you may deem necessary, *especially* as to whether any written communication "was sent with Fanny Lorman, explaining the reason and object of her being sent to the "Workhouse; whether she was properly and warmly clad for the journey, seeing it is "alleged that it was 'a very cold day,' and whether the medical officer was consulted on "the propriety of the removal, having regard to the state of her health, and also as to the "suitability of the employment in the laundry to a person in her state.

"I am, &c.
"Mr. Snell. (signed) "*James Kilner*, Clerk."

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"Millfield House, Edmonton,
"Dear Sir, "12 October 1867.

"IN reply to your letter I beg to say, for the information of the board of guardians, that "Fanny Lorman, age 21 years, was sent to this establishment on the 7th of September, "for no definite period, and I placed her in the Imbecile Ward, feeling sure that she would "have the best care and diet there.

"The medical officer saw her on the next day; a fortnight after she came down she "asked the nurse to let her do some scrubbing and cleaning in the ward, as she was tired of "sitting about, doing a little needlework, just what she pleased, for her own amusement; "on the following day asked the matron to get her a situation, saying that she was quite "well and able to take one. The matron promised to do so, and enquired of her about her "clothes, and her reply was that she lost them at a railway station; the matron told her "that she must apply to the guardians for some as soon as she had got her the situation.

"The matron requiring temporary assistance in the laundry, inquired of the nurse if she "had any person to spare her during the time Sarah Fenton was for her holiday (whom the "Board gave permission to go for a week), and Fanny Lorman said that she was quite "well, and should like to go, and as she was not under the medical officer's care, the "matron allowed her to do so, she never made any complaint that the work was too much "for her to the matron, nurse, or any other person, and the moment that she complained "of pain in her hands she was not required or allowed to go to the laundry.

"The medical officer desired me to send her to the workhouse (for reasons I have no doubt "but what he will explain) in the VAN, and to be wrapped up warm, which she was, with a "large, thick, woollen rug and a warm shawl; the same rug I have sent for your inspection; "also the order sent to Edmonton with her.

"I sent a letter to Mr. Thorne by the carman, but did not keep a copy. I have no doubt "but what Mr. Thorne can produce it.

"Hoping that this explanation will be deemed satisfactory,

"I am, &c.
"J. Kilner, Esq., 6, Bow-street. (signed) "*J. B. Snell*, Master."

"Gentlemen, Edmonton, 19 October 1867.

"In reply to your inquiries concerning the case of Fanny Lorman, I beg to state that I saw her on admission to the imbecile ward, and found her free from complaint. She continued well until October 6th, upon which day she appeared to be suffering from symptoms of dyspepsia, and I then prescribed a dose for her; upon the following day she was absent from the ward at her usual work. I did not see her again until Wednesday the 9th, when I found she had decided symptoms of rheumatism, and considering her case required confinement to bed, I at once requested Mr. Snell to send her up to the workhouse, it being utterly impossible to treat the case in our infirmary, every ward at that time being occupied with scarlet fever, measles, or ophthalmia, the latter being a boys' ward. Under these circumstances I had no alternative than the one adopted.

"The patient was thoroughly wrapped up and removed in the covered van, and by this proceeding she ran no more risk than any similar case would do in removal to any of the hospitals.

"I am, &c.

"The Guardians, Strand Union. (signed) *H. C. Biddle.*"

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"Gentlemen, 33, Dean-street, Soho, 21 October 1867.

"In consequence of the inquiries I made before complaining to you last week in the case of Fanny Lorman, I found that the cart which you use for the passage to and from Edmonton, though provided with a covering, is completely open in front, &c. Now, as you have recently taken to send down aged women, suckling mothers, with their babies, as well as young children, it appears to me advisable that you should cause a curtain to be placed in the front part, made of some woollen or other fit material, which could be put down in windy or cold weather, at the option of the riders.

"This curtain I would have placed about 16 inches from the seat of the driver.

"I would also recommend that extra rugs and shawls be kept in the cart constantly, so that, if required, the aged and other above-named classes might be kept from getting cold.

"I am, &c.

"The Strand Board. (signed) "*Josh. Rogers.*"

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"Dear Sir, Strand Union, 23 October, 1867.

"I am directed by the guardians to forward to you the accompanying copies of two letters which they have received from the master and medical officer of the establishment at Edmonton respecting the case of Fanny Lorman.

"I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, in which you suggest that the cart used for the conveyance of the poor to and from Edmonton should be provided with a curtain and extra rugs and shawls, and to inform you that the guardians have directed these matters to be attended to.

"I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, on the crowded state of the workhouse, and the number of casuals whom you feel it your duty to detain in consequence of illness, and I am to inform you that they have directed a copy of your letter to be forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

"I remain, &c.

"Dr. Rogers." (signed) "*James Kilner*, Clerk."

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"Dear Sir, Strand Union, 23 October 1867.

"I am directed by the guardians to instruct you to provide a curtain to be placed in the front part of the van, made of some woollen or other fit material, which could be put down in windy weather, at the option of the riders; also that extra rugs or shawls be kept constantly in the van, so that, if required, the aged and other classes may be kept warm.

I am, &c.

"Mr. Snell." (signed) "*James Kilner*, Clerk."

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## —No. 3.—

### Letter from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 30 November 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,

Sir, 30 November 1867.

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., with its enclosures, relative to the case of a young woman named Fanny Lorman, respecting whose treatment in the establishment at Ed-

monton, belonging to the Strand Union, and her removal from that establishment to the workhouse, complaints had appeared in certain newspapers, and had also been made to the guardians by Dr. Rogers, medical officer of the workhouse.

Previously to the receipt of your letter a communication had been addressed to the Board on this subject by Dr. Rogers, a copy of which, and of the documents which accompanied it, is herewith forwarded for the information of the guardians.

The whole of the circumstances connected with this case have been inquired into by Dr. Markham, Poor Law Inspector; and the Board, having considered his report, are satisfied that no blame attaches to the guardians in the matter.

The Board do not consider that the illness of Fanny Lorman can fairly be traced to any negligence on the part of the officers at Edmonton, nor do they find that she was sent from Edmonton to the workhouse insufficiently supplied with clothing.

The Board, however, request that the guardians will inform the matron of the schools that she should not employ patients sent as convalescents to Edmonton in the laundry, or at any other laborious work, without the sanction of the medical officer. The nurse also ought to be warned against giving medicine in any special case, without the express instructions of the medical officer.

With reference to the observations of the guardians as to the course adopted by Dr. Rogers, with reference to this complaint, the Board regret to be obliged to state that they consider his proceedings in that respect to have been reprehensible, and they request that this opinion may be communicated to him by the guardians. His demand that his letter to the guardians of the 13th of October should be at once forwarded by them to the Poor Law Board with a view to an inquiry being made into the conduct of the officers at Edmonton, without first hearing what answers could be given by them to the charges (which, at that time, were made upon the unsupported statements of Fanny Lorman), was unreasonable, and his statement to the effect that the guardians refused to send his letter to the Board appears to have been incorrect. The guardians, having made inquiries of the officers at Edmonton, and having forwarded their replies to Dr. Rogers, the Board also consider that he should have communicated again with the guardians on the subject, instead of at once preferring his complaint to this Board.

I am, &c.

J. Kilner, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, W.C.

(signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.

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— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 4th December 1867.

Strand Union, 6 Bow-street, London, W.C.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 4 December 1867.

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of the Strand Union to forward, for your information, the annexed copy of a resolution adopted by them at their meeting held yesterday evening, by which for the reasons therein assigned, they have suspended Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse in Cleveland-street, and that they have appointed Mr. John Angus, of 66, Frith-street, Soho, a duly qualified medical practitioner, temporarily to attend upon the sick poor at the said workhouse.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board.

(signed) *James Kilner*, Clerk.

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RESOLUTION referred to in the above Letter.

"Resolved—That the conduct of Dr. Rogers, in reference to the case of Fanny Lorman, in applying to the Poor Law Board for an official inquiry, in commenting

ting upon the explanations given by Mr. Snell, and Mr. Biddle, in obtaining the insertion of offensive paragraphs in the periodicals of the day, without communicating with the guardians, also in regard to the employment of the casuals in the workhouse, characterising it as 'a most objectionable proceeding,' not deeming the guardians worthy to be apprised thereof, *has exhibited such a manifest discourtesy to the Board*, and such a disposition to increase their difficulties, and to bring them into disrepute, that they consider it is quite time their connection should be brought to a termination, and therefore that he be forthwith suspended from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse.

"That the Poor Law Board be informed that, although the resolution now adopted, shows the proximate cause of the decision of this Board, they have been further urged thereto by the difficulties they have long experienced from the want of discretion, the infirmity of temper, and the antagonism shown by Dr. Rogers, both to themselves and the officers, and which convince them that it is essential to the well-being of the union, and to the comfort of all connected with it, that he should not be reinstated."

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*, dated 6th December 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
6 December 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to you a copy of a resolution passed by the guardians of the Strand Union, and which was transmitted to the Board on the 4th inst.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

To J. Rogers, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Officer of the Strand Union,
33 Dean-street, Soho.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from Messrs. *Bonham*, *Charles*, *Ruffell*, *Jefferys*, and *George*, Guardians of the Strand Union, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE guardians of the Strand Union, at their meeting on the 3rd inst., having suspended Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, from his office, we, as members of the Board, beg respectfully to protest against this decision.

Dr. Rogers has held his appointment for nearly 12 years, during which time no complaint has ever been made as to the manner in which he has performed his duties to the sick; but, on the contrary, he has frequently been commended for the devotion he has shown.

We also beg to state that this gentleman has received great provocation repeatedly from several of the guardians; and also, that this resolution was passed without any notice having been issued; if such had been done strong opposition would have been offered; the antagonism which he has met with at various times from members of the Board has mainly been excited by the great exertion he has made to bring about reform in the treatment of the sick poor, and which helped the passage of the Metropolitan Poor Act. We, therefore, trust your Honourable Board will rescind this resolution, and permit this gentleman to return to his duty.

(signed) *George Bonham*, 11 Leicester-street, Guardian.
*W. S. Charles*, 19 Church-street, Soho.
*John J. Ruffell*, 24 Church-street, Soho.
*Richard James Jefferys*, 428 Oxford-street.
*Joseph George*, 81 Dean-street, Soho.

The Honourable the Poor Law Board.

— No. 7. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *George Bonham*, dated 12 December 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 12 December 1867.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt, on the 4th instant, of the letter addressed to them by yourself, and four other guardians of the Strand Union, on the subject of the suspension of Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse in Cleveland-street.

I am directed to inform you that the representations contained in your letter will receive the consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater Booth*,
Secretary.

Mr. George Bonham,
Guardian of the Poor of the Strand Union,
11 Leicester-street, W.C.

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— No. 8. —

LETTER from *G. Wilkinson*, Esq., Chairman of the Strand Union, to Dr. *Markham*, Poor Law Inspector, &c., &c., dated 5 December 1867.

41 Tavistock-street, Covent Garden,
Sir, 5 December 1867.

I HAVE seen in "The Times" of to-day a copy of a memorial to the Poor Law Board, from a small minority of the guardians of the Strand Union, praying for the reinstatement of the medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse; and in which charges of undue hostility and of unfairness are urged.

As chairman of the Board, I feel it to be my duty to inform you that, at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday last, when the letter of the Poor Law Board was read, there were 23 guardians present, out of the total of 30. That 15 voted for the motion of suspension, and that only 4 voted against the motion.

That at the preceding meeting of the guardians a similar motion was proposed, but at my request was withdrawn, to wait the reply of the Poor Law Board as to Lorman's case, and other matters.

There could, therefore, be no surprise, or want of notice. Indeed the meeting was the most numerous we almost ever had.

You will see by the analysis in front that 23 guardians were present at the meeting.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | voted for the motion of suspension. | |
| 4 | voted against the motion of suspension. | |
| 1 | did not vote at all, although present all the time. | |
| 2 | left the Board after hearing the discussion, and therefore did not vote. | |
| 1 | the chairman, who spoke in favour of the motion, but who did not vote. | |
| 23 | present. | |
| 7 | were absent—4 from sickness, not likely to be present for a long time. | |
| | 1 who never attended. | |
| 30 | 1 who very seldom attends. | |
| | 1 who has not qualification to attend. | |
| | 7 | |

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Wilkinson.*

To Dr. Markham,
Medical Poor Law Inspector,
&c., &c.

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Enclosure in No. 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mr. George Wilkinson - | 41 Tavistock-street, chairman. | |
| 1 | Mr. Wm. Barringer - - | 15 Henrietta-street, vice-chairman. | |
| 2 | „ Joseph Smith - - | 14 Greek-street. | |
| 3 | „ Tyrrell - - - | 2 Greek-street. | |
| 4 | „ Ennever - - - | 18 Soho-square. | |
| 5 | „ Child - - - | 1 Water-street. | |
| 6 | „ Dobree - - - | 254 Strand. | |
| 7 | „ Hamilton - - - | 105 Strand. | |
| 8 | „ Jeffrey - - - | 15 Newcastle-street. | |
| 9 | „ Parker - - - | 27 Surrey-street. | |
| 10 | „ John Smith - - | 357 Strand. | |
| 11 | „ Wrenn - - - | 3 Duke-street. | |
| 12 | „ Thomas - - - | 32 Tavistock-street. | |
| 13 | „ Amer - - - | 58 Carey-street. | |
| 14 | „ King - - - | 78 Chancery-lane. | |
| 15 | „ Rein - - - - | 108 Strand. | 15 who voted for the motion. |
| 1. | Mr. Richard J. Jefferys - | 428 Oxford-street. | |
| 2. | „ Bonham - - - | 11 & 13 Leicester-square. | |
| 3. | „ Ruffell - - - | 24 Church-street. | |
| 4. | „ Winter - - - | 24 Chancery-lane. | 4 who voted against the motion. |
| | Mr. Spiller - - - | 42 Stanhope-street. | 1 who did not vote, but present. |
| | Mr. Bull - - - - | 84 Dean-street. | |
| | „ Charles - - - | 19 Church street. | 2 who left after the discussion, and would not vote. |
| | Mr. George - - - | 81 Dean-street. | Been ill for many weeks. |
| | „ Chapman - - - | 9 Howard-street. | Away from sickness. |
| | „ Slack - - - | 336 Strand. | Absent, but in favour of motion. |
| | „ Caudwell - - - | 335 Strand. | Left his house, &c. |
| | „ Wells - - - | 138 Strand. | Never attended but once (that the first meeting). |
| | „ Storr - - - | 26 King-street. | Away very ill. |
| | „ Cornish - - - | 33 Bedford-street. | Ill with gout. |
| | | | 7 |
| | | | 1 the Chairman. |
| | | | 30 the number of the Board. |

— No. 9. —

Letter from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board, dated 6th December 1867.

33, Dean-street, Soho, W.,
6th December 1867.

My Lord,

I trust that you will pardon this direct appeal to you.

The guardians of the Strand Union, having, by resolution, suspended me from my office as surgeon, and forwarded a copy of the same to your Board, I feel, in justice to myself, I ought to write, and inform you that the charge of obtaining the insertion of offensive paragraphs in periodicals is absolutely untrue, and that it is made recklessly, and without any foundation whatever.

As regards my alleged discourtesy in applying to your Board, I have felt that no other course was open to me, if I am honourably to carry out the duties of my office. Whenever I have written to you, it has been when, in one way or the other, I have exhausted all chance of getting my wishes carried out for the good of the sick by the guardians.

In reference to the general charge of want of discretion, infirmity of temper, and antagonism, I can only say that I have had an extremely difficult task to fulfil, viz., to contend with a Board sternly opposed to legitimate expenditure in the interests of their sick (this must be perfectly well known by their indisposition

to comply with your Board's requests), and ready at all times to question my motives, and attribute ungenerous views, whenever applications have been made by me. That my temper is not the explanation is shown by the fact that I have held the surgeoncy of the Junior United Service Club for 10 years, and never yet had with the gentlemen of the committee a single difficulty.

As regards the charge of antagonism to the officers, the only ones I have to deal with in my duty at the house are the officials there, and I can safely assert that they would do anything they could for me.

If you should deem the charges made by the guardians worthy of any consideration, I trust that you will give me the opportunity of meeting them publicly, as I am prepared to refute them in every particular.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Rogers.*

The Right hon. the Earl of Devon,
President, Poor Law Board.

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— No. 10. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 9th December 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9 December 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by the guardians of the Strand Union suspending Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse in Cleveland-street, and stating that Mr. John Angus has been appoi ted temporarily to the office.

I am directed to enclose, for the information of the guardians, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Dr. Rogers on the subject, and to inquire whether the guardians are prepared to substantiate the charges referred to in their resolution of the 3rd inst., and which induced them to suspend Dr. Rogers.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *G. Sclater Booth,*
Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq., Clerk to
the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, W.C.

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— No. 11. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*, dated 10th December 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
10 December 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the resolution passed by the guardians of the Strand Union, suspending you from the discharge of your duties as medical officer of the workhouse of that union.

I am directed to inform you that your letter will receive the consideration of the Board.

A copy of a letter which the Board have addressed to the guardians on the subject is enclosed for your information

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater Booth,*
Secretary.

J. Rogers, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Officer of the Strand Union,
33, Dean-street, Soho, W.C.

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— No. 12. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 11th December 1867.

Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, London, W.C.
11 December 1867.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of a letter which had been addressed to your Board, on the 6th instant, by Dr. Rogers, on the subject of his suspension from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse, and to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution which the guardians have adopted thereon:

"That the clerk be instructed to write to the Poor Law Board acknowledging the receipt of their communication, enclosing a letter from Dr. Rogers, in reference to his suspension, informing them that this Board will, at the earliest possible convenience, prepare a general statement from the minutes of the Board in reply thereto, and that this Board see no reason whereby they can alter their previous determination."

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

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— No. 13. —

LETTER from the Rev. *Nugent Wade* to the Poor Law Board, dated 13th December 1867.

17 Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.,
London, 13 December 1867.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution which was unanimously passed last night at a very full meeting of the vestry of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, and to which I have been requested to call your Lordship's most careful and immediate attention.

I may add that, from my experience as rector of the parish, I can concur most heartily with the terms of the resolution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Nugent Wade*,
Rector.

The Right hon. the Earl of Devon,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.

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Enclosure in No. 13.

Saint Anne, Westminster.

COPY of a Resolution unanimously passed at a Vestry Meeting, held on Thursday, the 12th day of December 1867.

"THE vestry having heard, with surprise and regret, that the guardians of the Strand Union have suspended Dr. Rogers from the performance of his duty, as medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse, upon charges which do not imply any neglect of the sick, but some supposed disrespect of and antagonism to them (causes, in the opinion of the vestry, very inadequate for so grave a proceeding); and having also had the opportunity of observing, during many years, the zeal and assiduity with which Dr. Rogers has performed his duty for the benefit of the sick and suffering:

"Resolved unanimously, that the Poor Law Board be respectfully requested immediately to restore him to that position, which he has so long, so faithfully, so honestly, and so usefully occupied."

(A true extract.)
(signed) *George Allen*,
Vestry Clerk.

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— No. 14. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Rev. *Nugent Wade*, dated 17th December 1867.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
17 December 1867.

Rev. Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the vestry of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, on the subject of the suspension of Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the workhouse of the Strand Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

The Rev. Nugent Wade,
Rector of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster,
17 Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

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— No. 15. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 6th January 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
6 January 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to advert to the letter which you addressed to them on the 11th ultimo, and to state that the Board are desirous of being furnished, as early as possible, with the further information referred to in the resolution of the guardians of the Strand Union, with respect to the case of Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6 Bow-street, W.C.

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— No. 16. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 9th January 1868.

Strand Union, 6 Bow-street,
London, W.C., 9 January 1868.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you state that you are desirous of being furnished with the further information referred to in the resolution of the guardians with respect to the case of Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse; and, in reply, I am to transmit to you a copy of a report which the Board have received from the committee to whom the subject was referred; and I am to inform you that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Guardians, the report was signed by members of the Board, in testimony of their approval and support of its statements and recommendations, namely by—

Mr. G. Wilkinson, Chairman.
„ W. Barringer, Vice-Chairman.
„ F. C. Rein.
„ T. Bull.
„ W. Wrenn.
„ T. Parker.
„ J. Tyrrell.
„ J. W. Thomas.
„ John Smith.
„ W. Hamilton.
Mr. T. Spiller.
„ S. King.
„ R. Dobree.
„ W. J. Ennever.
„ R. B. Slack.
„ T. Chapman.
„ J. Child.
„ W. Amer.
„ Joshua Jeffery.
„ Joseph Smith.

I am

I am also to transmit the appendix, containing extracts from the minutes of the Board, together with certain printed extracts from newspapers and periodicals, some of which are referred to in the report. These printed extracts the guardians would be glad to have returned when the question is finally determined.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk.

The Poor Law Board.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

At a Meeting of the Committee, appointed on the 23rd December 1867, to prepare a General Statement from the Minutes, in reply to the Communication from the Poor Law Board enclosing a Copy of a letter from Dr. Rogers in reference to his Suspension:

Present:—Messrs. Wilkinson, Barringer, Amer, Rein, Slack, and Ennever:

It was resolved,—That Mr. Wilkinson be appointed chairman of this Committee.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the subject referred to them, and having prepared a Report,

It was moved by Mr. Barringer, seconded by Mr. Amer, and resolved unanimously,—That the Report now prepared be approved, and that the same, with the schedules, be laid before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting for confirmation.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
*G. Wilkinson*, Chairman.

6 January 1868.

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Extracts from Minutes.

3rd March 1857. Read the minutes of the evidence taken at the last meeting relative to the complaint of Mary Farley against the medical officer. Minutes, Vol. 18, fol. 427.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Jeffreys and seconded by Mr. Osborne,—

That, in the investigation of the complaint made by Mary Farley against Mr. Rogers, incidental evidence has proved the existence of much ill-feeling between the master and matron and Mr. Rogers and his assistant, and that dissensions between these officers of the union are subversive of proper order and good government.

That the Board deems it necessary to uphold the master and matron in the proper discharge of their duties, and that Mr. Rogers be requested to abstain from all interference with the regulations of the house, and that he be instructed to lay before the Board in writing a statement of any grievance he may consider himself labouring under in order that the guardians may inquire into and decide upon such complaint.

That the Board is of opinion that the complaint of Mary Farley is substantiated, and that in order to prevent the recurrence of any such unseemly disputes, the necessary steps be taken to insure that privacy for the surgery the absence of which appears to have prompted Mr. Rogers to a display of anger which would have been better avoided.

It was moved by Mr. Moulton, and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, as an amendment,—

That in the opinion of the Board, Mr. Rogers being in the execution of his duties as medical officer, and having previously requested the complainant Farley not to come through his room whilst seeing patients, was justified in putting her out of the room upon the occasion complained of, and in so doing used no undue force.

Mr. Fitchew gave notice that in the event of the amendment being lost, he would propose another amendment.

The chairman than called for a show of hands on the amendment, when there being—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes | 5 |
| Noes | 11 |

he declared the same had been lost.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Fitchew, and seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, as an amendment,—

That, to prevent any further discussion of these complaints or personal condemnation of any parties, and in hopes of a better understanding existing between the officers of the establishment that the last clause in the resolution be omitted, and that Mr. Rogers be recommended by the Board to withdraw his complaint against the matron.

The chairman called for a show of hands on this amendment, when there being—

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|---|---|
| Ayes | 5 |
| Noes | 10 |

he declared this amendment had been lost.

Minutes, Vol. 18, fol. 427.

He then called for a show of hands on the original motion, when there being—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes | 11 |
| Noes | 6 |

he declared the same had been carried.

It was moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Cuil,—

That the consideration of the complaint of the medical officer against the matron be adjourned to this day week at half-past 7 p. m.

The chairman called for a show of hands on this motion, when there being—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayes | 13 |
| Noes | 2 |

he declared the same had been carried.

The clerk was directed to inform the medical officer and the master and matron of the workhouse, who were in attendance, of this decision, and that they need not wait longer. The clerk on his return stated that he had been requested by Mr. Rogers to inform the Board that he had forwarded to the Poor Law Board his co nplaint against the matron.

It was moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Walker, and

Resolved,—That a copy of the resolution adopted by the Board this day be sent to the medical officer of the workhouse.

27 September 1859. Read a letter from the medical officer at Edmonton, from which the following is an extract:—

"My attention has been called to the child Ellen Walker, who was sent from town on Thursday 22nd: I find her suffering from renal dropsy, no doubt the result of scarlatina."

It was moved by Mr. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Pascoe, and

Resolved unanimously,—That a copy of the extract now read be transmitted to the medical officer, and that he be informed that the guardians will be glad to receive in writing, at their next meeting, any explanation thereon which he may desire to make.

Minutes, Vol. 20, fol. 522.

4 October 1867. Read a letter from Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, relative to the case of Ellen Walker who, on being sent to Edmonton, was found to be suffering renal dropsy, in which, after some explanations on the peculiar character of the disease, he reflected upon the conduct of Mr. Biddle, the medical officer at Edmonton.

Whereupon it was ordered that the letter now read be returned to Dr. Rogers, and that it be pointed out that the extract forwarded to him from Mr. Biddle's note, did not state that he had sent a child *dangerously* ill down to Edmonton: that such extract had not been carefully perused, as there are other mistakes which he appears to have made, and that the remarks reflecting upon Mr. Biddle were misplaced; that the guardians entertain no doubt that in every case certified by him that a sound and careful judgment is exercised, and that a simple explanation would be amply satisfactory, but that it will be a source of regret to to them to find that when they have occasion to ask such explanation that he construes such request into an imputation upon his professional skill, or that it has been made to create annoyance to him through another officer of the Board. That the guardians cannot place his letter in its present form on the minutes, and request that he will forward another omitting the offensive suggestions.

11 October 1859. Read a letter from Dr. Rogers relative to the case of Ellen Walker, who upon being sent to Edmonton was found to be suffering from renal dropsy, of which the following is an extract:—

"I beg to report that I examined the child Ellen Walker on the 22nd September; that "she then appeared in tolerable health, and that I saw nothing whatever to cause me to "believe she was about to become the subject of renal dropsy; I therefore certified that "she might be removed with safety to herself and your establishment at Edmonton."

Ordered, that the receipt of the said letter be acknowledged, and that Dr. Rogers be informed that the guardians consider his explanation satisfactory.

24 January 1860.

Dear Sir, 19 January 1860.

Last evening a man, by name Joshua Wilkinson, was sent into this house from Bow-street, supposed to be dangerously ill. Mr. Lewington, who saw him for me, reports that he was in a filthy state of intoxication; he is now well enough to be discharged.

I would desire to know whether the police took any trouble to ascertain this man's condition, as it seems strange that a person in a simple state of intoxication should be sent here to be treated by me as a sick man. Some two years ago I made a representation to you of a somewhat similar case, which was explained by the police authorities as an oversight on their part.

I think you will agree with me that it is desirable to put a check upon unnecessarily filling this house with drunkards, more especially as there are police cells, and a divisional police surgeon.

I am, &c.

J. Kilner, Esq. *Jos. Rogers.*

Ordered

Ordered, that a copy of the letter now read be transmitted to the Commissioners of Police, and that they be informed that this Board will be glad to receive any observations they may desire to make thereon.

7 February 1860. Read a letter from the Commissioners of Police, enclosing the police reports on the case of Joshua Wilkinson, a man admitted to the workhouse, supposed to be ill, but who afterwards was found to be intoxicated, from which reports it appeared that the man had been seen by the house surgeon of King's College Hospital, also by the relieving officer, Mr. Hughes, who had given the order for his admission, and that neither they nor the police constable who had him in charge considered that he was intoxicated. Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 167

Ordered, that the documents now read be transmitted to Dr. Rogers for his perusal.

27 March 1860. Read a letter from Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, calling attention to the large number of sick cases which had been sent into the workhouse since the commencement of this month, thereby throwing upon him an additional amount of labour, and taxing the resources of the establishment, to find accommodation, reminding the Board that a large number of the habitual inmates were constantly alternating between the sick wards and the work-sheds, and that owing to the cold weather additional sickness had recently prevailed amongst that class. That, with a view to show that he had some ground of complaint, he might state that on the 22nd instant one of the district medical officers had sent in three cases, two of which might have been treated out of the house had the disposition to do so existed. He also enclosed a list of the names of sick persons sent into the house since the 1st instant, and he expressed a hope that the Board would take this question into consideration.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Moulton, seconded by Mr. Smith, and

Resolved unanimously,—That the list of names transmitted by Dr. Rogers be referred to the relieving officers, and that they be directed to report the circumstances under which they admitted them to the workhouse, together with the names of the district medical officer who recommended their admission.

3 April 1860. Read the reports of the relieving officers of the circumstances under which they admitted the persons whose names appeared in the list forwarded by Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, and laid before the guardians at their last meeting. Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 226.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Moulton, and

Resolved unanimously,—That copies of the reports now read be transmitted to Dr. Rogers, with an intimation that this Board see no reason, from these statements, to consider that any case therein named has been admitted into the workhouse without sufficient cause.

On the 29th May 1860, two letters were received from Dr. Rogers relative to two cases of midwifery; at the close of the last was the following paragraph:—

"5 June 1860. I have adopted the unusual course of forwarding this through your chairman, because I know your clerk is not friendly disposed towards me, and therefore I am fearful that my character and interest may not be safe in his hands." Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 304.

It was moved by Mr. Jefferys, and seconded by Mr. Reynolds, —

That the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union regrets that Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, has addressed a letter to the chairman of the said Board, dated 29th May 1860, containing a serious imputation against Mr Kilner, whose uprightness and impartiality in the performance of his duties as clerk to the union, have been for many years acknowledged by a vote of thanks, invariably carried without a dissentient voice, and the guardians of the existing Board deem it their duty to call upon Dr. Rogers either to make a specific charge against Mr. Kilner, or to withdraw the insinuations contained in the letter above alluded to. Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 308.

12 June 1860. Read the order of the day for resuming the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. Jefferys, and seconded by Mr. Reynolds, at the last meeting of the Board, relative to the insinuations against the clerk contained in the letter of Dr. Rogers, of the 29th May 1860. Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 313.

Read the said resolution as the same appears at folio 308 in these minutes.

Read the following letter:—

Dean Street, Soho, W.,
12 June 1860.

Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution of your Board forwarded to me by Mr. Kilner.

I also beg to express my regret at having written the latter portion of the letter therein referred to; it was done in the irritation of the moment; whatever cause I might have had for writing the same, it was indiscreet in me to give expression to such feelings, I therefore request its withdrawal.

I assure you there is no officer under your Board more desirous of remaining at peace with all than myself.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Josh. Rogers.*

The Strand Union
Board of Guardians.

Discussion having ensued, it was moved by Mr. Moulton and seconded by Mr. Barringer, as an amendment,—

That the letter of Dr. Rogers be received as a sufficient satisfaction to this Board.

The chairman called for a show of hands, when there being—

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|---|---|
| Ayes | 8 |
| Noes | 14 |

he declared the amendment had been negatived.

It was then moved by Mr. Fitchew, and seconded by Mr. Wrenn, as an amendment,—

That the letter of Dr. Rogers be returned to him, and that he be informed that in the opinion of this Board it is not a sufficient withdrawal of his insinuations against the clerk.

The chairman called for a show of hands on this amendment, when there being—

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|---|---|
| Ayes | 10 |
| Noes | 7 |

he declared the same had been carried.

Minutes, Vol. 21, fol. 321.

19 June 1860.

Dean Street, Soho, 19 June 1860.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE to express my regret that my letter to you of last week was not considered satisfactory.

I now beg to withdraw the whole of that portion of my communication of the 29th of May which has reference to Mr. Kilner.

I am, &c.

The Strand Union Board of Guardians.

(signed) *Josh. Rogers.*

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Jefferys, and seconded by Mr. Fitchew, and

Resolved unanimously, that the letter now read be received as a satisfactory withdrawal of the insinuations against the clerk, and that it be entered on the minutes.

Minutes, Vol. 26, fol. 327.

12 Sept. 1865. Mr. Betts called attention to a leading article in the "Times" newspaper of the 11th instant on the medical relief of the inmates of the metropolitan workhouses, in which it was stated that at the Strand Union Workhouse there were "nearly 200 acutely sick," and "400 infirm," and that the conduct of the guardians towards Dr. Rogers, their medical officer, was "unusually mean."

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Betts, and seconded by Mr. Sergeant,—

That Dr. Rogers be requested to state if the figures in the leading article of the "Times" of the 11th instant relating to the inmates of the Strand Union Workhouse have been supplied by or through him, and if not, whether he adopts them as correct; also whether he, as medical officer of the workhouse, has any grievance to complain of, and if so, what is its nature.

The said motion, having been put, passed unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. Wrenn, seconded by Mr. Chapman, and resolved unanimously—

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Dr. Rogers.

Ordered, that a return be made to this Board from the master's report and journal, of average weekly numbers of inmates in the men and women's sick, infirm, and other wards of the workhouse; also a return of the average weekly number of sick inmates attended by the medical officer for the year ended the 9th day of September instant; also a return from the porter's book of the daily attendance of the medical officer of the workhouse, with the daily average duration of such attendances, and the like return as to his assistant for the year ended Lady-day 1865; also a return of the salary of Dr. Rogers, with all other fees and emoluments connected with his appointment under the guardians, and paid to him by them, together with the cost of medicines and surgical appliances provided for him, and also with the particulars of any assistance afforded to him in the performance of his duties.

Minutes, Vol. 26, fol. 335.

19 September 1865. The resolution of the Board of the 12th instant requiring explanation of the medical officer of the numbers of sick and infirm in the house, published in the "Times" newspaper, was read, as follows:—

"That Dr. Rogers be requested to state if the figures in the leading article in the 'Times' "of the 11th instant relating to the inmates of the Strand Union workhouse have been sup- "plied by or through him, and if not, whether he adopts them as correct; also whether he, "as medical officer of the workhouse, has any grievance to complain of, and if so, what is "its nature."

Read the following Letter:—

"Dear Sir, "16, Wimpole Street, 15 September.

"I had intended calling on you to-day, but finding that this will be impossible, I must "trouble you with a few lines of writing.

"From a communication which I received yesterday from Dr. Rogers, it appears that the "guardians, or some of them, charge him with supplying to me certain figures, as to the "number of different classes of inmates in the Strand Union Workhouse, which they con- "sider exaggerated.

I wish

" I wish to give you, my friends, assurance, that Dr. Rogers is in no way responsible " either for the estimate I gave of the amount of sickness in the Strand Union, or for the " tone in which I spoke of his exertions; what I said of the latter was simply the reflection " of what I heard from numerous trustworthy persons who, in one way or another, had " watched his doings at the Strand Union; for myself, I had no personal acquaintance with " Dr. Rogers before this investigation, and I was too well aware of the duties of an impar- " tial reporter to have desired for a moment to make the Lancet Commission subservient to " the private interest of an individual.

" As for the figures referred to, they were obtained as follows: The 417 requiring occa- " sional medical attendance is from Mr. Farnall's report; the 196, more or less, acutely " sick, was (I find on reference to my books) made out by separate interrogations of the " master, matron, and nurses. It was, of course, impossible, to accept the 40 inmates of " the two 'sick wards' as representing anything but a small part of the serious cases in the " house, and accordingly, as the result of further inquiry, I find that I made a note to this " effect; 'it appears that quite four or five times this number are in times, when the house " is crowded, so ill as to require frequent attendance,' I cannot now recall all the steps by " which I reached the calculation that 196 inmates may be said to have been more or less " acutely sick at the date of Mr. Farnall's report, I can only say it was made with a great " deal of care, and represented, I believe, substantially the truth, though of course it would " be possible to quarrel with my estimate as to what cases require frequent attendance.

" Once more allow me to say, that there has not been the slightest intention, as there " could not be the slightest motive, on my part to make out a case for Dr. Rogers, and your " own good sense will, I am sure, inform you, that it could never be to the interest of the " 'Lancet' to condescend to any partisan warfare in this matter; I have simply described, " to the best of my ability, what my eyes have seen, and what I have heard by the most " diligent inquiry among numerous persons who are well acquainted with the Strand Union, " and whose position rendered them quite impartial witnesses.

" I am, &c.

" J. Wilkinson, Esq. (signed) " *Francis Ed. Anstie.*"

Read the following return :—

" A return made from the master's report and journal of the average weekly number of " inmates in the men and women's sick, infirm, and other wards of the workhouse; also " the average weekly number of sick inmates attended by the medical officer for the year " ended 9th day of September 1865. Minutes, Vol. 26, fol. 335.

| | Sick Wards. | Infirm Wards. | Other Wards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| " Men - - - - - - | 20 | 64 | – | – |
| " Women - - - - - - | 18 | 206 | 242 | 550 |
| | 38 | 270 | 242 | 550 |

" Weekly average number attended by the medical officer," 179.

" A return of the salary of Dr. Rogers, with all other fees and emoluments connected " with his appointment under the guardians, and paid to him by them together with the " cost of medicines and surgical appliances provided for him for the year ended Lady " Day, 1865.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Salary - - - - - - - - - | 105 | – | – |
| " Cod-liver oil, lemon-juice, and bandages - - | 27 | 5 | 7 |
| " Medicines - - - - - - - - | 30 | – | – |
| " Extra medical fees - - - - - - | 12 | – | – |
| " Lunacy fees - - - - - - | 15 | 4 | 6 |
| " Vaccination fees - - - - - - | 4 | 10 | – |
| Total - - - | 194 | – | 1 |

" Dear Sir, " 19 September 1865.

" I herewith enclose the detailed return of the time and attendance of the medical " officer and his assistants for the year ended Lady-day 1865, the general result is as " follows :—

| | Visits. | Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. | M. |
| " Dr. Rogers - - - - - - | 393 | 447 | 30 |
| " His qualified assistant - - - | 501 | 578 | 15 |
| " His dispensing ditto. - - - - | 320 | 422 | 25 |
| | 1,214 | 1,498 | 10 |

"Average per day, 3·33 or 3⅓, four hours, six minutes. In reference to the particulars of "any assistance afforded to him in the performance of his duties:

"An aged inmate of the house copies the names of patients in the respective wards from "week to week into the medical book, for which I have understood he received from Dr. "Rogers a small gratuity.

"There is also another inmate of the house in charge of the surgery, whose duty it is to "wash up bottles required for medicines, and to keep the utensils clean which are used for "compounding and dispensing, and, acting under instructions, he occasionally assists in "preparing simple pigments or infusions. In the absence of the medical officer, if the "nurses require house mixture, castor oil, &c., he supplies them.

"Another inmate takes down roughly, the names of inmates who come to see the doctor "daily, and whose names may not at the moment be on the medical relief list, with a view "to their being properly recorded.

I am, &c.

"J. Kilner, Esq. (signed) *T. Thorn.*"

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Read the following Letter.

"33 Dean-street, Soho.

"Gentlemen, "16 September 1865.

"In reply to the questions submitted to me in the resolution of your Board of the 12th "inst., I have to state—

"1st. That the figures in the leading article of the 'Times' of the 11th instant, were "not supplied directly or indirectly by or through me.

"2ndly. That the statements are *somewhat* exaggerated.

"3rdly. That in reference to any grievance that I may have to complain of, I would "remark that your Board have long been aware of my views upon the over-crowding of "the house with sick and infirm, which has converted it from a workhouse to little short of "the dimensions of an hospital, thereby entailing upon me a continued strain, if I am to "ward off the scandals which have disgraced the management of other houses."

"Out of my stipend I have to pay a deputy or a qualified assistant to aid me in the "duties, and take my place when I am absent, and an assistant to dispense the drugs; I "am therefore of opinion that my payment is inadequate, but I wish to lay special stress "upon the constant strain thrown upon me, and every officer of the house by reason of the "over-crowding.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "*Josh. Rogers.*"

"The Strand Union Board of Guardians.

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REPORT of the COMMITTEE, appointed to search the Minutes of the Board and other official documents, and to prepare a Report upon the subject of the reply, which they deem to be appropriate to the letter of the Poor Law Board of the 9th December 1867, and of the letter of Dr. Rogers, addressed to the Earl of Devon, President of the Poor Law Board, dated the 6th December 1867.

YOUR Committee, having carefully considered the questions referred to them, think it right that they should, in the first place, report upon the reply, which they suggest should be made to Dr. Rogers letter of the 6th December 1867, addressed to the Earl of Devon; and by so doing, they hope to substantiate the charges referred to in the resolution of the 3rd December last, which induced them to suspend that officer. The first assertion, after stating that the guardians of the Strand Union had suspended him from his office, as surgeon, is in the following terms—

"I feel in justice to myself, I ought to write and inform you, that the charge of obtaining "the insertion of offensive paragraphs in periodicals is absolutely untrue, and that it is "made recklessly, and without foundation."

Your Committee think it is only necessary to refer in reputation of this insertion to the "Morning Star," of the 23rd February 1866, wherein will be found a letter addressed to the Editor commencing as follows:—

"Sir, I am a union surgeon, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Society for the "Improvement of the Condition of the Sick in the Infirmaries of the London Work-"houses."

it terminates as follows:—

"I am Sir, yours (signed) Joseph Rogers, M.D. &c., Dean-street, Soho, February 18th."

also to the "Times" of the 11th June 1866, in which is inserted a letter addressed to the Editor, and which terminates in like manner.

"J. Rogers, Medical Officer, Strand Union."

That these letters contained offensive paragraphs, the following extracts will show, speaking of the medical officer and his treatment by the guardians, Dr. Rogers writes—

"He can write and remonstrate, but woe betide him if he carries this too far, he then "speedily

"speedily is voted a nuisance by his Board, or is met by some petty persecution for his "zeal."

"Another extract is as follows:—

"The doctor it is true may give any amount of physic, so long as it comes out of his "pocket; but let him take an hospital physician's view of the necessities of his patients, "and order stimulants and diets, as their cases may require, then he will be held to be "wasteful and extravagant, and if not sternly called to order, will be worried, by knowing "that a Committee has been appointed to determine, how, and by what means, so much "beer, wine and spirits, has been got rid of."

Independently of these direct communications of Dr. Rogers to the Press, it is well known, that he is upon intimate terms with Dr. Clarke, the sub-editor of the "Lancet," with Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Ainstie and others, whose articles find admission into the papers; that your Committee think these circumstances justify the conclusion, that by such intercourse, the communications are made, and that though, possibly, the copy may not be in the handwriting of Dr. Rogers, the facts have come through him, and that he has thus been the cause of their appearing in print. In support of this conclusion, your Committee would refer to a letter in the "Times" signed "Ernest Hart," dated "London, January the 19th," in which, after recording some of the advantages obtained by the London Workhouse Infirmaries Association, the writer goes minutely into the affairs of the Strand Union, and of Dr. Rogers, and details so many minute circumstances, connected with that officer, as none but a very intimate acquaintance could have been possessed of.

The following is the extract from the letter of Ernest Hart:—

"Meantime, I would ask you to allow me to direct attention to the state of affairs at the "Strand Union, of which you have several times taken notice, in order to show how much "more is still needed. That house is still over-crowded, there are at this moment more than "40 patients beyond the number it is calculated to hold, even at the scale of only 500 cubic "feet of air to each. The Poor Law Board, three months since, called the attention of the "guardians, to the recommendation which the deputation of the Workhouse Infirmaries "Association had made, that a resident medical assistant should be provided. The house has "but one medical officer, Dr. Rogers, whose salary is 100 *l.* a year, and whose duties at this "time include the daily care of nearly 200 sick people, each requiring to be seen. The "guardians adjourned the consideration of that recommendation for three months, that is, "to the present time; and they have just finally resolved, to do nothing in the matter. "Out of his salary of 100 *l.* a year, Dr. Rogers is paying 50 *l.* a year for assistance, and it "was proposed to raise his salary to 200 *l.* a year, in order to enable him to relieve himself "of the immense burden of labour thrown upon him and, and to meet his outlay for help. "This was rejected. The necessity for such aid was admitted, but the funds to provide it "were denied. At other houses the conduct of the guardians on this most important subject, "has been public, spirited and satisfactory; but in the majority of cases, it has been similar to "that of the Strand guardians. I will not take up your space by entering into further "details, but this one recent and flagrant example will show that it is very necessary the "Poor Law Board should have the power to require the guardians to do what is necessary "instead of merely recommending that which they may postpone or reject at pleasure.

"I am &c.

"London, January 19th. (signed) *Ernest Hart.*"

As the subject of Dr. Rogers' salary has frequently been brought under observation, your Committee think it may not be inappropriate to state the real facts of this question.

Dr. Rogers was elected medical officer of the workhouse on the 15th January 1856, the salary agreed to be given being fixed at 52 *l.* 10 *s.*, the same amount as had been paid to his predecessor, Dr. Jones, for several years. He was required to find all medicines and medical appliances, in like manner as had been found by his predecessor. At this election there were several competitors. A question naturally arises, how is it that an office, having attached to it, by way of remuneration, a salary of such small amount, should become an object of such interest as to call forth the efforts of several candidates and their respective friends to secure its attainment. Probably the ordinary explanation may not be far from the truth. It is known that there are desirable positions connected with certain professions which have connected with them contingent advantages far exceeding the money payment attached to them by way of remuneration. A solicitor in a country town will often eagerly compete for and accept an appointment as clerk to a board of guardians or a board of works, and will pay an assistant, to do the routine work of his appointment, a sum nearly equal to that assigned to himself as salary, from the opportunity which his office affords of introduction to private clients. It is also understood that medical gentlemen, eminent in their profession, use considerable exertions to obtain appointments in public hospitals and institutions, to which no money payments are attached by the authorities of the institution, simply from the opportunities they afford for participating in the fees of the pupils attending the hospitals, but more particularly from the position and note they acquire, which, doubtless, introduces them ultimately to those large and lucrative private practices which are known to prevail. Now, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the comparatively insignificant appointment to such an office as medical officer to a union workhouse presents some attractions which more than countervail the small money payment attached to it. It may

enable its possesser to receive a pupil for instruction upon profitable terms, or it may, by extending his acquaintanceship with a Board consisting of 30 members, especially if he be a person of agreeable deportment, bring to him a private patient or two. It may enlarge his sphere of observation in regard to the treatment of different diseases, and present opportunities for inexpensive anatomical examinations. At all events, it is perfectly certain that the appointment was an object of competition, and deemed worthy of acceptance.

On the 15th April 1856, being exactly three months after the appointment, Dr. Rogers attended the Board of Guardians, and requested to be supplied with cod liver oil, lemon juice, and bandages for the treatment of the sick inmates of the workhouse. He stated that the expense of those articles, if supplied by himself, would greatly diminish his salary, whilst their use would tend to diminish the consumption of wine and other articles supplied by the guardians. In consequence of such representations it was resolved, that cod liver oil, lemon juice, and bandages be provided by the guardians, and issued to the sick poor in the workhouse, upon the order of the medical officer, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board. From a return laid before the guardians, it appeared that, within the six years ended Lady-day 1865, the total sum invested—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In cod liver oil and lemon juice was | 110 | 14 | 11 |
| And in bandages | 10 | 14 | – |
| Making a total for the six years of | 121 | 8 | 11 |
| Or, per annum | £ 20 | 4 | 9 |

On the 23rd July 1861, when Dr. Rogers was giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Relief in England, he was asked what the cost of the medicines was to him. His reply was that the commissioners allowed him 27 *l.* per annum as a deduction from his income tax. Taking these two facts together, namely, that the cost of medicines to Dr. Rogers was 27 *l.* per annum, and assigning about one-half the annual cost of cod liver oil, lemon juice, and bandages as the share, which he alleged "would greatly diminish his salary, say 10 *l.*, and deducting these two amounts, namely, 37 *l.* from the money payment of 52 *l.* 10 *s.* made to him by the guardians, it would leave the actual money profit at 15 *l.* 10*s.*, a circumstance in itself sufficient to show that there must be contingent advantages attached to the office far beyond that represented by the salary. But supposing these anticipations of contingent advantages to be merely imaginary, and that they have no real existence, then Dr. Rogers accepted the office at a salary of 15 *l.* 10 *s.*; and, inasmuch as his salary is now 100 guineas, it follows that his remuneration, besides other additions not contemplated at the time of his appointment, has been increased nearly sevenfold.

It may be well at this stage of their inquiry, for your Committee to show the dates and particulars of the several additions made to the remuneration of Dr. Rogers subsequent to his appointment on the 15th January 1856 at the salary before named of 52 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum:—

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On the 15th April 1856, cod liver oil, lemon juice, and bandages | 20 | 4 | 9 | per annum. |
| From Christmas 1857 an addition to the salary of | 26 | 5 | – | „ |
| From Lady-day 1859 a further addition to the salary of | 26 | 5 | – | „ |
| From Christmas 1863 medicines to the amount of | 30 | – | – | „ |
| On the 2nd March 1867, a money payment of 50 *l.* for two years' attendance upon the casual poor, or | 25 | – | – | „ |

In a leading article of the "Times" of the 11th September 1865, it was stated, that at the Strand Union there were 200 *acutely sick*, and 400 infirm; and that the conduct of the guardians towards Dr. Rogers was "*unusually mean.*" The guardians at that time directed a letter to be written to Dr. Rogers, inquiring whether such figures had been supplied by or through him, and, if not, whether he adopted them as correct; also whether he, as medical officer of the workhouse, had any grievance to complain of, and, if so, what was its nature. The following is a copy of his reply:—

"Gentlemen,

"In reply to the questions submitted to me, in the resolution of your Board of the "12th inst., I have to state—

"1st. That the figures in the leading article of the 'Times' of the 11th inst. were not "supplied directly or indirectly by or through me.

"2ndly. That the statements are *somewhat* exaggerated.

"3rdly. That in reference to any grievance that I may have to complain of, I would "remark that your Board have long been aware of my views upon the *overcrowding of the* "*house* with *sick and infirm*, which has converted it from a workhouse to little short of the "dimensions of an hospital, thereby entailing upon me a *continued strain*, if *I am to ward* "*off* the scandals which have disgraced the management of other houses.

"Out of my stipend I have to pay a deputy, or a qualified assistant, to aid me in the "duties and to take my place when I am absent, and an assistant to dispense the drugs.

"I am

"I am, therefore, of opinion that my payment is inadequate; but I wish to lay especial "stress upon the constant strain thrown upon me and every officer of the house, by reason "of the overcrowding.

"I am, &c.

"The Strand Union Board of Guardians. (signed) "*Joseph Rogers.*"

With regard to the "constant strain" thrown upon Dr. Rogers, your committee desire to report that, at the same meeting of the Board at which this letter was read, a return was made by the master of the workhouse, taken from the porter's book, of the daily attendances of Dr. Rogers, of his qualified assistant, and of his dispensing assistant, for one year ended Lady-day 1865, which showed the following results :—

| | Visits. | Time occupied. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Hours.* | *minutes.* |
| Dr. Rogers - - - - - | 393 | 497 | 30 |
| His qualified assistant - - - | 501 | 578 | 15 |
| His dispensing assistant - - - | 320 | 422 | 25 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1,214 | 1,498 | 10 |
| Average per day - - - - | 3⅓ | 4 | 6 |

Hence, the daily average visits of Dr. Rogers himself was rather over one visit each day, and the daily average time devoted by him to the service was 1 hour and 22 minutes each day.

In addition to this communication and to this return of attendances, a letter from Dr. Anstie was also read at the Board ; and your committee think it will be observed, from the following extract, how Dr. Anstie laboured to screen Dr. Rogers from unfavourable comment, as to his being the source whence the information was obtained :—

"Dr. Rogers is no way responsible, either for the estimate I gave of the amount of sick-"ness in the Strand Union, or for the tone in which I spoke of his exertions. What I said "of the latter was simply the repetition of what I heard from *numerous trustworthy persons* "who, in *one way or another*, had watched his doings at the Strand Union. For myself, I had "no personal acquaintance with Dr. Rogers before *this investigation*. As for the figures "referred to, they were obtained as follows: The 417 requiring *occasional* medical attend-"ance is from Mr. Farnall's report. The 196, more or less acutely sick, was (I find on "reference to my books) made out by separate interrogations of the master, matron, and "nurses. It was, of course, impossible to accept the 40 inmates of the two 'sick wards' "as representing anything but a small part of the serious cases of illness in the house; and, "accordingly, as the result of further inquiry, I find that I made a note to this effect: 'It "'appears that quite four or five times this number are, in times when the house is crowded, "'so ill as to require frequent attendance.' I cannot now recall all the steps by which I "reached the calculation that 196 inmates may be said to have been more or less acutely "sick at the day of Mr. Farnall's report. I can only say it was made with a great deal of "care, and represented, I believe, *substantially* the truth, though, of course, it would be "possible to quarrel with my estimate as to what cases require frequent attendance."

Giving a moment's thought to this explanation, it does appear singular that Dr. Anstie should derive his figures respecting the "*acutely sick,*" and which he then modified by the terms *more or less acutely sick,* from interrogations of the master, matron, and nurses, and to have altogether excluded from interrogation the principal officer, whose information it was reasonable to suppose must be most accurate on the subject, and whose personal acquaintance he had, he states, then first made.

The last case to which your committee desire to call attention in reference to this point is an extract from the "Lancet" of the 2nd November last, as follows :—

"*The Strand Union.*—A complaint has been forwarded by Dr. Rogers, of the Strand "Union, to the Poor Law Board, against some of the officials at the house (belonging to "the parish) at Edmonton. The charge is of a very serious nature, if the facts be correctly "stated; the most brutal cruelty has been exercised towards a rheumatic patient, by ex-"posing her, while only partially convalescent, to damp and severe cold, and the fatigue of "a journey of several miles in an open cart, with insufficient wrapping. We shall watch "with much curiosity the action of the Poor Law Board in the matter."

Having regard to the previous statement, and to the continuous and persevering efforts of Dr. Rogers to cover the guardians and their officers with odium and public disrepute, and feeling it difficult to find a motive in any other person to publish so unjust a statement, no reporter being present, your committee are driven to the conclusion that this publication, if not directly, was remotely caused by him.

The next paragraph of Dr. Rogers' letter to the Earl of Devon is as follows :—

"As regards my alleged discourtesy, in applying to your Board, I have felt that no "other course was open to me, if I am honourably to carry out the duties of my office.

"Whenever I have written to you it has been when, in one way or the other, I have "exhausted all chance of getting my wishes carried out for the good of the sick by the "guardians."

Your Committee consider that an ample reply to this assertion is furnished by the conduct of Dr. Rogers in the case of "Fanny Lorman." In that case, he had transmitted a letter to the guardians containing a complaint against the officers of the establishment at Edmonton, and demanded that his letter should be at once forwarded to the Poor Law Board. He was informed that his complaint had been forwarded to the officers for such observations as they might desire to make thereon. The replies were received and transmitted to him. At this stage of the proceedings he abruptly broke off with the guardians, and addressed himself to the Poor Law Board, commenting upon the letters of the officers which had been transmitted to him. Can it be said that, in this case, Dr. Rogers had, "in "one way or the other, exhausted all chance of getting his wishes carried out for the good "of the sick by the guardians." The Poor Law Board themselves have decided that in this case his conduct was "unreasonable" and "reprehensible."

This case is similar to a former one in which Dr. Rogers made a complaint against the matron of the workhouse, and when the guardians were preparing to go into an investigation, he communicated to them that he had transmitted his complaint to the Poor Law Board.

Your Committee desire to recall the attention of the Board to a circumstance which occurred in the year 1856, with a view to show that Dr. Rogers had thus early, in his connection with the union, received a very marked intimation of the opinion of the Board respecting a similar act of discourtesy. The "Morning Advertiser" of 31st May 1856, contained a report of a meeting of "medical men," in which it was reported that Dr. Rogers had made some severe animadversions on the guardians, in regard to the treatment of the sick poor. Dr. Rogers was requested to attend the Board. He endeavoured to modify the offensive parts of the report. The following resolution was adopted, and copy was ordered to be sent to him:—

"That this Board have heard with regret the false statements respecting their proceed-"ings which were published in the 'Morning Advertiser' of the 31st ult., and although "much of the offensive matter has been explained away and accounted for by Mr. Rogers, "they wish it to be understood by the medical officer that they consider it exceedingly indis-"creet in him to lay himself open to such a charge as that now only partly denied by him, "and that they expect that he will in future make known to the Board any grievance he "may have, or believe to have, before communicating the same to the public."

Shortly after this occurrence, the guardians received a letter from the Poor Law Board, enclosing a copy of a letter which had been addressed to them by Mr. Rogers on the diet of the lying-in women, with a copy of their reply, in which they drew his attention to the article in the general consolidated order, by which it was made his duty to give proper instruction as to the treatment of this class of sick poor. Upon that occasion the two following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved,—That the conduct of the medical officer has been uncourteous and unjus-"tifiable in addressing the Poor Law Board in the form of complaint, without having pre-"viously made a communication to the guardians on the subject." (Minutes, vol. 18, folio 349.)

"Resolved,—That this Board regret the course that Mr. Rogers, the medical officer of "the workhouse, has pursued in writing to the Poor Law Board concerning the treatment of "the women in the lying-in ward, without first communicating with this Board, and that "the clerk be desired to call Mr. Rogers' attention to the former resolution of this Board, "wherein they required him to make known to this Board any grievance he might have, or "believe to have, before making it known to others, and that they consider that in disre-"garding such resolution, his conduct on this occasion is censurable, as uncourteous, and "unjustifiable, and at variance with his published statement that 'every representation in "'favour of the sick poor had invariably met with every consideration' from the guar-"dians." (Vol. 18; folio 350.)

Your committee think it right here to refer to the letter of Dr. Rogers, published in "The "Times" of the 19th July 1866, and again in a Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, ordered to be printed the 10th August 1866, in which is the following paragraph:—

"Having repeatedly noticed that the suckling women become consumptive, or suffered "from diseases of an exhaustive character, and that many of their children died, I found on "inquiry that the dietary of the lying-in ward (over which I then had no control, and was "not supposed to enter without the request of the master or the midwife), was very insuffi-"cient, as it consisted only of gruel for nine days, and that when discharged to the nursery "they went at once on the common diet of the house, and believing at that time the Poor "Law Board alone possessed the power of altering this, I wrote to that Board on the sub-"ject, urging an alteration. In their reply, they informed me that I was the sole judge of "the dietary of this class of inmates, and having acted in accordance therewith, the then "Board of Guardians, some of whom are still members of your body, passed upon me a "vote of censure for this act of duty and humanity."

Your Committee think it will be difficult to resist the conclusion, that it was not by accident that a vote of censure for *not first communicating to the Board any grievance he might have*, should be attributed by Dr. Rogers, as it is in the foregoing extract from his letter, to his having *performed an act of duty and humanity by promoting an alteration in the* diet

*diet of the sick*, but that, on the contrary, it is to be regarded as an intended wilful misrepresentation.

Another remarkable instance, in which Dr. Rogers made a communication, behind the backs of the guardians, to the President of the Poor Law Board, was brought to their knowledge by a letter received from the master of the establishment at Edmonton at their meeting held on the 7th May 1867, who forwarded a letter received by him from the Poor Law Inspector, with a copy of his reply, from which it appeared that Dr. Markham had requested information about half-a-dozen girls, from 11 to 14 years of age, who were in the Strand Workhouse about a month ago, and had been Edmonton school girls. The tale he stated was, that they had been enticed to run away by one who was a juvenile prostitute. Mr. Snell replied that four girls, not six, had absconded on Sunday evening, the 17th March, viz., Christmas, Beezley, Lock, and Dakin, their ages were from 14 to 15½ years; they went direct to a respectable married sister of the girl Christmas, and remained there the night; that she took them the next morning to the workhouse, and the master returned them to Edmonton the same day by a messenger. They could not give any reason for absconding other than they thought the sister of the girl Christmas would get them situations. He further stated, "I am perfectly sure that they were not enticed "away by any person, and I am happy to say that we feel quite sure that we have not a "juvenile prostitute in this establishment."

A member of the Board explained that the medical officer entertained certain views of the evils of the present classification of pauper children, and seeing one morning at the workhouse the children referred to in this correspondence, he thought it an illustration of his views, and reported it to the President of the Poor Law Board.

The Board ordered, "That a copy of the correspondence be transmitted to the Poor Law "Board, and that the clerk express the regret of the guardians that Dr. Rogers had not "made his communication to them in the first instance; and that they are desirous, on "behalf of the officers, that the President should observe the acknowledgment of Dr. Rogers' error."

Returning again to Dr. Rogers' statement in his letter to the Earl of Devon, namely, that,—

"Whenever I have written to you, it has been when, in one way or the other, I have "exhausted all chance of getting my wishes carried out."

Your committee find it not difficult to point out how singularly contradictory this is to his statement on other occasions. In his examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, on Medical Relief in England (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 474, ordered to be printed 26th July 1861, p. 30, question 13364), he is reported to have said,—

"I may say, generally, that the Strand Union Board have acted with consideration "towards me."

Question 13371, speaking of a change proposed by him in the dietary, he is reported to have said,—

"To the great credit of the Strand Union Board that scheme was approved by "them, and it was sent to the Poor Law Board, by whom it was confirmed. It has been "established by the Strand Union, which I think was the first to admit the principle of a "liberal dietary for aged and infirm people."

Again, in his evidence before R. B. Cane, Esq. (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 362, ordered to be printed 25th June 1866, p. 19), he is reported to have said,—

"The guardians never refused me anything that I have considered necessary for the "health, comfort, and the convenience of the sick poor, when I have applied to them for it."

That there has been a continuous disposition to cast obloquy upon the Board of Guardians and its subordinate officers on the part of Dr. Rogers, from an early period of his connection with the union.

Your committee, in addition to the references already given to the "Morning Advertiser" of the 31st May 1856, desire to append the following:—

"Extract from the 'Lancet,' 30th May 1857, from a report of the great meeting of the "profession, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament, having for its object "the amelioration of the condition of that portion of the profession engaged in poor law "practice throughout the country.

"Dr. West, of St. Alban's, moved, and Mr. Rogers, of the Strand Union, seconded, "a vote of thanks to the the Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Rogers then remarked, that the "condition of the Poor Law section of the profession was very bad; he had 50*l.* a year for "attending 120 patients in summer and winter, and he felt bound to *say that the treatment "medical officers were subjected to by the subordinates in workhouses was such as no gentle-"man should have to suffer.* If the profession was but true to itself, a remedy could soon "be found. The speaker concluded *by detailing the account of a battle he had had with the "Board of Guardians, and the insolence of those who held authority in workhouses.*"

Extract from the "Lancet," 14th April 1860. "Poor Law Medical Reform."

"A public meeting of medical practitioners and medical students was held on Thursday "afternoon last, at Freemasons' Hall, with a view to promote the success of a measure "introduced into Parliament by Mr. Pigott, with regard to Poor Law medical relief." After the chairman had opened the proceedings—

"Dr. Rogers, of the Strand Union, supported the Bill, and recommended the meeting to "do everything in their power to influence Members of Parliament, in order to obtain their "co-operation and support in the passing of the measure through Parliament. He urged "the

" the importance of the Bill in its bearing upon the poorer classes, who needed more " efficient medical relief than could at present be given them, and also upon the interests of " medical officers. He hoped that the result of the Bill would be, *that medical officers " would not be snubbed by ignorant guardians, and that the recommendations they made " would be treated as communications coming from gentlemen.* He doubted whether the Bill " would pass during the present Session, but that would be no ground for discouragement, " and he trusted that every effort would be made to promote its ultimate success. " He concluded by moving the adoption of a petition to Parliament in favour of the " measure."

On the 17th of July 1866, a motion was brought under the notice of the guardians, for a vote of want of confidence in Dr. Rogers, consequent upon the evidence given by him before R. B. Cane, Esq., the Poor Law Inspector, at the then recent inquiry concerning the treatment of the sick poor at the Strand Union Workhouse. On that occasion, he addressed a letter to the Board, which subsequently appeared in "The Times" of the 19th June 1866. This letter professes to be a summary of the efforts he had made in the interest of the sick. In this letter are several expressions calculated to bring the guardians and their officers into disrepute. Speaking of his exertions to alter the time of serving out to the poor the beer, wine, &c., at the workhouse, he writes—

" I tried to get them supplied at a more reasonable hour, but I had *much difficulty* in so " doing, owing to the *opposition* of the *then master,* and the *indifference* of the *then Board,* " whom I addressed on the subject."

This letter indulges in direct reference to particular members of the Board, as if the proceedings were really their acts and not, in fact, the acts of the Board.

In reference to certain suggested alterations in the dead-house, Dr. Rogers writes—

" I wrote this application to the committee over which *Mr. Joseph Smith* presided, but " they refused to entertain the question."

In reference to the advisability of subscribing to hospitals, Dr. Rogers writes,—

" The suggestion was adopted, but I heard *that Mr. Betts and some other members of the " Board indulged in offensive observations.*"

In reference to the removal of syphilitic cases to the Lock Hospital, he writes—

" *Motives were attributed to me by the same members* of the Board, for my advocacy of " this necessary change *of the most unfair and unworthy character.*"

In reference to the engagement of paid nurses, he writes—

" This matter, I should have written to your Board about myself, had it not been for the " *determined opposition of certain officials* to the introduction of paid nurses."

Although, in little more than a month before, he stated before R. B. Cane, Esq., in reply to the question put to him by the master of the workhouse—

" I never made any report, or made any suggestion to you, in which you did not assist " me as far as you could."

In reference to the removal of Belsham, the pauper nurse, for robbing the sick, he writes, in the letter of the 17th June 1866—

" The master, in consequence of a suggestion by me, undertook to bring the question " forward, and to apply for paid assistance, as the circumstances were such as admitted of " no delay, the *total refusal as he informed me of the visiting committee, and the recommenda- " tion of one of the guardians to employ a broken-down pot-boy, whose antecedents he so well " knew,* was a proof, coupled with what I have referred to, that it would be a mere *waste of " time to make any further communication with your Board on the subject.*"

In reference to the removal of sick patients to Guy's Hospital, he writes—

" Not only was a resolution put in the paper to reduce my salary, but it was adjourned " from week to week, while also the Board sanctioned a return of my salary, fees, &c., and " the cost of medicine and appliances, *a course of conduct not dictated by a very generous " feeling towards me.*"

The letter concludes as follows:

" Seeing that your Board has been lately reconstituted, I have felt it *just to myself* to " lay before you this brief outline of the continuous efforts that I have made, not only to " perform faithfully my daily routine duties, but to obtain successive improvements and " ameliorations in the interests of your sick inmates of your house. *I have regretted many " times, and deeply, that these efforts,* instead of receiving the cordial sympathies of *past " Boards, have entailed upon me much annoyance, hostility, and undeserved insult.*"

The third paragraph of Dr. Rogers' letter to the Earl of Devon, is as follows:—

" In reference to the general charge of want of discretion, infirmity of temper, and " antagonism, I can only say that I have an extremely difficult task to fulfil, viz., *to contend " with a Board steadily opposed to legitimate expenditure in the interests of* their sick (this " must be perfectly well known by their indisposition to comply with your Board's request), " and ready at all times to question any motives, and attribute ungenerous views whenever " applications have been made by me. That my temper is not the explanation, is shown " by the fact that I have held the surgeoncy of the Junior United Service Club for 10 " years, and never yet had, with the gentlemen of the committee, a single difficulty."

Your committee could not hope to find, among all the union records, a greater authority for the charge against Dr. Rogers, in the resolution of the Board, of his want of discretion, of his infirmity of temper, and of his antagonism, than is supplied in this extract from his own letter. Can it be true that he has had to contend with a Board steadily opposed

opposed to legitimate expenditure, in the interest of their sick! In his letter of the 17th of June 1866, he enlarges upon the very success of his efforts "in the interest of the sick," in which, amongst other matters, are enumerated—

The building of additional wards.

The establishment of an improved dietary.

The transfer of the laundry to the outside.

The conversion of the dormitories at the top, by removing the ceilings, and plastering the rafters.

The subscriptions to the Lock and Middlesex Hospitals.

The establishment of the principle that drugs should be found at the cost of the ratepayers.

All of which, and many more, could be enumerated, were carried out by the Board, at an expense of many hundreds of pounds. Surely it cannot be said that a Board who had done all these things, are "steadily opposed to legitimate expenditure in the interest of their sick." It would appear that Dr. Rogers forgot, that whilst he was proclaiming to the guardians, and subsequently to the world, his own good efforts, that he could not at the same time exclude from publicity the good deeds of the guardians by whom they had been carried out.

Your committee regret the length of these remarks, but they think they ought not to omit an extract from the evidence of Dr. Rogers before R. B. Cane, Esq., Poor Law Inspector (*see* Parliamentary Paper, No. 362, 1866), in contradiction to the paragraph under consideration.

"I do concur in the remark of Matilda Beeton, that she never found the guardians unwilling "to provide anything in the shape of comforts for the sick, provided that the wants are "made known to them; I concur, to a large extent, but not entirely, in the remark that "unless the officers report to the guardians, on the state of the sick, they can know nothing. "The guardians have never refused me anything that I have considered necessary for the "health, the comfort, and the convenience of the sick poor, when I have applied to them "for it."

With regard to the parenthetical remark that "(this must be perfectly well known, "by their indisposition to comply with your Board's request)"—your committee think there should be no hesitation on the part of the Board, in asserting that they have always given respectful attention to every request of the Poor Law Board; that where they have felt bound to differ from them, they have always done so in a proper spirit, resorting to argument upon the points of difference, and never to the use of unseemly epithets. Your committee would have no difficulty in referring to illustrations of the good understanding that has marked the intercourse of the guardians with that Board.

With respect to the allusion to the "surgeoncy of the Junior United Service Club"—your committee feel that they are not called upon to enter into the relationship which Dr. Rogers holds with other institutions, and that they may well leave the remark to produce what effect it may, as they are utterly ignorant of the circumstances connected with it.

The next paragraph in Dr. Roger's letter to Earl Devon, to which your committee have to call attention, is as follows:—

"As regards the charge of antagonism to the officers, the only ones I have to deal with, "in my duty at the house are the officials there, and I can safely assert that they would do "anything they could for me."

If, by this assertion, Dr. Rogers means to affirm, that the officials at the workhouse would do anything they could to retain him in his office your committee feel confident that he has singularly misunderstood their sentiments towards him; on the contrary, your committee believe that his removal from the office of medical officer of the workhouse would relieve them from an oppression which has been the source of the greatest possible discomfort to them.

With regard to the statement that the officials at the house are the only ones he has to deal with—your committee think it only necessary to remind the Board that Dr. Rogers has not been content so to limit his complaints, but that, on the contrary, the time of the Board has been occupied for hours investigating complaints originated by him (Dr. Rogers) against the medical officer of the establishment at Edmonton.

The district medical officers of the union.

The clerk to the Board.

The relieving officers.

The assistant relieving officer, and the master and matron of the establishment at Edmonton.

That there is scarcely an officer of the Board, or of other Boards, whose duties call them into connection with the guardians, but have at one time or another been made the subject of direct and positive complaints by Dr. Rogers.

Your committee have caused a number of extracts from the minutes to be made, relating to several of these complaints, and more could have been made had time admitted, which may be appended to this report, if the Board desire it.

The last paragraph in Dr. Rogers' letter to the Earl of Devon, is as follows:—

"If you should deem the charges made by the guardians worthy of any consideration, I "trust that you will give me the opportunity of meeting them publicly, as I am prepared to "refute them in every particular."

It appears difficult to imagine that Dr. Rogers, previous to writing this paragraph on the

6th December, could have received, or have felt the proper influence of the following extract from the letter of the Poor Law Board, which was forwarded to him on the 4th December last:—

"Extract."

"With reference to the observations of the guardians, as to the course adopted by Dr. "Rogers, with reference to this complaint, the Board regret to be obliged to state that they "consider his proceedings in that respect to have been reprehensible, and they request that "this opinion may be communicated to him by the guardians."

"His demand that his letter to the guardians of the 13th October, should be at once for- "warded by them to the Poor Law Board, with a view to an inquiry being made into the "conduct of the officers at Edmonton, without first hearing what answers could be given by "them, to the charges (which at the time were made upon the unsupported statement of "Fanny Lorman), was unreasonable, and his statement to the effect, that the guardians "refused to send his letter to the Board, appears to have been incorrect. The guardians "having made inquiry of the officers at Edmonton, and having forwarded their replies to "Dr. Rogers, the Board also consider, that he should have communicated again with the "guardians on the subject, instead of at once preferring his complaint to this Board."

If Dr. Rogers had carefully perused this extract, he must have felt that it was an act of rudeness to the Earl of Devon as well as to the Board of Guardians, to have used the terms "If you deem these charges made by the guardians worthy of any consideration."

The fact was, that the charges had already been deemed worthy of consideration by the Poor Law Board, who had already instituted a special inquiry concerning them; for it is impossible to disconnect the inquiry as to the case of Fanny Lorman from the resolution of the guardians suspending Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties, inasmuch as such case formed the proximate cause of such decision.

With regard to the request contained in the words "I trust you will give me the oppor- "tunity of meeting them publicly"—your committee feel that this is a matter between the employer and the employed, wherein the question of subordination and insubordination are so simple, that the Poor Law Board will at once see that there is no question on public grounds for a public inquiry, and that the object of Dr. Rogers in soliciting a public inquiry, is not a love of truth, but that it would afford an opportunity of bringing further odium upon the guardians. They have already suffered the most unjust persecution from the press; the skilled and practised writers connected with the public press are not only enabled to obtain the insertion of their articles, but they can dress up the simplest fact in a form which will give it a totally different aspect. Your committee possess abundant means of illustrating this fact, but they content themselves with one specimen which has arisen from the recent decision of the Board to exclude reporters, such decision having been occasioned by their one-sided reports, and the intermittent character of their attendances, which were limited to the expectation of something disagreeable. In the "Evening Star" of the 13th December last is a paragraph, from which the following is an extract:—

"It may, perhaps, be argued that there is a certain sense of decency in this determina- "tion to conceal, as far as possible from the world, the shortcomings of the most "scandalously incompetent Board of Guardians in the metropolis. Even among its fellows "the Strand Board boasts a bad pre-eminence for mismanagement and neglect."

The Strand Union Board is a local board, and as such is content to be judged by its own ratepayers, and they possess the satisfaction to know that amongst the latter they have many warm and zealous friends, men who have visited the institutions under their charge, who have seen the workhouse and the school, and who have expressed their disgust at the unjust opprobrium which has been from time to time cast upon the guardians by the press, nay, more, it is only necessary to refer to the letters of the "lady visitors," and others appended to the report of R. B. Cane, Esq., p. 10, which he speaks of as being "acquainted with the condition of the poor in this workhouse, and whose experience "enables them to speak with an authority on this subject. These documents, as will be "seen, bear the strongest testimony to the cleanliness, good order, and comfort of the "wards, to the care, kindness, and attention bestowed upon the sick by the master and "matron."

But these letters which reflect favourably on the management of the Strand Union, were not only not inserted, although sent by the master of the workhouse, with a special request to the "Times," but were handed over to the rude comments of their reporter.

Can it be that Dr. Rogers is always right, and that the guardians are always wrong? Is his judgment so immaculate, that it is never to be questioned? Is it to be borne, that the guardians are to be charged as "unusually mean," that "they are steadily opposed to legitimate expenditure in the interests of the sick," and "are ready at all times, to question any motives, and attribute ungenerous views whenever applications have been made," simply because they hesitate to comply with his demands? Are they not justified, nay, are they not bound to look at other interests committed to their charge, as well as to the interests of Dr. Rogers?

These questions naturally arise from a review of the past. Because the guardians have not agreed to all his multifarious requests, they are charged with having entailed upon him "much annoyance, hostility, and undeserved insult."

This constant antagonism prevails throughout, and your committee think that if the very few friends which Dr. Rogers has, who are members of the board would lay aside in their minds

minds, the interests or the prejudices of both parties to the dispute, and carefully consider the peculiar temperament of Dr. Rogers, his hasty and overbearing temper, his impatience of control, his utter contempt for the guardians, his indignant appeals to a higher authority, whenever his demands are not instantly granted, and will remember the unhappinesss caused to the Board, the divisions which have been produced, neighbour set against neighbour, friend against friend, until from very weariness of his continual provocations, culminating in acts of complete insubordination, setting at defiance all order and discipline, they have been driven to resort to extreme measures, to put an end to this source of discomfort and unhappiness. If they will consider all these things, and will further consider the utter hopelessness of a reconciliation between the officer and the Board, your committee are of opinion that they will cease to find grounds for continuing their feeble support towards an officer whose indiscretion is admitted by them all, but that they will, in his own interest, recommend him to withdraw from the contest, and send in his resignation.

Be that as it may, your Committee finally and earnestly entreat the Board, firmly to adhere to their decision; to represent to the Poor Law Board the long series of persecutions they have sustained, the discontented spirit with which they have had to contend, the time that has been occupied, the labour that has been endured, the vexations and irritating communications which they have had to receive; and above all, the systematic and persevering efforts, by conversations, by letters, and by publications, on the part of their own paid officer, to bring them into public odium and contempt, that all these offensive proceedings have so widened and deepened the breach between them, that it is utterly impossible that they can ever work together again; that they, the Poor Law Board, having, themselves, in the most emphatic terms, after a careful and well-considered examination, of one only out of several acts of insubordination, characterised his conduct as "reprehensible," will give effect to the guardians' suspension of Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse, and thus leave them in the possession of that quiet and repose which they and their officers have experienced since that event was effected.

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## Enclosure 2 in No. 16.

EXTRACT from the "Express," Friday, 2nd March 1866.

*The Guardians of the Strand Union and their Sick Poor.*

A NUMBER of the sick inmates of the Strand Union Workhouse, after having been robbed of their medical comforts and necessaries for years, are now in grave danger of being killed off for want of common nursing and attendance. The ward containing them is filled with acute cases. Consumption in its most aggravated form, disorders which render the sufferers helpless as infants, and completely dependent upon others for moving out of or even in bed, the aggravated weakness and debility from which there is no recovery, are all represented in this room. A fortnight ago, on the medical officer of the Strand Union paying his usual morning visit, he was startled by one of the emaciated creatures he had come to see suddenly exclaiming, "There's land-piracy going on here, Sir, and I can't stand it any longer." Pressed for an explanation, the speaker charged the pauper wardsman, who had had sole care of the room for years, with habitually defrauding all present of the stimulants ordered by the doctor, and of drinking them himself. Beer, port wine, brandy, and gin were constantly prescribed, in the hope of temporarily prolonging rapidly waning lives, and the man armed with supreme power over their administration had exercised that power in a fashion worthy of a Cornish wrecker, or of the wretches who haunt a battle field to murder its wounded and pilfer its dead.

An inquiry was instituted by the workhouse master next day, at which the allegations were proved, and after which the unworthy wardsman was removed. Then came a difficulty. There was no other pauper inmate sufficiently able-bodied to be entrusted with the care of people so helplessly ill as to require lifting and help. After due consideration it was determined to apply to the guardians, representing the cruel privations the surviving sick had undergone, the certainty that the number of these had been terribly thinned through the untrustworthiness of a pauper servant, the impossibility of finding another inmate physically capable of undertaking the duty, and finally, to ask the Board to hire a qualified nurse. This application was peremptorily refused. One of the guardians met the difficulty of finding an able-bodied inmate, by insisting that a poor broken-down potman, who had come into the house that day, because of his being too weak and infirm to earn his livelihood, was exactly suited to discharge the functions of nurse. This ex-potman, who trembles from sheer debility whenever he is spoken to, and whose whole system is shattered from ill-health, was appointed to, and now fills, the position of responsible sick nurse and wardsman to people who, unless assisted, are unable to perform the commonest acts of necessity with decency. The results may be imagined, but not written; and in refusing proper nursing to those entrusted to their tender mercies, the Strand guardians are just as much guilty of cruelty as if they withheld food, or applied the branding-iron or the thumb-screw. If the ex-potman is drunken as well as physically incompetent, the paupers will die from exhaustion as well as neglect; but if he be the most virtuous and self-denying of his kind, his incapacity renders his presence a torture to those he cannot possibly assist.

The medical officer of the workhouse is fully cognisant of the shameful state in which his patients are left, but is powerless with the guardians, and has been compelled to avail himself of the promise of one of the inmates of the ward, in an advanced state of consumption, that, when well enough, he will act as assistant to the potman-nurse. It is in this way the Strand Union saves the sum a qualified attendant would cost it in annual wage; while its sick poor are made to tend each other, or rather to languish on in helpless unalleviated misery until mercifully relieved by death.

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EXTRACT from the "Express," Saturday, 10th March 1866.

*The Guardians of the Strand Union and their Sick Poor.*

WE have sincere satisfaction in stating that these guardians have decided upon appointing paid nurses to their workhouse infirmary, and that the painful story we recorded a week ago was made matter for inquiry and animadversion at their last board meeting. The guardian who recommended the broken-down potman as a fit and proper person to nurse people dangerously and helplessly ill is, of course, responsible for the grave scandal which has fallen on his colleagues. It speaks well, therefore, for this local board that they have taken prompt steps to remedy the shocking evils we brought before the public, and that their first step to reform has brought them into collision with those of their number who still think it right to defraud sick paupers of the care and attention which is their due. Mr. J. S. Storr, one of the treasurers of the Sick Poor Association, is a guardian of the Strand Union, and has given notice of his intention to bring before his colleagues, at an early day, the scheme for transferring acute cases from workhouses to hospitals; and the whole character of the nursing aid at present employed has been referred to the workhouse master and the medical officer.

While recording facts which seem to indicate a disposition to reform, let us add that one of the evils exposed in the letter of a "Real Casual," recently published, and which was until very lately in nightly operation at the Strand Union, has been removed. The bath in which several male paupers were crowded at one time has properly given place to single baths, with a good supply of hot and cold water to each.

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EXTRACTS from "Times," Monday, 11th June 1866.

*The Strand Union.*

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,

ONE of the guardians of the Strand Union attacks me in your columns for the evidence which I gave when on oath before the Poor Law Inspector, on Wednesday last, in the course of the investigation into the arrangements for the reception and treatment of the sick poor in the infirmary of that workhouse. I am glad to observe that with the best will in the world he can find nothing in my evidence which is not strictly and accurately true, and that indeed throughout his letter, he is unable to refute any facts then proved, and by way of offensive measures is driven to resort only to personal imputations.

Those which he brings against myself, are that during the last two years I have never made any application, except for an increase of salary, and that this was refused, because my salary had been already increased four times. My salary has always been a wretched pittance, but fortunately I am tolerably independent of that consideration, and during those two years I have made no application upon the subject at all. Certain it is, Mr. J. Storr last year proposed to increase it, but without my asking, nor did I request a single member of the board to attend and vote for his motion.

During these last two years referred to, I have repeatedly expressed to individual members of the Board my deep dissatisfaction with many of the practices in the sick wards. For instance, I have for years felt that the practice of carrying on an extensive carpet-beating business under the windows of the infirmary wards, was, by the noise and dust which it created, prejudicial to the recovery and comfort of the sickly. I have repeatedly denounced it, and upwards of a twelvemonth ago, saw the chairman of the Board upon the subject, and asked his advice whether I should address a formal application to the Board to abolish it. He advised me not to do so, telling me, and as I had reason to believe with wisdom, that I should thereby only increase the number of my enemies at the Board, and do no good. I may add that a motion for the abolition of the carpet-beating nuisance was brought forward at my instance last summer by Mr. Hedgcock, and was rejected, Mr. Digby, I believe, voting for its continuance. Subsequently, Mr. J. Storr moved the appointment of a committee to examine into and report upon the subject. They met at the workhouse; he proposed to call me, but his colleagues refused to hear me, stating as their reason that they knew my views already.

Again, I have always complained of the excessive overcrowding of the sick and infirm, and upon and at my instance the clerk wrote as he states, to 30 unions, to ascertain whether they would upon payment, receive some of our inmates; that, not succeeding, six of the worst cases were sent to St. George's Hospital, and this being considered as an attempt

attempt upon my part to evade my obligations, one of Mr. Digby's friends at the board, a Mr. Rein, residing in the Strand, put a motion upon the paper to reduce my salary 20 *l.* a year, and this was carried forward by adjournment several weeks.

The third of the greater evils of the house is the untrustworthiness of the pauper nurses. Now, Sir, within the last two years, I have had an opportunity of urging an improvement. The head pauper nurse of the male ward was detected in robbing the sick and dying of their stimulants, and I applied to the visiting committee of the guardians, through the master, to appoint a paid nurse in his place. This was refused, and it was on this occasion that another of Mr. Digby's friends assigned to me, as head nurse, the broken-down potman from a neighbouring tavern, who was so favourably known to, and so strongly recommended by him, and whose services in my men's sick ward, had to be supplemented by those of another patient in the ward, suffering from chronic consumption. It was their continued inefficiency that led to the sad state of things which Miss Beeton so truthfully described, and of which the case mentioned, that of Owen Evans, was one of the results.

Mr. Digby may then, if he pleases, insinuate that I by my silence was responsible for the sad state of the infirmary, but my conscience tells me that I am not. I have laboured hard for many years daily to do my duty to the sick poor; I have done so under heavy and grievous discouragements. Had I studied my own pecuniary interests, or taken the advice of my family and friends, I should have retired from my post long since; but, Sir, the present state of the Strand Union is a perfect paradise to what it was when I first assumed office, and the greater part of the improvements made have been owing to my urgent efforts.

There is no guardian who is, or who ever has been, ignorant of my feelings on this subject.

I became one of the honorary secretaries of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Sick Poor in London Union Houses, because from my long experience I knew how great were the wrongs and how miserable the sufferings of many of the sick paupers, and because I hailed with delight the graceful and disinterested intervention in their behalf of distinguished physicians, surgeons, dignitaries of the Church, and members of the Legislature.

I know no more noble, more practically useful, or more Christian work, than that which this association has set to itself, and, with the blessing of God, I believe that this object will be accomplished. I take no shame to myself, but feel much honoured to be numbered (however humbly) among those who are engaged in this good work.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Rogers*,
Medical Officer, Strand Union.

Dean-street, Soho, W., June 9.

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To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,

As the letter which you have considerately referred to me of Thomas Thorne, the master of the Strand Union Workhouse, contains most unwarrantable assertions regarding your report of the official inquiry, I must trespass upon your space to prove in detail, not only that the report was in no way unfair to the management or "one-sided," but that, in condensing matter which, if published in full, would have occupied at least a page of the "Times," the only facts omitted were such as would have been still more prejudicial to the authorities of that house.

With respect to the statement that the reports in the newspapers generally were furnished by "interested parties," I need scarcely say that my only interest is that of a reporter in his vocation. I know nothing of the association beyond the fact that it is composed of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest position, who are desirous of remedying the gross wrongs proved to be prevailing in the workhouse infirmaries of London, and not a word was said to any of the reporters by any one with a view of influencing their reports. No one saw my reports before they were published, nor did I hold any communication with any one regarding them; so that the assertion as to the reports in the "Times" coming from the association is totally devoid of truth.

The "admissions" which the master says were "extorted" from Dr. Rogers and were omitted from my report, are to be found in the "Times," for Dr. Rogers is reported to have stated, "it is the duty of the medical officer to make suggestions as to the classification." In another place the same witness is reported as saying, "I believe the few paid officers do their best to discharge their duty." The master says these statements are not reported when they are to be found in the report, a fact which proves a rashness of assertion amounting to a want of truth. Some of the other stated omissions in Dr. Rogers' evidence were on points of no weight, and the others are given, but with qualifications not touched upon by the master. Nothing was reported in evidence against the master or matron except what they themselves stated. I may, however, state that the master in a foolish and insulting cross-examination of Miss Beeton, drew from her some charges against his own and his wife's management which were not gone into, as it was felt to be unnecessary to widen the inquiry, and these points were altogether dropped, and were not reported, "suppressed," if the master likes the word. I will instance one uncontradicted statement

made by Miss Beeton in regard to the manner in which the comfort of the poor was seen to. She said that the corpse of a man who died with large and offensive sores on his body was allowed to remain in the overcrowded and normally stinking sick ward for four hours, because the matron did not think proper to send the old shirt in which the body was to be buried. The facts were also "suppressed" that the master most impertinently denied the right of the Commissioner to go into cases with respect to the character of the pauper officials, the gin stealing, the food stealing, the drunkenness of the laundresses; that he had officiously come between the late head nurse and her duties by making her sign a set of rules in which he imposed a number of unauthorized duties upon her; that he had endeavoured to coax her to report to him, "as head of this establishment," when she was about to leave, the charges which she had expressed her intention of sending to the Poor Law Board (but sent to the association on its coming into action about this time), as well as a number of other points, the publication of which would have tended to strengthen the public indignation against the management of this house. The gentlemen who represented the committee of the association made no attempt to bring to judgment the master's management, nor did they seek to inquire as to whether his position and character before assuming the mastership were such as to fit him to govern a large hospital like the Strand Union.

The letters alluded to by the master would by no means have helped the case if published. Some of the ladies, while speaking of the kindness of the master and matron, and the cleanliness of the house, quite as strongly condemned the system pursued in the house as Miss Beeton and Dr. Rogers. The testimony of the ladies as to the cleanliness of the house would not weigh for much in face of the admission of the matron that many of the women in the house were discovered, as described by Miss Beeton, to be afflicted with most disgusting vermin, the creation of personal filth, and this even down to the pauper cook, who had officiated in that capacity "for many years."

The substitution of the name of the master for that of the Commissioner is not in my report. But it is no favourable point for the master, inasmuch as he ought to have known the capabilities of the nurses. He swore that he believed they could read; so did his wife, and yet when the Commissioner, even after a sitting of nearly eight hours, decided upon testing 15 of these pauper guardians of the pauper sick, the matron suddenly found that some could not read, and she only came in and reported this fact as these persons, the last to be tested, were being ushered into the room, adding that they were appointed before she came. The best were sent in first, and it was only when the Commissioner showed that he intended to remain and prove the truth of this part of the evidence that the unwilling witnesses of it were brought forward.

I have thought it necessary to go somewhat into detail, as I know that the guardians of London have confederated together to oppose, by every means in their power, any change whatever in the present system of workhouse management, and that they endeavour to injure any one, Commissioner, coroner, reporter, or whoever else tears aside the veil which to some extent now hides much wrong and suffering.

I have, &c.
(signed) Your Reporter.

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Extract from the "Times," Monday, 11 June 1866.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,

Your correspondent, Mr. A. W. Digby, makes statements of which he does not and cannot know the truth with even more than the confidence that ordinary men assert that which they do know. It is necessary, therefore, that we should say that the assertions which he makes concerning our association are in every particular the reverse of the truth. If Mr. Digby feels that his character is impugned by the revelations which have been made concerning the Strand Union Infirmary, we must ask him to take some other means to clear it than by scattering imaginative and groundless scandals concerning those who have stimulated this inquiry.

Mrs. Beeton is neither "in the confidence or the pay" of this association. She voluntarily made to us certain statements in writing, showing very painful and disgusting neglect and mismanagement in the sick wards of certain workhouses, and throwing a good deal of light upon the general misgovernment out of which apparently arise the frequent scandals at these institutions. Although possessing independent corroboration of many of her statements, we did not adopt or circulate them, but laid them before the President of the Poor Law Board, with a request that he would cause them to be fully and fairly investigated. Such a full and fair investigation has been held, the guardians have had ample prior notice, have been present in numbers during the inquiry, and have produced all the witnesses whom they thought it expedient to bring forward. The verdict you have pronounced, and universal public opinion ratifies that judgment. It would be difficult to say what fairer course we could have pursued, but if any such could be suggested it is that which we should wish to adopt in any future case.

Since the investigation, a paid head nurse from another workhouse infirmary has come forward, and has given an account of the practices in the wards of that infirmary, which is at least as shocking, and which describes a state of neglect, inefficiency, cruelty, robbery,

bery, and bad nursing, which in some respects exceeds anything which Mrs. Beeton described in her experience at the Strand. We propose to take the same course in this case also, and shall forward the statement to the Poor Law Board, with a request for an immediate and open inquiry, such as seems to us to be demanded by a charge so grave against the infirmary of one of the richest parishes in London, and one which has nearly the lowest poor-rates and the fewest poor.

It is an exceedingly limited and even a false description of our association which represents it as being formed for the purpose of building large hospitals "in our crowded streets" for the sick poor. Our purpose is to bring about a speedy amendment in the law, such as will provide for the sick who have acquired a legal charge upon the State such accommodation, such nursing, such medicines, and such treatment as shall not be greatly inferior to that which is provided for the casual poor in hospitals, and to secure for them a certain immunity from the neglect and cruel maltreatment which are often their lot at present. We believe, indeed, from our personal inspections, that the construction of the great majority of the present infirmaries is so hopelessly defective and the accommodation so restricted, and we consider that the general management of the infirmaries by local boards of guardians has proved to be so unsatisfactory, that it will, we hold, prove more economical and more permanently satisfactory to provide for the sick paupers of London certain buildings in or near London, properly constructed and managed, than to enlarge, reconstruct, and adapt the existing 39 buildings, leaving them each under the separate management which has so often broken down. This is the view adopted by the association, and we shall be much surprised if the result of the official inspections now being carried out does not lead thinking men to arrive at a similar conclusion. But our plans must not be confounded with our objects. The object of our association is permanently to improve the legal provision for the pauper sick, and whatever plan secures that object most effectually and comprehensively will best meet our views.

Finally, to avoid any repetition of such absurd and unworthy insinuations as those in which Mr. Digby indulges with a riotous license, apparently unchecked by any sense of moral or personal responsibility, let us add that this association has no paid officer or paid agent of any sort.

We have, &c.,
(signed) *Ernest Hart*, *Francis Anstie* } Hon. Secs.

69, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, June 9.

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EXTRACT from the "Star," 13 December 1867.

*The Strand Union.*

THE Board of Guardians of the Strand Union have just resolved that for the future all their meetings shall be held with closed doors, and that no reporters shall be admitted on any pretext whatever. As this decision was come to at a secret council on Tuesday evening, we cannot tell what are the grounds alleged for it. There is no difficulty, however, in understanding the real motives which influenced the board, though it is just possible that the members were, after all, not quite shameless enough to avow them frankly, even to each other. It may, perhaps, be argued that there is a certain sense of decency in this determination to conceal as far as possible from the world the shortcomings of the most scandalously incompetent board of guardians in the metropolis. Even among its fellows, the Strand Board boasts a bad pre-eminence for mismanagement and neglect. But it is mistaken if it imagines that it can hide its misdeeds by closing its doors. The results of its management will be apparent in the condition of the workhouse, and an additional argument has been supplied for insisting that workhouses shall be thrown open as freely to public inspection as hospitals and asylums. The less we know what the guardians say the more we must keep watch on what they do.

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EXTRACT from the "Times," 19 July 1866.

*The Treatment of the Sick Poor in the Strand Workhouse.*

MORE than ordinary interest was attached to the proceedings of the weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Strand Union, held on Tuesday evening, in consequence of a notice of motion having been given by one of the board expressive of his intention to move a want of confidence in Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the union, consequent upon his evidence before Mr. R. B. Cane, the Poor Law Inspector, at the recent inquiry into the treatment of the sick poor in the Strand Workhouse.

The clerk read the following communication from Dr. Rogers:—

"Gentlemen, "Dean-street, Soho, W., 17 June 1866.

"HAVING been informed that a member of your board has given notice of a motion for this evening of a want of confidence in me as your medical officer, I consider that it is a duty I owe to myself to forward you an outline of what I have done, or have attempted

to do, since I first held office. When first appointed, 10½ years ago, I at once introduced at my own cost the materials, &c., for a dispensary, &c., nothing of the kind having before that been provided in the building. Shortly after assuming office I learnt that the beer and wine, &c., ordered for the sick by me were served at the early hour of 7 a.m., and as constantly the day's supply was consumed before my arrival at 9 a.m., I tried to get them supplied at a more reasonable hour, but I had much difficulty in so doing, owing to the opposition of the then master, and the indifference on the part of the then board, whom I addressed on the subject. In the first summer following my appointment an outbreak of fever took place, owing to excessive overcrowding in the house. I addressed a communication to the board, and prevailed on them to build at each wing, above the receiving wards, additional wards, and also to dig out an area in front of the ward then used for the reception of persons admitted on nightly orders. This place, called 'bugs'-hole' by the inmates, was a cellar (without area) of the most objectionable kind, and the hotbed from whence fever was largely propagated. Subsequently I induced the board to enlarge and extend the dormitory accommodation for males and females, hereby adding considerably to the sleeping space for the able-bodied inmates. Having repeatedly noticed that the suckling women became consumptive, or suffered from diseases of an exhaustive character, and that many of their children died, I found on inquiry that the dietary of the lying-in ward, over which I had then no control, and was not supposed to enter without the request of the master or midwife, was very insufficient, as it consisted of gruel only for nine days, and that when discharged to the nursery they went at once on the common diet of the able-bodied inmates; and believing at that time the Poor Law Board alone possessed the power of altering this, I wrote to that Board on the subject, urging an alteration. In their reply they informed me that I was to be the sole judge of the dietary of this class of inmates; and having acted in accordance therewith, the then Board of Guardians, some of whom are still members of your body, passed upon me a vote of censure for this act of duty and humanity. Some two years after I suggested the building of a laundry out in the yard, thus removing a pregnant source of ill-health to the inmates; this work having been previously carried on under the entrance hall, &c., causing the house thereby to be filled with steam and damp. This having been achieved, the accommodation in the house was largely added to, as thereby the men and women's dining-halls were converted into infirm wards, and the old laundry into a dining-hall. On or about this time I suggested the conversion of the dormitories at the top of each wing into sick wards, by removing the ceilings and plastering the rafters, and the removing my acute cases there; by this alteration about 250 cubic feet of air was added to each sick inmate, and the chance of the occurrence of erysipelas, fever, &c., was greatly diminished, and a better prospect held out for the speedy recovery of all. Shortly after this, and owing to a large increase in the number of aged and infirm persons, I suggested to your Board an important alteration of the dietary of this class of inmates; thereby much suffering from improper food and waste was put a stop to, and a diet more suitable was introduced. This form of dietary has since then been largely adopted by the various metropolitan union houses. I was repeatedly informed by individual members of your Board, and it is correct, that these successive applications evoked much offensive personality and antagonism, and I have been strongly advised by them to keep quiet, and not trouble the Board with repeated applications for improvement. In the year 1862 a severe outbreak of fever took place in the building, due solely to overcrowding; 25 cases occurred in quick succession. I wrote urgently to your Board on the subject; an extensive exodus of inmates was ordered, the crowding ceased, and the fever also. On or about this time I suggested to the visiting committee an alteration of the dead-house, the grating, &c., from which opened beneath the windows of the women's infirm wards. This place was a part of the carpenter's shop, and separated from it by an imperfect partition. From the grating foul emanations from the dead frequently arose and filled the wards, and in the summer large blue flies flew in and out of them from the dead-house. I made this application to the committee, over which Mr. Joseph Smith presided, but they refused to entertain the question. Shortly after the coroner for Middlesex commented severely on the impropriety of using such a place for such a purpose, and the subject was brought before a second committee, and a proper dead-house was constructed. In 1863 I drew the attention of the Board to the advisability, on the score of economy, want of space, and general absence of accommodation, of subscribing to the Middlesex Hospital, so as to relieve the house of cancer cases, many with this disease having been admitted. The suggestion was adopted, but I heard that Mr. Betts and some other members of the Board indulged in offensive personalities. Again, in the same year I advised, with success, the removal of syphilitic cases to the Lock Hospital as soon as possible after they were admitted. Motives were attributed to me by the same members of the Board for my advocacy of this necessary change of the most unfair and unworthy character. In 1864, overcrowding of the house having again taken place, I addressed a written remonstrance to the Board, and pointed out that a malignant fever had broken out in the house. They thereupon adjourned to it. A large measure of outdoor relief was directed, the crowding ceased and the fever also. In May 1865, the Poor Law Board addressed you on the subject of pauper nurses, and strongly advised you to engage paid and responsible persons, thus taking up a question upon which I had long felt deeply the necessity for change, and which I had tried to induce several members of your Board at various times to bring before you. This matter I should have written to your Board about myself, had it not been for the determined opposition of certain officials to the introduction of paid nurses. Your Board, however, engaged one, and by the terms

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of the advertisement limited her attendance to those patients only who were in the two sick wards, amounting to about 40 persons; and yet the house contained, as you are aware by the weekly returns, over 400 sick, aged, and permanently disabled persons, who were thus left to the care of those who had been officially condemned by the Poor Law Board as untrustworthy, and over whom, though I was theoretically supposed to have control, yet practically I had none, for their selection and dismissal were left wholly in the hands of the master and matron; such was the rule when I assumed office, and up to the present time has not been altered. Over and over again I have requested a particular nurse to be removed for inefficiency or worse, but have been nearly always met by the reply that there was no one better suited for the post in the house. When Belsham, the pauper nurse, was removed at my instance for robbing the sick, the master, in consequence of a suggestion by me, undertook to bring the question forward and apply for paid assistance, as the circumstances were such as admitted of no delay; the total refusal, as he informed me, of the visiting committee, and the recommendation of one of the guardians to employ a broken-down potboy, whose antecedents he so well knew, was a proof, coupled with what I have above referred to, that it would be a mere waste of time to make any further communication with your Board on the subject. At the early part of the year 1864 the late Mr. C. Jefferys moved that my salary should be increased. I waited upon him and others whom I knew to be favourable to me, and urged them to get your Board to provide medicines instead, as I wished to establish the principle that in such a large house as the Strand all the drugs should be found at the cost of the ratepayers, thereby evincing that I had some other feeling in the matter save that of getting a little more money. Your Board assented to the proposition, but limited my outlay on this head to 30*l.* only on the year. With respect to the carpet beating, I apprehend that the members of your Board, who were also members of the last, can by no means endorse the assertion of Mr. Cane, that they were not aware of my opinions on the impropriety of that practice. Your chairman personally dissuaded me from communicating those opinions to your Board in writing, but also Mr. Storr's committee on the subject refused his request to hear me, alleging that they were aware that I held an opinion adverse to its continuance. Your Board is also perfectly cognizant that I strove to relieve the house by soliciting the Middlesex Hospital authorities to take some of our sick; that I suggested the scheme of writing to the various unions round London, soliciting them to take some of our inmates; that when six of my patients were removed to Guy's Hospital, not only was a resolution put on the paper to reduce my salary, but that it was adjourned from week to week, while also the Board sanctioned a return of my salary, fees, &c., and the cost of medicine and appliances—a course of conduct not dictated by a very generous feeling towards me. Seeing that your Board has been lately reconstituted, I have felt it just to myself to lay before you this brief outline of the continuous efforts that I have made, not only to perform faithfully my daily routine duties, but to obtain successive improvements and ameliorations in the interests of the sick inmates of your house. I have regretted many times, and deeply, that these efforts, instead of receiving the cordial sympathies and assistance of past Boards, have entailed upon me much annoyance, hostility, and undeserved insult. I am happy to believe your Board, as reconstituted, will view with more favour my efforts in this direction, and,

"Gentlemen, I am yours very respectfully,
"*Joseph Rogers.*

"The Strand Union Board of Guardians."

Mr. CHAPMAN then moved the following Resolution:—"That it appears by the report of Mr. R. B. Cane, Poor Law Inspector, after the inquiry held on the 4th and 6th of June, 1866, that Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of the workhouse, has stated upon oath that he concurred in the remarks of Matilda Beeton, that the crowding in two of the wards was a disgrace to the authorities of the Strand Union; that the nursing was a disgrace to the authorities; that no infant life could have been long preserved in the nursery of this workhouse in the condition in which it was during the last winter; that for a month or five weeks the state of things was so bad that he could not bear to go to the place, and made divers other statements severely condemning the general management of the workhouse. That by the 6th and 7th sections of the 207th of the Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Board, the medical officer is to report in writing to the guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem detrimental to the health of the inmates, and to report in writing to the guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangement of the infirmary and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick; that no such report has been made by the medical officer to this Board; that he admits in his evidence that the guardians have never refused him anything that he considered necessary to the health, condition, and convenience of the sick poor when he had applied to them for it; and it further appears that Dr. Rogers is a member of the Association for the Improvement of Workhouse Infirmaries, through whose instrumentality the charges against this workhouse were made, and in consideration of the above facts the Board consider their medical officer has been guilty of gross dereliction of duty, and having lost their confidence in Dr. Rogers, they deem him unworthy to hold so important an office as the medical officer of the Strand Union."

The resolution having been seconded,

Mr. STORR moved the following amendment:—

"That this Board is of opinion that the evidence given by Dr. Rogers at the late inquiry was a fair statement of facts, and we desire to thank him for it, and for his faithful and earnest services to the sick poor in his career during the past ten years."

Mr. BONHAM second the amendment, which was supported by Mr. HEDGECOCK and others.

A division took place, when the voting was equal, the number for and against the amendment being eight.

The Board shortly after adjourned.

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EXTRACT from the "Star," 23rd February 1866.

*Sick Poor in Workhouses.*

To the Editor of the "Star."

Sir,

I AM a union surgeon, and one of the honorary secretaries of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Sick in the Infirmaries of the London Workhouses. As such I thank you for your article of the 15th instant, and will, with your permission, give you the reasons why such a society deserves support. Having held my office for several years, I am in a position to assert that a change of system, as regards the treatment of our sick poor in these infirmaries, is loudly and imperatively called for, not only by the dictates of common humanity, but also of economic policy. For my part I see no reason why the sick in our union infirmaries should be treated differently to those in an hospital supported by voluntary contributions. Theoretically, it is assumed, there is no difference; practically, there is, as I will attempt to show.

In nearly every metropolitan union-house the overcrowding of the establishment with sick, aged, and infirm, is one of the greatest difficulties with which the medical officer has to contend, rendering it almost impossible for him to do his duty to the sick, owing to the vitiated and tainted atmosphere in which his patients are located. Nor is this all. Too frequently his labours are added to, and his troubles enhanced by, the occurrence of diseased action, distinctly traceable to the neglect of sanitary requirements. Upon this point I speak advisedly when I state that I have witnessed much preventible misery from this cause alone. Here the medical officer is almost powerless. He can write and remonstrate; but woe betide him if he carries this too far; he then speedily is voted a nuisance by his board, or is met by some petty persecution for his zeal.

Again, the notion that union-houses are workhouses, and as such are inhabited mainly by sturdy vagabonds who will not work, still exists, and largely amongst the guardians, whence it comes to pass that the inmates who now are nearly all more or less disabled, either temporarily or permanently, are held not to be rightful recipients of the attentions, &c., which the cases require. The doctor, it is true, may give any amount of physic so long as it comes out of his pocket; but let him take an hospital physician's view of the necessities of his patients, and order such stimulants and diets as their cases may require, then he will be held to be wasteful and extravagant; and if not sternly called to order will be worried by knowing that a committee has been appointed to determine how and by what means so much beer, wine, or spirits, has been got rid of.

To this last point it may be argued that the medical officer need not mind; the public, the Poor Law Board will protect him. Granted that such is the case in grave instances, but nevertheless the zeal of the well-intentioned officer is damped by the consciousness that this power of petty annoyance and obstruction exists. I here refer solely to the officials distinctly under the Poor Law Board, but in many London districts there are local boards independent of the central authority, and there an officer dare not, if he wishes to retain his appointment, do his duty to the poor.

I pass over the miserable apology for nursing implied in the employment of pauper women for this purpose, simply stating that such women, if they were worth anything elsewhere, would not long remain where they are, having regard to the paltry consideration which they obtain for their services; but no, with few exceptions, these women are of intemperate habits, and the fear in the medical officer's mind too frequently is, whether his sick get the stimulants he orders; but upon this point I forbear. The time may come when I may state what I know upon this subject.

These, however, are not the sole objections to the continuance of the present system of treating large numbers of sick people in these overcrowded houses. In them no proper classification can exist. The old and the young, the surgical and medical, the contagious and non-contagious diseases, are too frequently in close and dangerous proximity. Nor is this all. There are moral diseases; and when it is known that the virtuous young woman, if a sick inmate, is too often thrown into forced associationship with the most abandoned of her sex, and to the physical ailment there is too much likelihood of the superaddition of moral contamination, I think I have shown another reason why a change of system is imperatively called for, and that all good men should wish God speed to the movement now in progress.

I pass over the self-evident proposition that every facility should be afforded the medical officer to enable him to provide a ready cure for a sick pauper's condition, seeing that he is far more costly than when in sound health, contenting myself with the remark that a neglected

neglected illness—say of a father—ending fatally from the operation of the forementioned causes, may lead to a very serious outlay in the enforced maintenance for several years of his family, besides the result of their being brought up under the withering blight of early pauperism.

Granted this short *résumé* of ills, what is our remedy! The sick element, we have it on undeniable authority, is mainly the result of the policy adopted by boards of guardians within the last 20 years. The houses were never built to contain them. We propose to remove them and locate them in certain pauper hospitals hereafter to be established; and considering that the burden of sickness has a rightful claim on the pockets, as it has on the sympathies of all, we intend to adopt the suggestion propounded by Mr. Villiers in the case of "casuals," and lay the necessary cost on a metropolitan rate—governing them by an element partly elective and partly nominative, as Parliament in its wisdom may decide.

I am, &c.

33, Dean-street, Soho, 18 February. (signed) *Jos. Rogers*, M.D., &c. &c.

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— No. 17. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board; dated 9th January 1868.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, London, W.C.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 9 January 1868.

REFERRING you to my letter of this day respecting the case of Dr. Rogers, I find that the enclosed Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 362 and 523, were accidentally omitted to be sent. I therefore send them now.

I have, &c.

To the Poor Law Board. (signed) *James Kilner*,
Clerk.

For Parliamentary Papers referred to in the above letter (*see* Returns, House of Commons, Nos. 362 and 523, Sess. 1866).

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— No. 18. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*; dated 21st January 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.

Sir, 21 January 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board, with reference to their letter of the 10th ultimo, to forward for your information, and for any observations which you may be desirous of making thereon, the enclosed copy of a report which has been adopted by the guardians of the Strand Union on the subject of your suspension from the discharge of your duties as medical officer of the workhouse.

I am, &c.

J. Rogers, Esq., M. D., (signed) *H. Fleming*,
Medical Officer of the Strand Union Workhouse, Secretary.
33, Dean-street, Soho, W.C.

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— No. 19. —

LETTER from *George Allen*, Esq., Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster, to the Poor Law Board; dated 10th January 1868.

17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

My Lord, 10 January 1868.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a resolution unanimously passed at a vestry held for the parish of Saint Anne, Westminster, last night; and

and I shall be obliged by your giving directions that a copy of the complaints referred to in the resolution may be forwarded to me for the use of the vestry.

I have, &c.

Right Honourable the Earl of Devon,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

(signed) *George Allen*,
Vestry Clerk.

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Enclosure in No. 19.

Saint Anne, Westminster.—Thursday, 9th January 1868.

Resolution.

The Board of Guardians of the Strand Union having made certain charges against their medical officer, Dr. Rogers, and having applied to the Poor Law Board to confirm his suspension from office, and the Poor Law Board having requested that the guardians should state whether they were prepared to substantiate their charges, this vestry has heard with astonishment that the guardians have not only refused to furnish their grounds of complaint to the medical officer, but have travelled over the whole time of his holding office (a period of 12 years) in order that every petty difference of opinion between him and others in the performance of his duty, every supposed grievance, and the comments of the daily press, may be taken as cumulative evidence of his unfitness for his position. Be it therefore resolved, that the Poor Law Board be respectfully requested to furnish the vestry, as representing an important part of the Strand Union, with a copy of charges stated to bear injuriously upon the character and position of one who seems to the vestry to have been unjustly and unfairly assailed, the vestry feeling that investigation will probably show that these charges do not emanate from evidence that Dr. Rogers has in any way neglected his duty, but mainly from the ill-will which he has excited in consequence of his long and continuous exertions to ameliorate the condition and improve the general management of the sick poor.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *George Allen*,
Vestry Clerk.

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— No. 20. —

Letter from the Poor Loor Law Board to *G. Allen*, Esq.. Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Saint Anne, Westminster; dated 14th January 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
14 January 1868.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the vestry of the parish of Saint Anne, Westminster, on the subject of the suspension by the guardians of Dr. Rogers, medical officer of the Strand Union.

In reply, I am directed to state that the guardians of the Strand Union have preferred certain charges against one of their officers, Dr. Rogers, and have required the Board to decide judicially upon such charges.

The question raised at this moment is strictly one between the guardians and their officer, and the Board cannot consistently with their usual practice, or with propriety, enter into communication with a third body (who have no jurisdiction on the subject) respecting the charges judicially before the Board.

The Board trust that the members of the vestry who have addressed them will understand that this necessary reserve of the Board implies no discourtesy towards them, and that they may rest satisfied that the Board will arrive at no decision in the case until Dr. Rogers has been fully apprised of the charges alleged against him by the guardians.

I am, &c.

G. Allen, Esq., Vestry Clerk
of the Parish of Saint Anne, Westminster,
17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

(signed) *G. Sclater-Booth*,
Secretary.

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— No. 21. —

LETTER from *Joseph George*, Esq., Guardian of the Strand Union, to the Poor Law Board; dated 10th January 1868.

My Lord, 81, Dean-street, Soho, 10 January 1868.

I BEG to enclose the extract from this day's paper, as I consider it a fair expression of public opinion upon the conduct of the Strand Union Guardians, with reference to the mode in which they have treated the medical officer.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Joseph George.*

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Enclosure in No. 21.

EXTRACT from "The Daily News," Friday, 10th January 1868.

*The Strand Union.*

THE delinquencies of the guardians of the Strand Union were discussed last evening, at a meeting of the St. Ann's Vestry, Dean-street, Soho, over which the Rev. Mr. Wade, the rector, presided.

Mr. Churchwarden Wakeling said, since they had last considered the doings of the Strand Board with reference to Dr. Rogers, their medical officer, the guardians had gone a step further, rendering it the imperative duty of the vestry to back their officer. The guardians had been required by the Poor Law Board to substantiate their charges against Dr. Rogers, and they had gone through their books of the last 12 years, with the view of raking up every petty difference of opinion that had arisen between themselves and him from the date of his appointment. The result was a long list of grievances, which took an hour to read when they were brought before the Board. One of the guardians who was present at the meeting when they were read moved that a copy of them should be sent to Dr. Rogers; but that motion was actually negatived by a large majority. This was so unfair, so un-English a proceeding, that he did not consider any further preface necessary to the resolution which he intended to move. He could say from personal knowledge, that both as a churchwarden and as a medical officer Dr. Rogers had faithfully done his duty, and the known consequence was that the poor were better attended than they used to be, and attended in a better spirit. (Hear, hear.) It was much to be feared that the doctor's activity had been the real reason why this hornets' nest had been raised about his head. The resolution for the consideration of the vestry was: The Strand Board of Guardians having made certain charges against their medical officer, Dr. Rogers, applied to the Poor Law Board to confirm his suspension from office, and the Poor Law Board having requested that the guardians should state whether they were prepared to substantiate their charges, this vestry had heard with astonishment that the guardians have not only refused to furnish their grounds of complaint to the medical officer, but have travelled over the whole time of his holding office, a period of 12 years, in order that every petty difference of opinion between him and others in the performance of his duty, every supposed grievance, and the comments of the daily press may be taken as cumulative evidence of his unfitness for the position of medical officer. This vestry, representing the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, an important part of the Strand Union, begs to be furnished with a copy of the charges bearing so injuriously against the character and position of one who seems to them to have been most unjustly and unfairly assailed, as investigation will probably show that these charges do not emanate from evidence that Dr. Rogers has in any way neglected his duty, but mainly from the ill-will which he has excited consequent on his long and continuous exertions to ameliorate the condition and improve the general management for the benefit of the sick poor.

Mr. Bonham believed that the whole of the charges against Dr. Rogers would fall to the ground on their own merits, being nothing more than a narration of trivial circumstances that had been mentioned from time to time in the newspapers.

Mr. Mummery seconded the resolution, because, although they might not be prepared to agree with everything that Dr. Rogers had done, they ought to be ready to vindicate his public and professional character. The decision to suspend Dr. Rogers was arrived at by the guardians without any previous notice. The resolution was passed late in the evening, and in a hurried manner. Of course it was well known the actual cause was a mere personal pique. The step was taken neither in the interests of the poor nor of the ratepayers. In consequence of the way in which the suspension was agreed upon 200 sick poor were left in the workhouse at night without a medical officer, and without the guardians knowing whether they could find one at once. The interests of the ratepapers were not consulted, inasmuch as Dr. Rogers had to be paid during his suspension, and because, as no arrangement was made with the medical officer temporarily appointed in his stead, he might charge what he liked. The secret of the whole thing was the determined manner

in which Dr. Rogers had set himself to reform workhouse abuses, and ameliorate the condition of the poor. The medical officer who preceded him was a *bon vivant*, who invited the guardians to dinner. Dr. Rogers had never invited them once. Had he done so once a month he might have had all he wanted, and his salary might have been doubled. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Rogers had always had to pull against the stream. The four guardians who opposed his suspension, and voted for the adjournment of the meeting, but without success, should be excepted from the strictures which might be brought against the Board. The body of the guardians were extremely inefficient. He himself (Mr. Mummery) had had to charge them again and again with gross and culpable extravagance and neglect. They were uncommonly fond of a good dinner, and abused their office outrageously, going repeatedly to Edmonton to feast disgracefully. It was shameful that an officer should be suspended for doing his duty by such a body. It was the duty of the vestry to stand by him, and he for one should be very glad when the Board was broken up. There was a great difficulty in getting a gentleman to become a guardian, and even if one did undertake the duties, he was so disgusted with the doings of men like those of the Strand Union that he gave up attending, and left the parochial business to be transacted by an inefficient clique. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonham said it was the duty of the vestry to support Dr. Rogers, if only out of gratitude for what he had done for St. Ann's. It was a strange thing that Dr. Rogers held a testimonial presented four years ago by the very guardians who had suspended him, and in which they spoke in the highest terms of his services. The interest taken in Dr. Rogers by persons of influence outside was very remarkable, and he had in his present possession a letter from Sir John Simeon, M.P., in which the honourable baronet said he was sorry to find that Dr. Rogers' charitable and courageous efforts on behalf of the poor had led to fresh persecution. Four or five weeks had elapsed without any proofs being given to justify his suspension, and unless some step was taken a question would be put to Mr. Sclater-Booth in the House of Commons respecting the matter. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt after all, this was a case of spite, and that all the charges emanated from the clerk to the Board, they seeming to be unable to think for themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonser said the result of Dr. Rogers' efforts showed their necessity. At one time there were 700 people in the workhouse, when there should have been but 450, indicating very plainly that the doctor had not cried out without due cause. The rector had borne his testimony by stating officially that since Dr. Rogers had been at the Strand Union he had always sent sick persons to the Board, firmly convinced that their treatment would be of the best description. Although the guardians had been incensed against their medical officer all these years, they had never succeeded in bringing a *bonâ fide* charge of neglect home to him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mummery mentioned, to illustrate the animus which he attributed to the guardians, that there was one medical officer connected with their union who systematically neglected his duty, but who, notwithstanding frequent complaints, was allowed to go on uncensured, until, at length, his neglect became so great that he resigned of his own accord.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and it was further determined to forward a copy to the President of the Poor Law Board at once.

A vote of thanks to the rector closed the proceedings.

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— No. 22. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Mr. *Joseph George*, dated 23rd January 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
23 January 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with its enclosure, relative to the suspension of Dr. Rogers from the performance of the duties of medical officer of the workhouse of the Strand Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater-Booth*,
Secretary.

Mr. Joseph George,
81, Dean-street, Soho, W.

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— No. 23.

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board, dated 24th January 1868.

33, Dean-street, Soho, W.
24 January 1868.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Honou rable Board, of the 21st instant, enclosing a copy of a report adopted by the guardians of the Strand Union, in reference to their suspension of me from my duty, as medical officer of the workhouse, and to thank you for affording me the opportunity of making observations thereon.

I would observe, that the report travels over the whole period during which I have held office, and extracts from the minutes of trivial disputes between me and others are gravely put forward as proofs of my unfitness for the office I have so long held, and that, too, without a tittle of evidence to show that I have ever been guilty of any omission of duty whatever; if they prove anything it is this, that in my anxiety to perform the onerous duties of my office, I may have been over zealous in my advocacy of the claim of the sick and suffering, and so have come into collision with others.

The Board having imported into their statements the question of my salary and emoluments, I have only to observe, that the successive additions that have been made to it from time to time, and I may say without (I believe I am correct) one single personal application, must be accepted as a proof that past Boards have considered me efficient and worthy of consideration and support. This view of the case is borne out by the testimonial given to me four years ago, a copy of which I append.

As regards the dispute and odium the press has brought upon the Board, I can confidently say that, with the exception of these letters, to which my name is attached, I have in no way, either directly or indirectly, influenced the public journals upon the conclusions they have formed as to the fitness of the Board of Guardians for the important interests they are entrusted with.

In reference to the assumption that the officers of the workhouse wish for my removal, it is simply untrue, as I have evidence to prove the contrary.

In one part of the statement made by the guardians they deprecate any public inquiry, and charge me with the desire, not to elicit the truth, but only to bring further odium upon them upon this point. I may observe, that if I am guilty of the continual antagonism, discourtesy, and insubordination which they allege, one would imagine that they would at once close with the request contained in my letter to Earl Devon, and insist upon the complete publicity, so as to show that my conduct all through has been improper, and the true explanation of that odium; but, no, they refuse me a copy of their statement, which I requested, through a friendly guardian, and wish your Board to condemn me, without affording me even an opportunity for defence.

Should your Honourable Board consider that the charges are of such a nature as to justify an official inquiry, I must respectfully beg that it should be of a public character, not only for the protection of my position and reputation, but in justification of that portion of the Board which represents its most thoughtful and enlightened section, and who have always supported me in every difficulty which has arisen consequent upon my endeavours to ameliorate the condition and improve the infirmary requirements for the sick poor, and who are desirous of publicly testifying their approval of my conduct under the trying circumstances in which I have for years past been placed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Rogers.*

The Honourable
The Poor Law Board.

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Enclosure in No. 23.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, 23 December 1863.

DR. ROGERS having applied to the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union for a testimonial, I am directed to certify that Dr. Rogers was elected medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse on the 15th January 1856, and that he still retains that appointment.

I am further directed to certify that the guardians entertain a high opinion of his professional attainments, and that they believe him to be eminently qualified for any appointment where skill, sound judgment, and unremitting attention are required.

*James Kilner*, Clerk to the Guardians.

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— No. 24. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 28th January 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
28 January 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 9th instant, and to state that they have communicated to Dr. Rogers the report of the committee which has been adopted by the Guardians of the Strand Union with reference to his suspension from the discharge of his duties as medical officer, and have received his reply.

The Board observe that it is stated in the report of the committee that "the time of the Board has been occupied for hours investigating complaints originated by him (Dr. Rogers) against the medical officer of the establishment at Edmonton, the district medical officers of the union, the clerk to the Board, the relieving officers, the assistant relieving officer, and the master and matron of the establishment at Edmonton, and that there is scarcely an officer of the Board, or of other Boards, whose duties call them into connection with the guardians, but have, at one time or another, been made the subject of direct and positive complaints by Dr. Rogers."

The Board direct me to inquire whether, in the opinion of the Guardians the charges referred to, upon investigation, were or were not substantiated.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Fleming*, Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, W.C.

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— No. 25. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board, dated 29th January 1868.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street,
London, W.C.
29 January 1868.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Poor of the Strand Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, in which you inquire whether, in the opinion of the Guardians, the charges referred to in an extract from the report of the committee adopted by the Guardians with reference to the suspension of Dr. Rogers, were or were not substantiated. I am to inform you that your letter has been referred to the committee to prepare a reply, which will be forwarded to your Board in due course.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Kilner*, Clerk.

The Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.

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— No. 26. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 11th February 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
11 February 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board, with reference to your communication of the 29th ultimo, to state that, with a view to the immediate decision of the case, they are desirous of receiving, as early as possible, a reply to the letter which they addressed to the Guardians of the Strand Union on the 28th ultimo, respecting the suspension of Dr. Rogers from the discharge of his duties as medical officer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater-Booth*, Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, W.C.

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— No. 27. —

LETTER from Messrs. *George*, *Jefferys*, *Bonham*, *Winter*, and *Ruffell*, Guardians of the Strand Union, to the Poor Law Board.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE the undersigned being members of the Board of Guardians for the Strand Union respectfully, but most earnestly, desire that your Honourable Board should understand that we, whose names are appended, do not in the slightest degree sanction or countenance the course of action taken by a majority of our Board, in reference to the medical officer, Dr. Rogers, who, in our opinion, has been most improperly suspended from his duties, and charges forwarded to your Honourable Board, in order to procure your sanction to his ultimate dismissal.

We have, through the kindness of your Board, been favoured with a knowledge of the charges made against our medical officer, and we unhesitatingly declare that we are ashamed of them, and blush that some of our Board should have suffered their personal hostility to the medical officer to allow such a document to go forth, containing such foolish, vague, and unsubstantial assertions as are contained therein.

The Board of Guardians having at their last meeting received a letter from your secretary, demanding whether the committee have investigated, and can substantiate, the charge of undue interference with the officers and discourtesy to the Board on the part of Dr. Rogers, we who now address you are extremely desirous that your Honourable Board should not suppose that we endorse that charge, for we most solemnly affirm, from our own personal knowledge, that all communications between the Board, its officers, and the doctor have been carried on in a manner that not the slightest impropriety can be justly alleged against the medical officer.

We are, nevertheless, aware that Dr. Rogers must occasionally come into collision with some of the officers if he does his duty firmly and properly; for instance, if Dr. Rogers makes a complaint that children are sometimes sent from Edmonton affected with ringworm, or that a poor sick creature is sent upon a bleak day with insufficient clothing, such complaints would, on inquiry, be found to constitute the attacks upon the medical or other officers of that place. Again, if the relieving officers send a large number of persons into the workhouse, when it is already overcrowded, and the doctor complains of their doing so, this is immediately designated as an attack upon those officers; and we could multiply instances of a like nature. But it should be borne in mind that not one of these officers is personally in contact with Dr. Rogers at any time, therefore, discourtesy towards them can only be through the Board, who are alone empowered to receive and investigate complaints.

We are desirous of impressing upon your Honourable Board, that in our

opinion the medical officer is peculiarly well fitted for the trust imposed in him, if you would only exercise the nominating power entrusted to you by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, and so change the character of our Board, then we are confident that Dr. Rogers would prove to be a most valuable medical officer in carrying out those improvements in our workhouse which we feel to be alike required by your Honourable Board and the public.

We therefore most respectfully request that Dr. Rogers do resume the duties of his office as early as possible, or that an inquiry should be immediately instituted for the investigation of the charges alleged in the statement of the guardians, so that we might have the opportunity of tendering our testimony in his favour.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph George*, 81, Dean-street, Soho.
*Richard James Jefferys*, 428, Oxford-street.
*George Bonham*, 11, 12, & 13, Leicester-street.
*Charles Winter*, 24, Chancery-lane, a Guardian of 30 years' standing uninterruptedly.
*John Johnson Ruffell*, 24, Church-street, Soho.

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— No. 28. —

LETTER from the Guardians of the Strand Union to the Poor Law Board; dated 12th February 1868.

Strand Union, 6, Bow-street, London, W.C.,
12 February 1868.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the guardians of the poor of the Strand Union to refer you to my letter of the 29th ultimo, in which I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in which I informed you that the letter had been referred to the committee to prepare a reply, which would be forwarded to your Board in due course. I am now to inform you that the report of the committee was presented at the meeting held last evening, and I am directed to transmit to you a copy, signed by 20 members of the Board, in testimony of their approval; also, to enclose a copy of a newspaper report of a meeting of the vestry of St. Ann, in which the guardians are subjected to much misrepresentation; and also the Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, ordered, upon the motion of Sir John Simeon, to be printed, containing the complaint of Dr. Rogers against the report of R. B. Cane, Esq., and Mr. Cane's reply.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of the 11th instant upon this subject, and to express my regret that the committee did not find it possible to complete their task in time for the meeting of the Board on the 4th instant, which prevented the Board from making an earlier reply.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Board,
Whitehall.

(signed) *James Kilner*, Clerk.

[For Parliamentary Paper referred to, *see* Return to the House of Commons, No. 523, Sess. 1866.]

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Enclosure in No. 28.

REPORT of the committee, to whom the letter from the Poor Law Board of the 28th January 1868 was referred, to prepare a reply thereto.

Your committee report that they have carefully gone through the various complaints made by Dr. Rogers against the union officers and others recorded in the minutes, which have been made the subjects of investigation, in order to furnish a reply to the inquiry of the Poor Law Board, contained in the letter referred to, as to whether, in the opinion of the guardians, the charges were, or were not substantiated; and they now proceed to give a short statement of each charge, together with the result.

The complaint against the medical officer at Edmonton in the year 1859, arose out of a communication made by that officer, in which he informed the guardians that his attention had been called to the child named Ellen Walker, who had been sent from town the previous Thursday; that he found her suffering from renal dropsy, no doubt the result of scarlatina.

scarlatina. The Board directed a copy of this communication to be made to Dr. Rogers, who, in his reply, reflected upon the conduct of the medical officer at Edmonton in terms so offensive, that the Board directed the letter to be returned to him, accompanied by the expression of their opinion, that he had misconstrued the communication sent to him; that his remarks reflecting upon Mr. Biddle were misplaced; that they could not enter his letter, in its present form, on the minutes, and that he be requested to forward another letter, omitting the offensive suggestions. This was afterwards done.

On the 24th January 1860, the Board received a letter from Dr. Rogers, stating that a man named Joshua Wilkinson had been sent to the workhouse, supposed to be dangerously ill; that Mr. Lewington who saw him on his behalf, reported that he was in a filthy state of intoxication, and he desired to know whether the police took any trouble to ascertain this man's condition, as he thought it was desirable to put a check upon unnecessarily filling the house with drunkards, especially as there were police cells, and a divisional police surgeon.

The Board directed a letter to be addressed to the Commissioners of Police, and in due course received a reply from them, enclosing reports, from which it appeared that the man had been seen by the house surgeon of King's College Hospital; also by the relieving officer Mr. Hughes, and that neither they nor the police constable who had him in charge considered that he was intoxicated.

On the 27th March 1860 a letter was addressed by Dr. Rogers to the Board, calling attention to the large number of sick cases which had been admitted since the commencement of that month, and "with a view to show he had some ground of complaint, he might state that on the 22nd instant one of the district medical officers had sent in three cases, two of which might have been treated out of the house, had the disposition to do so existed."

The Board directed inquiries to be made, and having received the reports, directed copies to be sent to Dr. Rogers, with an intimation that the Board saw no reason to consider that any case had been admitted into the workhouse without sufficient cause.

On the 29th May 1860, Dr. Rogers, in a letter which he transmitted to the Board, through the chairman, upon an inquiry then in progress, as to his being entitled to the midwifery fees in two cases, concluded with the following paragraph:

> "I have adopted the unusual course of forwarding this through your chairman, because I know your clerk is not friendly disposed towards me, and therefore I am fearful that my character and interests may not be safe in his hands."

The Board considering this to be a serious imputation against the clerk, required Dr. Rogers to make a specific charge, or to withdraw the insinuation. After the receipt of one letter, which was not deemed satisfactory, Dr. Rogers withdrew the objectionable paragraph, and expressed his regret at having made it.

On the 7th January 1862, Dr. Rogers complained that two cases which had been admitted into the workhouse on account of sickness, of so simple a character that there would have been no difficulty in treating them out of the workhouse.

The Board ordered inquiries to be made into these two cases, and found that one had been admitted by themselves; and the other, a case of erysipelas of the head, upon the recommendation of Mr. Jones, the district medical officer, who considered it was of the greatest consequence that the patient should be removed from the crowded lodgings in which she was residing to purer air.

On the 8th July 1862, Dr. Rogers complained that a man named Thomas Clemence had been sent from 53, Dean-street to the workhouse, in a dying state, and he protested against the system of sending dying people in this way into the house. The Board received a report from Mr. Lockhart, the relieving officer, that he had given a medical order, and shortly after visited a man in Dean-street. He found him to be very dirty, and destitute of bedding, and therefore endeavoured to prevail upon him to go into the workhouse; but the man declined to do so. The relieving officer then told the person in attendance, that if he would call at the office he would give necessary relief. This person called again afterwards, and said the sick man had consented to go into the house, and Mr. Lockhart gave an order for his admission, with the caution that he must first ascertain if, in the opinion of Mr. Jones, the medical officer, he was in a fit state to be removed. Upon further inquiry, it was ascertained that the applicant had been to Mr. Jones, who was absent, and on being referred to Mr. Jones's deputy, he said he had got an order for admission to the workhouse, and he would take him there at once.

On the 19th January 1864, Dr. Rogers, on refusing to certify the cause of the death of a female named "Ward," sent into the workhouse in a dying state, wrote as follows:

> "I am of opinion that she was most improperly removed to the house whilst in such a state, and I do trust that something will be done to stop the cruel practice of sending dying persons away from their lodgings to this house."

The Board caused inquiry to be made in this case, and Mr. Wright, the assistant relieving officer, reported that on the application of the Rev. Mr. Killick, the rector of the parish of St. Clement Danes, who stated that the woman could not be allowed to remain at the Mission-house, where she then was, he gave an order for her admission to the workhouse, and she was removed thither by the nurse of that institution.

On the 24th July 1866, the Board received a letter from Dr. Rogers, of which the following is a copy:—

" Gentlemen, " 33 Dean-street, Soho, W., 23 July 1866.

" I BEG to forward to you a letter received from my substitute, Mr. Watson, in which he complains of having been sent for twice in one night, to attend drunken females at the house.

" I learn on inquiry that one of these women was brought by a policeman from the immediate neighbourhood; in doing this, he clearly did not do his duty, for the Strand Workhouse is not the police station for either St. Marylebone or St. Pancras. If he thought the woman ill, the police regulations permit, I may say require, him to call in a surgeon, who is paid from Scotland Yard for his attendance; but by quietly putting her in the house, he saves all trouble and expense, and the only people annoyed, and that unfairly, are the union officials.

" In the second case, also from the neighbourhood, she was admitted by the night watchman, who then without delay, and on his own authority, sent for my substitute. Here, I consider, some check ought to be put on this ready admission of tipsy persons from these two parishes, but I leave that to your Board.

" As I am writing to you, I would like to ask if your Board wish me to report the names of pauper nurses who have misconducted themselves to you, or to the Visiting Committee; or whether, as your Board leave the choice and dismissal of these people to the union authorities, I am to be held responsible in any way for their shortcomings.

" As the Poor Law Board have never defined in any way what is a nurse, perhaps it would be desirable to obtain their decision upon this subject.

" In the meanwhile, I have to report that one of the pauper nurses, by name Jane Russell, failed to perform her duty most scandalously last Friday, and for which I struck her off her beer.

" I am, &c.
(signed) " *Joseph Rogers.*

" The Strand Union Board of Guardians."

Whereupon it was ordered, that Mr. Thorne, the master of the workhouse, be informed of Dr. Rogers' complaint, and that it is the opinion of this Board that the workhouse should not be made a receptacle for drunken persons, and that the night watchman should not have authority to determine whether persons are ill, or drunk, nor to send for the doctor, without consulting the master, matron, or porter; that Dr. Rogers be informed of this direction; and in reply to his inquiry, whether the Board wish him to report to them the names of pauper nurses who misconduct themselves, or to the Visiting Committee, or to the master or matron, he be informed that, looking to Article 207, No. 7, of the general orders, the Board are of opinion that it is his duty to report in writing to the guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangement of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick;" and that the guardians think it unnecessary to apply to the Poor Law Board to define " what is a nurse," inasmuch as the answer is sufficiently indicated by the duties required to be performed by that officer, in Article 213 of the order referred to. On the 31st July 1866, a letter was read from Mr. Thorne, the master of the workhouse, as follows:

" Gentlemen, " Strand Union Workhouse, 30 July 1866.

" IN reference to the complaint made by Dr. Rogers, that ' his deputy was called up twice in the night, between the 17th and 18th instant, to attend upon two women, whose only malady was drunkenness,'

" I have to state that (having been personally absent for my vacation on the night in question) I find on inquiry that the statement of Dr. Rogers certainly conveys a misrepresentation. The facts were these: about 11 o'clock at night, a woman and two children presented themselves at the workhouse, attended by a crowd of some 40 or 50 persons; and some gentlemen also came to the gate, and stated that the infant child of about two months' old had dropped from its mother's arms, and was believed to have received some injury; the case was brought under the notice of the matron, who directed that the parties should be admitted, as one of emergency, and the medical officer's deputy sent for to see the child; that child is since dead, and a coroner's inquest has been held upon the body, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against the mother, for wilful neglect of duty towards it, and failing to give it proper nutriment.

" The medical officer's deputy was called to the *child*, and not to the mother; and it cannot be said that the only malady was drunkenness in this case. I submit, that if admission had been refused under such circumstances, and that the child had died in the street, much popular outcry would have ensued, and public indignation greatly excited; the responsibility falling *not* upon the medical officer or his deputy (who complains of having been called to the case, serious as it proved to be), but upon the master or other official in charge, for neglecting to exercise the discretionary power vested in them by law.

" The second case that occurred was a woman, brought by the police at about half-past three in the morning; and I have to remark, that there is a Minute of the Poor Law Board, under date 23rd December 1863, in which it is stated—

> " ' The Board have decided that the master of a workhouse within the metropolitan district may properly admit any person who may be brought there by a police constable, and described as having been found abroad in a state of destitution; the presumption being, that the applicant has been guilty of no offence that would authorise his detention in custody.'

" The

"The party so brought by the police on the night in question appeared ill, and was found wandering and destitute in the parish of St. Anne. She was taken to the Vine-street station, and the inspector on duty directed her to be taken to the workhouse, and intimated that she ought to see a doctor, as she had been discharged from King's College Hospital only the day previously. The night nurse was called; and as the woman looked very ill, Mrs. Brawn, the night nurse, having no doubt as to the necessity of her sending for the doctor, asked the night watchman to fetch Mr. Watson, who came and examined the woman, and said she was very low, though it was probable she had been drinking. He gave her an emetic, and afterwards ordered her beef tea; and the nurse distinctly understood Mr. Watson himself to say it was requisite for a medical man to see her, considering her depressed condition.

"The case was not, therefore, left to the decision of the night watchman; and though not strictly regular in the matron not having been called, surely the paid nurse—seeing that the woman looked very ill, that she had been discharged from the hospital only the day previously, and with the intimation conveyed from the police-station, that she ought immediately to see a medical man—might be deemed a competent authority to send for him under such circumstances.

"Had the matron been called, she would not have hesitated for a moment; for if the woman had died during the night without seeing a medical man, a coroner's inquest would have ensued, and serious allegations of neglect been preferred against the Board and its officers, especially in the present excited state of public feeling.

"In conclusion, I have to express my firm conviction that, in both cases referred to, the resident officers would be sustained in the exercise of their discretion by the opinion of the Poor Law Board, and that if the correspondence were submitted to them, they would regard the complaint as querulous, and calculated to bring discredit upon the administration of the Poor Laws, by the attempt to discourage a responsible officer from the discharge of his public duty.

"I have, &c.

"J. Kilner, Esq. (signed) "*Thomas Thorne.*"

It was

Ordered, That a copy of this letter be forwarded to Dr. Rogers, and that he be informed that the Board thought he would observe that the letter placed the subject in a different light.

On the 12th February 1867, a letter from Dr. Rogers was read, of which the following is a copy:—

"Gentlemen, "7th February 1867

"I beg to inform you that a child, by the name of Ellen Davis, was sent up from Edmonton with her head full of nits, or, as the wardswoman described, laced with them; as this is a very discreditable state of things, I leave you to inquire into it.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "*Joseph Rogers.*"

The clerk reported that he had forwarded to Mr. Snell a copy of the letter now read, and had requested him to furnish any explanation he might desire to make; and he now read as follows:—

"Dear Sir, "9th February 1867.

"In reply to your note, I beg to inform you that Ellen Davis was sent to this establishment with bad eyes, and passed from the receiving ward to the infirmary, where she had fever. She had been discharged from the infirmary a fortnight before sent to London; therefore the last nurse who had charge of her would be Jane Ullersperger, who has been with us nearly three years. The matron examines every girl's, and I every boy's, head before their discharge. The matron says that the child had a few nits, not many, and no vermin; and that Dr. Rogers's statement is a fearful exaggeration. I hope, in justice to us, that the Board will be pleased to order that every child sent to the workhouse dirty be shown to the Visiting Committee, or sent to the office for your inspection. We get very far worse heads sent to us every month. It takes months to get rid of nits, especially in a sick child. There is a time set apart for combing children's heads, twice a week, and each child has its head combed twice in a week; therefore they cannot get far wrong; and we do not cut the hair perfectly close on their discharge just to get rid of a nit.

"I am, &c.

"J. Kilner, Esq. (signed) "*J. B. Snell*, Master."

On the 7th May 1867, the Board received a letter from Mr. Snell, the master of the establishment at Edmonton, enclosing a letter from Dr. Markham, Poor Law Inspector, together with a copy of his reply, respecting half a dozen girls, from 11 to 14, who, it was alleged, had been enticed to run away by one who was a juvenile prostitute. Mr. Snell, in his letter to the Guardians, stated, "Dr. Rogers told me yesterday, that he was the author of the Report to the President of the Poor Law Board." A copy of this correspondence was ordered to be transmitted to the Poor Law Board, and that the clerk

express the regret of the Guardians that Dr. Rogers had not made his communication to them in the first instance; and that they were desirous, on behalf of the officers, that the President should observe the acknowledgment of Dr. Rogers's error.

The Poor Law Board subsequently expressed their satisfaction that the statement as to the circumstances under which certain girls absconded from the school at Edmonton was erroneous.

The recent case of Fanny Lorman must be so fresh in the minds of the Guardians and of the Poor Law Board, that your committee think it unnecessary to prolong their report by entering into detail, further than to say, that the charges made against the officers of the establishment by Dr. Rogers so signally failed as to call forth from the Poor Law Board themselves the expression that, in their opinion, his conduct in reference to that case was "reprehensible;" and in which case, from the circumstance of Dr. Rogers having so far forgotten the respect due from him to the Guardians, as to set them aside when in the midst of their investigation, and to appeal to the Poor Law Board, they arrived at the conclusion that, in order to protect themselves from being overridden, it became their duty to suspend him from the performance of the duties of his office in their service.

Your committee are of opinion that this statement of the several complaints will sufficiently indicate to the Poor Law Board, that in every instance they were hastily made, and without due reflection; moreover, that they were not substantiated. If Dr. Rogers had possessed a more pliant temper, and had not been more anxious to find fault than to learn the truth, he would have adopted a different course; a civil letter of inquiry, addressed to the apparently offending party, would have brought a satisfactory explanation, and the Board would not have been troubled, nor their time occupied, by unnecessary investigations of complaints that could not be substantiated.

Your committee cannot, however, close their report without calling attention to the complaint of Dr. Rogers against the report of R. B. Cane, Esq., the Poor Law Inspector, on the inquiry instituted by him concerning certain allegations made by Matilda Beeton, the nurse, in reference to the treatment of the sick in the Strand Union Workhouse, such report being, as he states, "most unfair and most unjust to him;" wherein Dr. Rogers attempted to shelter himself from the charge of neglect of duty in not making reports to the Guardians, with exclusive reference to the state of the two sick wards (although he had stated in the first instance that he entirely concurred in the remark of Matilda Beeton, "that the crowding of the two sick wards was a disgrace to the authorities of the Strand Union").

This complaint will be found in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, ordered to be printed the 10th August 1866, where also will be found Mr. Cane's able reply.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that the Board should not fail to lay stress, in their reply to the Poor Law Board, upon the state of peace and quiet which has prevailed in the affairs of the union since Dr. Rogers has been removed from all interference with its internal affairs; and which forms a striking contrast to the proceedings of the outer world, wherein the Guardians continue to be brought under public observation by Dr. Rogers and his friends, who appear to have a staff of reporters ready to misrepresent facts, and to assign motives to the Guardians and their officers, which in private intercourse their alleged authors are content to disown. (*See* Report of a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's, in "Daily News" and "Express," of 10th January 1868.)

Your committee do not concern themselves with these external doings, further than to express a hope that the Poor Law Board will, by confirming the suspension of Dr. Rogers, so far protect the Guardians in the performance of their duties from the offensive proceedings of an officer who, whilst accepting their pay, proclaimed to the world in his letter to the "Times" of the 11th June 1866, "My salary has always been a wretched pittance;" and who, well knowing the difficulties with which the Guardians had to contend, from their limited workhouse accommodation, and which he assisted to prevent them increasing; as also, well knowing the readiness with which they had complied with all his practicable demands, asserted to the President of the Poor Law Board, in his letter of the 22nd July 1866,

> "Nothing has been done by them which in any way relieved the wretched state of the house, save when, at Christmas, I succeeded in persuading them to send six persons to Guy's Hospital, and where vacant beds were filled up immediately by fresh admissions."

(signed) *G. Wilkinson*, Chairman.
*William Barringer*, Vice-Chairman.
*Thomas Parker.*
*W. J. Ennevir.*
*W. Warne.*
*F. Ch. Rein.*
*Joseph Smith.*
*Richard B. Slack.*
*W. Amer.*
*Thomas Bull.*
*Thomas Chapman.*
*Samuel King.*
*John Tyrrell.*
*T. Spiller.*
*Robert Dobree.*
*T. W. Thomas.*
*John Smith.*
*Joshua Jeffery.*
*John Childs.*
*W. Hamilton.*

EXTRACT from the "Express" Newspaper, Friday Evening, 10 January 1868, referred to in Letter from Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 12 February 1868.

THE delinquencies of the Guardians of the Strand Union were discussed last evening, at a meeting of the St. Ann's Vestry, Dean-street, Soho, over which the Rev. Mr. Wade, the rector, presided.

Mr. Churchwarden Wakeling said: Since they had last considered the doings of the Strand Board with reference to Dr. Rogers, their medical officer, the Guardians had gone a step further, rendering it the imperative duty of the Vestry to back their officer. The Guardians had been required by the Poor Law Board to substantiate their charges against Dr. Rogers, and they had gone through their books of the last 12 years with a view of raking up every petty difference of opinion that had arisen between themselves and him from the date of his appointment. The result was a long list of grievances, which took an hour to read when they were brought before the Board. One of the Guardians, who was present at the meeting when they were read, moved that a copy of them should be sent to Dr. Rogers; but that motion was actually negatived by a large majority. This was so unfair, so un-English a proceeding, that he did not consider any further preface necessary to the resolution which he intended to move. He could say from personal knowledge that, both as a churchwarden and as a medical officer, Dr. Rogers had faithfully done his duty, and the known consequence was that the poor were better attended than they used to be, and attended in a better spirit. (Hear, hear.) It was much to be feared that the doctor's activity had been the real reason why this hornets' nest had been raised about his head. The resolution for the consideration of the Vestry was: "The Strand Board of Guardians having made certain charges against their medical officer, Dr. Rogers, applied to the Poor Law Board to confirm his suspension from office; and the Poor Law Board having requested that the Guardians should state whether they were prepared to substantiate their charges, this Vestry have heard with astonishment that the Guardians have not only refused to furnish their grounds of complaint to the medical officer, but have travelled over the whole time of his holding office, a period of 12 years, in order that every petty difference between him and others in the performance of his duty, every supposed grievance, and the comments of the daily press may be taken as cumulative evidence of his unfitness for the position of medical officer. This vestry, representing the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, an important part of the Strand Union, begs to be furnished with a copy of the charges bearing so injuriously against the character and position of one who seems to them to have been most unjustly and unfairly assailed, as investigation will probably show that these charges do not emanate from evidence that Dr. Rogers has in any way neglected his duty, but mainly from the ill-will which he has excited consequent on his long and continuous exertions to ameliorate the condition and improve the general management for the benefit of the sick poor."

Mr. Bonham believed that the whole of the charges against Dr. Rogers would fall to the ground on their own merits, being nothing more than a narration of trivial circumstances that have been mentioned from time to time in the newspapers.

Mr. Mummery seconded the resolution, because, although they might not be prepared to agree with everything that Dr. Rogers had done, they ought to be ready to vindicate his public and professional character. The decision to suspend Dr. Rogers was arrived at by the Guardians without any previous notice. The resolution was passed late in the evening, and in a hurried manner. Of course it was well known the actual cause was a personal pique. The step was taken neither in the interests of the poor, nor of the ratepayers. In consequence of the way in which the suspension was agreed upon, 200 sick poor were left in the workhouse at night without a medical officer, and without the Guardians knowing whether they could find one at once. The interests of the ratepayers were not consulted, inasmuch as Dr. Rogers had to be paid during his suspension, and because, as no arrangement was made with the medical officer temporarily appointed in his stead, he might charge what he liked. The secret of the whole thing was the determined manner in which Dr. Rogers had set himself to reform the workhouse abuses and to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The medical officer who preceded him was a *bon vivant*, who invited the Guardians to dinner. Dr. Rogers had never invited them once. Had he done so once a month, he might have had all he wanted, and his salary might have been doubled. (Hear. hear.) Dr. Rogers had always had to pull against the stream. The four Guardians who opposed his suspension, and voted for the adjournment of the meeting, but without success, should be excepted from the strictures which might be brought against the Board. The body of the Guardians were extremely inefficient. He himself (Mr. Mummery) had had to charge them again and again with gross and culpable extravagance and neglect. They were unusually fond of a good dinner, and abused their office outrageously, going repeatedly to Edmonton to feast disgracefully. It was shameful that an officer should be suspended for doing his duty by such a body. It was the duty of the Vestry to stand by him, and he for one should be very glad when the Board was broken up. There was a great difficulty in getting a gentleman to become a Guardian; and even if one did undertake the duties he was so disgusted with the doings of men like those of the Strand Union that he gave up attending, and left the parochial business to be transacted by an inefficient clique. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonham said it was the duty of the vestry to support Dr. Rogers, if only out of gratitude, for what he had done for St. Ann's. It was a strange thing that Dr. Rogers held a testimonial presented four years ago by the very Guardians who had suspended

him, and in which they spoke in the highest terms of his services. The interest taken in Dr. Rogers by persons of influence outside was very remarkable, and he had in his present possession a letter from Sir John Simeon, M.P., in which the honourable baronet said he was sorry to find that Dr. Rogers' charitable and courageous efforts on behalf of the poor had led to fresh persecution. Four or five weeks had elapsed without any fresh proofs given to justify his suspension; and unless some step was taken a question would be put to Mr. Sclater-Booth in the House of Commons respecting the matter. (Hear, hear). There could be no doubt after all this was a case of spite, and that all the charges emanated from the Clerk to the Board, they seeming to be unable to think for themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bonsor said the result of Dr. Rogers' efforts showed their necessity. At one time there were 700 people in the workhouse, when there should have been but 450, indicating very plainly that the doctor had not cried out without due cause. The rector had borne his testimony by stating officially that since Dr. Rogers had been at the Strand Union he had always sent sick persons to the Board, firmly convinced that their treatment would be of the best description. Although the Guardians had been incensed against their medical officer all these years, they had never succeeded in bringing a *bonâ fide* charge of neglect home to him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mummery mentioned, to illustrate the animus which he attributed to the Guardians, that there was one medical officer connected with their Union who systematically neglected his duty, but who, notwithstanding frequent complaints, was allowed to go uncensured, until at length his neglect became so great that he resigned of his own accord.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and it was further determined to forward a copy to the President of the Poor Law Board at once.

A vote of thanks to the rector closed the proceedings.

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— No. 29. —

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board, dated 12th February 1868.

My Lord, 33, Dean-street, Soho, 12 February 1868.

HAVING been informed, by a member of the Strand Board of Guardians, that at their meeting on Tuesday, the 11th inst., they adopted a statement, to be transmitted to your honourable Board, in which they assert that the complaints made by me, in the execution of my duty as medical officer, against certain officials during the last 12 years were not substantiated, I have respectfully to request that, as I am prepared to vindicate every position I have felt it my duty to adopt, that your Lordship will be pleased to grant me a public inquiry into the truth of these allegations.

More particularly would I refer to the case of Fanny Lorman, upon which your honourable Board has, acting upon the report of Dr. Markham, expressed an opinion that my conduct was reprehensible, and which, I believe, I shall be able to reverse if I be allowed the privilege of calling witnesses as to the *bonâ fide* character of my complaints, and as to the reasons for my appeal to your Board.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable Earl Devon, (signed) *Joseph Rogers.*
President, Poor Law Board.

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— No. 30. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*, dated 17th February 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

Sir, 17 February 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, relative to your suspension from the discharge of your duties as medical officer of the workhouse of the Strand Union, and to inform you that your communication will receive the consideration of the Board.

I am, &c.

J. Rogers, Esq., M.D., (signed) *G. Sclater-Booth,* Secretary.
33, Dean-street, Soho, W.C.

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— No. 31. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*, dated 2nd March 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 2 March 1868.

THE guardians of the Strand Union, as you are aware, suspended you from the performance of your duties as medical officer of the workhouse on the 3rd of December last, and subsequently furnished the Poor Law Board, at their request, with detailed statements of the complaints and charges against you, and of the grounds upon which they rested. The Poor Law Board supplied you with a copy of those statements, and have since received your observations upon them.

Those complaints and charges may be summed up as follows, viz. :—That you have "exhibited a manifest discourtesy to the guardians, and a disposition to increase their difficulties and to bring them into disrepute," and that "there have been systematic efforts, by conversations, by letters, and by publications, on your part to bring them into public odium and contempt." The guardians further allege that "there has been a want of discretion, infirmity of temper, and an antagonism shown by you both to themselves and their officers, which convince them that it is essential to the well-being of the union and to the comfort of all concerned in it that you should not be reinstated."

The Board, after a most careful consideration of the facts before them, are unable to resist the conclusion that you have, for a long period, placed yourself in a position of antagonism to the guardians, and that you have not evinced towards them that deference and courtesy which they are entitled to expect from their officers.

The Board are informed that the report of the committee of the guardians, in which it is stated that your proceedings have so widened and deepened the breach between you and the guardians, that it is utterly impossible that you and they can ever work together again, has been signed by 20 out of the 30 members of the Board of Guardians, and that three guardians only voted against the adoption of the report.

Under these circumstances the Board feel that they cannot, consistently with the interests of the union, compel the guardians to retain in their service, and against their wishes, an officer who has manifested towards them the disposition which you have shown, and the Board must consequently request you to tender your resignation.

The Board are happy to be able to add that no complaint has been made to them in respect of the discharge of your strictly professional duties, and the Board do not doubt that you have shown both zeal and ability in their performance. This circumstance increases the regret of the Board that you should, from other causes, have rendered it absolutely necessary to require your resignation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Francis Fletcher*,
Assistant Secretary.

J. Rogers, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Officer of the Strand Union Workhouse,
33, Dean-street, Soho, W.C.

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— No. 32. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 3rd March 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, 3 March 1868.

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the information of the Guardians of the Strand Union the accompanying copy of a letter which the Board have addressed to Dr. Rogers, requiring him to resign the office of medical officer of the workhouse of that union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Francis Fletcher*,
Assistant Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, W.C.

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— No. 33. —

LETTER from Dr. *Rogers* to the Poor Law Board, dated 6th March 1868.

33, Dean-street, Soho,
6 March 1868.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Board, in which you request me to send in my resignation as medical officer of the Strand Union Workhouse.

I comply with your request, and herewith resign my appointment.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Rogers.*

The Honourable
the Poor Law Board.

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— No. 34. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to Dr. *Rogers*, dated 7th March 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
7 March 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which, in compliance with their request, you resign your appointment as medical officer of the workhouse of the Strand Union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Francis Fletcher,*
Assistant Secretary.

J. Rogers, Esq., M.D.,
33, Dean-street, Soho, W.C.

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— No. 35. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the Strand Union, dated 7th March 1868.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
7 March 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward, for the information of the guardians of the Strand Union, the enclosed copy of a letter which the Board have received from Dr. Rogers, in which he resigns his appointment as medical officer of the workhouse of that union.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Francis Fletcher,*
Assistant Secretary.

J. Kilner, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union,
6, Bow-street, W.C.

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# COPY of Correspondence between the Guardians of the Strand Union, the Poor Law Board, and Dr. *Rogers*, relating to the Resignation of Dr. *Rogers*.

(*Mr. Powell.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
15 *July* 1868.

[*Price 7 d.*]

434.

*Under* 8 *oz.*

# POOR LAW (WALSALL WORKHOUSE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 December 1867 ;—*for*,

COPY "of a REPORT, dated the 30th day of November 1867, by *Andrew Doyle*, Esquire, Poor Law Inspector; and of NOTES by Dr. *J. Burton*, the Medical Officer of the Walsall Union Workhouse, in reference to Statements respecting the State of that Workhouse, which appeared in the 'Lancet' Newspaper of the 9th day of November 1867."

Poor Law Board, 6 December 1867.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, Secretary.

REPORT by *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, dated 30th November 1867, in reference to Statements respecting the State of the Walsall Workhouse, which appeared in the "Lancet" Newspaper of 9th November 1867.

My Lord, 30 November 1867.

I HAVE the honour to return to your Lordship the copy of the "Lancet" newspaper of the 9th instant, referred to me for my observations upon a report contained in it on the state of the Walsall Workhouse. This report is written by Dr. Stallard, who visited the Walsall Workhouse on the 1st and 2nd of November. The Guardians, whose attention has been called to this report, decline to take any notice of it. They are satisfied that any of the ratepayers who may think proper should visit the workhouse, and judge for themselves how far the statements of Dr. Stallard are to be depended upon. I am bound to say, after inquiry and from my own knowledge of the facts, that the report is essentially untruthful. This I believe to be the opinion of the whole of the Guardians, as it is of the medical officer and the master of the workhouse, and of independent persons who have recently visited and inspected the house.

Before I refer in detail to the statements in Dr. Stallard's report, I wish to call your Lordship's attention to some facts connected with this union which it is material to bear in mind, with reference more especially to the statement of Dr. Stallard, that "*for twenty* years *this workhouse has been reported favourably to* "*the Poor Law Board.*"

When the workhouse of the Walsall Union was built, some 30 years ago, the population very little exceeded 20,000; at present it amounts to about 60,000. The site upon which the workhouse was built was much too small to admit of convenient extension, but for several years it was found to be adequate to the wants of the union. Taking the two classes of inmates to which Dr. Stallard's report more immediately refers—the sick and vagrants—I find that even as late as the year 1859 the weekly average number of the sick in the workhouse was only 41 ; last year it was 116 ; at present it is considerably more. In 1865 I had occasion to make inquiry into the state of vagrancy in my district, and I found that the average number relieved in the two vagrant wards of the Walsall Workhouse was five nightly. The highest number relieved upon any one night during that year was 17, viz. nine men, three women, and five children. The average number for the last quarter in the present year was eight per night. Looking, therefore, merely to the space accommodation it is clear that, down to a recent period, there was sufficient room in the workhouse for the sick and for

vagrants. It was not till about the year 1860-1 that the indoor pauperism of this union had so far increased as to call for special notice. The total numbers had risen within the three years immediately preceding from 123 to 156; the sick from 41 to 59. In March 1861 I reported to the Poor Law Board:—"During the past half-year this house has been a good deal crowded. Looking "to the increase in the population, the frequent fluctuations in the state of trade, "which tend to add to the pauperism of this union, I cannot say that I think this "house is quite adequate to the wants of the Union." And upon the 23rd day of the same month I wrote to the Guardians urging them "to reconsider the existing arrangements of the workhouse with a view to adapting them, as far as it is "possible to do so, to the increasing wants of the Union." In that letter, a copy of which was annexed to my report to the Poor Law Board, I pointed out in detail several alterations which would not only add considerably to the sleeping accommodation, but also improve the general arrangements of the house. The whole of these alterations were made, and in August 1861 the rooms were measured with a view to fix the numbers to be accommodated in the several wards. When the measurement was sent to the Poor Law Board, in August 1861, I again visited the workhouse to report upon it. On the 19th of September I wrote to the Poor Law Board:—"I visited this workhouse yesterday, and found "that, in consequence of some fever cases having been brought into the infirmary, "eight or nine children, skin disease cases, have been removed to one of the two "wards appropriated for girls. In the other room (numbered 27 in the form of "the dimensions of the wards) there are now 25 girls sleeping. That is very "greatly in excess of the number which, according to the numbers suggested by "the medical officer, this ward is capable of accommodating." I suggested to the Board to call the attention of the Guardians to this fact, and to urge them to take into consideration the question of providing additional workhouse accommodation. In reply to the representations made by the Board, and founded upon my report, the Guardians, upon the 4th of October, stated that they "had given such direc- "tions for altering the present arrangements of the workhouse as will meet the "case set forth by the Poor Law Board. When this is done there will be no "crowding in the sleeping rooms of the girls' ward, or any other ward in the "workhouse." That report having been referred to me, I visited the workhouse again upon the 23rd of October, and reported thus to the Poor Law Board:—"I "visited the workhouse this morning, and examined the temporary arrangement "now made by the Guardians. It is this—13 children suffering from skin disease "have been removed from the ward in which I found them on the 19th ultimo, "and are now in the lying-in ward. The master informs me that he is in hourly "expectation of being obliged again to remove the children from this ward, which "will be required for a lying-in case. The only rooms unoccupied on the 4th, "when the Guardians visited the house, were: 1st. The lying-in ward; 2nd. One "able-bodied women's ward; 3rd. One able-bodied men's ward. Not one of "these wards can be properly appropriated for children." Upon receiving my report the Board informed the Guardians that, for the reasons I had stated, the arrangement was not satisfactory, and urged them to take the matter into consideration again. My report was referred to the Guardians upon the following day, when a special meeting was summoned to consider it. The result of that was that certain proposals were submitted to the Board, by whom they were, in the usual course, referred to me. I again visited the workhouse, and reported to the Board: "I have carefully inspected the workhouse with reference to these "proposals. They are but a makeshift; but still an improvement." I then pointed out in detail several alterations that should be made, calling attention specially to such matters as a lavatory and waterclosets for the children; water-closets, instead of privies, in the receiving wards; and improved drainage. I added, that it "would soon be necessary to provide a much larger workhouse "for the wants of so important a union." In consequence of that report the Guardians requested me to confer with a committee, to consider the best means of increasing the workhouse accommodation. I had several interviews with the Guardians and the committee; and, although I always urged the removal of the house to another site, I concurred in recommending the Poor Law Board to assent to a very considerable extension of the building, which the Guardians proposed. Plans were prepared and submitted to the Poor Law Board, and sanctioned in April 1862; and in the course of that year the alterations were completed,

completed, at a cost of about 1,000 *l.* The alterations then made were the best that the limited space at the disposal of the Guardians allowed of; and for some time they sufficed. But during the last two years the numbers in the house have continued to increase, and the proportion of sick is nearly one-half of the whole number of inmates. I reported this to the Poor Law Board in March last, and the Board immediately called the attention of the Guardians to the necessity of "providing adequate workhouse accommodation for all classes of indoor poor." A committee was appointed to take my report into consideration, and they agreed to purchase a piece of land adjoining the workhouse premises. The purchase of this land is not yet completed; but I have no doubt when it is so, the Guardians will make such further alterations as they can be reasonably asked to make. This brief statement of what has been from time to time done to meet the deficiency, as it arose, of workhouse accommodation is, I submit, a sufficient answer to the statement published by Dr. Stallard that for 20 years this workhouse "has been favourably reported to the Poor Law Board." I may here observe that I have never failed to report to the Poor Law Board that this workhouse was without detached wards for infectious cases. I have always brought under the notice of the master and matron any defects that were obviously oversights or accidental, though I may not have considered them sufficiently important to report to the Poor Law Board more fully than by the statement, "I called the attention of the master to some slight irregularities not of sufficient importance to call for the interference of the Board," or by an entry in the visitors' book that I had "found the sick wards dirty and untidy." Although my reports in the visitors' book on this workhouse have usually been to the effect that I found the wards, yards, and offices clean and in proper order, as I almost invariably have found them, yet whenever it was necessary to make an exception to this I have done so, either in express terms or by simply recording the fact that I had inspected the house and "should report the result to the Poor Law Board." And, although I have usually been able to report that I had made inquiry in the several wards and did not hear of any cause for complaint, yet, upon more than one occasion, I have elicited complaints from inmates which I have never failed to bring under the notice either of the Guardians or of the Poor Law Board.

I shall now proceed to notice the several matters complained of by this gentleman after his visit to the Walsall Workhouse; and in doing so I cannot hesitate to say that there is hardly a paragraph in his report that does not contain some inaccuracy, exaggeration, uncandid suppression of truth, or direct mis-statement of fact. Some of these are no otherwise deserving of notice or contradiction than so far as they indicate the spirit in which this "inquiry," as it is termed, is conducted. He starts by giving an illustration of "the unwise economy which is too often the characteristic of Poor Law administration." When the Guardians, he says, built the workhouse, they might have purchased any quantity of land at 30 *l.* an acre; but, "with the consent of the Poor Law Board," they only bought sufficient for the bare erection of the building. If the fact were worth stating at all it was worth stating correctly. The purchase-money of the site was 404 *l.* 5 *s.*, or at the rate of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per yard; and neither at that time nor at any time since could the Guardians have purchased a yard of adjoining land at a less price than at the rate of 500 *l.* per acre. In 1859 the Guardians were anxious to provide "garden ground and additional recreation ground" for the use of the workhouse; they applied to Lord Bradford, the owner of all the adjoining property, from whose agent they received this reply: "His Lordship coincides with me that the establishment of such grounds in the centre of his building estate can only be prejudicial (more or less) thereto; but nevertheless, being desirous of meeting the question on public grounds, he has authorised me to offer to the Guardians any quantity not exceeding an acre (in such form as may be approved by his Lordship), at the rate of 500 *l.* per acre, which will not include tenants' compensation (if any)." As the land thus offered would be separated from the workhouse by a public street, it was useless for the Guardians to entertain the offer.

The male vagrant ward to which Dr. Stallard refers, is a building 22 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 11 feet high. In addition to "the small window for ventilation at the side," noticed by Dr. Stallard, there is also, not noticed, a circular ventilator in the roof, and an opening in the end. The vagrants sleep upon two guard-

beds, one placed above the other. It is not true that they sleep under cover of a "dirty rug." They sleep under cover of rugs, but whether "clean" or "dirty," Dr. Stallard could not know, for he did not ask to look at them. The rugs are every morning placed in a stove, and were there when Dr. Stallard visited the house, and were not seen by him. It is not true that "on several occasions," or upon any single occasion, since the workhouse was built, "27 tramps have been locked in this ward." It is true, as Dr. Stallard states, that in 1847 Mr. Graves reported that this ward was inconvenient and small. But it would have been less uncandid if Dr. Stallard had not omitted what Mr. Graves added, "but I do not see where suitable wards could be constructed within the walls "of the present building." Mr. Farnall, who succeeded Mr. Graves, and immediately preceded me in the supervision of this workhouse, invariably reported this ward as being sufficient, and the whole house as being in good order. For several years the average number of vagrants occupying this ward did not exceed three per night. Since, however, it has become the rule of Poor Law administration, that all vagrants are to be treated as "houseless poor," the number has considerably increased in this and other unions. When I found the fact to be so, I reported to the Poor Law Board, that the vagrant wards "were small, "close, and inconvenient," and still more recently, that "they were not only too "small, but most inconvenient in position and arrangement." I have never found these wards otherwise than perfectly clean, as the master and porter assure me they were when visited by Dr. Stallard. It may not be immaterial to observe that the class of people by whom this ward is occupied are described to me by the master of the workhouse, in a letter dated 18th November 1865, as "idle, roving "vagabonds, who will not work for their livelihood if they can possibly avoid it," and for that class he informed the Guardians that he considered, "as a rule, the "accommodation was quite good enough." So long as this ward was not occupied by more than four or five of that class nightly, I could not, no more than did my predecessor, recommend the Guardians to provide better accommodation. Insufficient as it now is, it is merely an abuse of language to speak of it as a sort of "hound kennel."

Although the practice in this workhouse has been for the inmates to wash in buckets, it has not been in "dirty looking wooden buckets," as Dr. Stallard states, but in clean galvanised iron buckets.

It is not true that "only two towels a week are given to a ward with 10 patients." The nurse informed Dr. Stallard that he had a supply from which he could give, and did give, any number that might be required.

It is not true that "neither combs nor brushes are given out to any throughout the house." Brushes are not given out, but combs are, and were in use in every ward in the house, as the master informs me, upon the occasion of Dr. Stallard's visit.

It is not true that "so little are the essentials of cleanliness attended to, that the male nurse has but a single iron basin, which is used to wash all wounds alike, to make poultices, and for every office for which a basin is required." The male nurse never uses the basin in question for any other purpose than washing wounds. He has two saucepans, one of which is used for making bread poultices, and another for making poultices of another description.

With reference to the alleged general overcrowding and defective ventilation, I would refer your Lordship to the annexed report from the medical officer of the workhouse.

With respect to the waterclosets, the difficulty of reconstruction is considerable, but patent night chairs are placed in the several wards. The Guardians are perfectly well aware, that so far back as 1859, I recommended that baths should be provided, and it was in the face of very considerable opposition that those now in use were put up.

Dr. Stallard states that the mode in which the imbeciles are distributed through the house "is a most improper arrangement, which cannot be too strongly condemned." Upon this point the opinion of the Commissioner in Lunacy will carry at least as much weight as that of Dr. Stallard. Dr. Nairne, Commissioner in Lunacy, reported after a visit on the 29th of June 1863:—"They are associated with the other inmates. At my visit to-day all were quiet and orderly, and several of them were occupied; they were well clad; five of them have extra diet, and all have tea and bread and butter for supper. All who are able attend

attend Divine service, and all walk out regularly twice a week beyond the premises. I inspected the bed-rooms, which were clean, well ventilated, and in good order."

Dr. Nairne visited the workhouse again in April 1865, and reported—"There are to-day 13 inmates of unsound mind in this workhouse, viz. four of the male and nine of the female sex. Of these, two of the females were in bed at the time of my visit in consequence of illness; the rest were in fair bodily health, were well dressed, and quiet and orderly. All except two have meat every day. They walk out when the weather is fine.

"I inspected the various wards which these inmates occupy, and I found them very clean and well ventilated."

On the 5th of November 1867, three days after Dr. Stallard's visit, Dr. Nairne again visited the workhouse, and reports: "These inmates are distributed amongst the other pauper inmates, most of them in the wards for the infirm or sick. Their rooms were neat and very clean. * * * The beds and bedding were clean and in good order, and great attention appears to be paid to the men who are helpless, and who soil themselves occasionally."

Dr. Stallard says, speaking of two wards which are devoted to venereal cases, "In all our experience we never saw patients in a more wretched state." With reference to this statement I beg to refer your Lordship to the report of the medical officer. I shall merely add, that I have always found these wards perfectly clean.

These appear to me to be the only matters in Dr. Stallard's report that call for special notice from me.

I annex a very full statement from the medical officer of the workhouse upon those parts of Dr. Stallard's report that refer more immediately to his department. There is not, I may be allowed to say, a union in my district in which the medical officer of the workhouse enjoys more completely the confidence of the Guardians, or is more highly esteemed, not only for skill in his profession, but for kindness and attention to the poor.

Although from this report, and from the "notes" of Dr. Burton, as well as from the exposure of Dr. Stallard's mis-statements that has been recently made by the Guardians of the Wolverhampton Union, your Lordship can fairly estimate the value of that gentleman's evidence as to the actual condition and management of provincial workhouses, yet I may take this opportunity of noticing his conduct with reference to the third workhouse in my district that he has visited.

On the 26th of October—that is several days before he visited Walsall—Dr. Stallard visited and spent some hours in the workhouse of the Wrexham Union. Every facility was afforded to him for making a thorough examination of the establishment, the only interruption he experienced being, as I am informed, that he was checked by the master in an attempt to make evidence to suit his purpose by putting words into the mouth of one of the inmates whom he was examining. When he had completed his inspection, he admitted to the master that he was "disappointed"—agreeably so, of course—at the state in which he found the house; adding, "If I had known that there had been such good order, cleanli-"ness, and general provision made for all classes of inmates, I would not have "come all the way from London to see you, for I was told there was not a union "in North Wales fit to put a person's head into." It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that no report upon the state of the Wrexham Workhouse has been published by Dr. Stallard.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

The President of the Poor Law Board.

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LETTER from Dr. *J. Burton,* Medical Officer of the Walsall Union, to *Andrew Doyle,* Esq., Poor Law Inspector.

Dear Sir, Walsall, 27 November 1867.

I HAVE the honour of laying before you, in compliance with the request contained in your favour of 25th instant, some notices of such parts of Dr. Stallard's report as seem to require the notice of the medical officer of Walsall Union Workhouse.

Workhouse. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Stallard should have been led away by such a transparent desire to produce a public sensation in criticising the important matters connected with the workhouse practice in carrying out the Poor Law. Doubtless there are some evils in that practice arising necessarily from the ever-constantly opposite difficulties of carrying out the principles of the law in the best way; of these, an extraordinary change, in pauper opinion, as regards the workhouse test, within the last few years, is to be remarked, whereby we now find a seeking of workhouse relief, instead of refusing it; consequently the buildings put up in 1837, and then more than sufficient, are now, after considerable enlargement, in many cases quite inadequate to the accommodation of their increasing number of inmates, thus producing over-crowding, sacrifice of proper classification, and, if I may use the phrase, a "hand-to-mouth" shift of expedients to meet occasional pressure. These and similar matters honestly recorded and commented on by an accomplished medical gentleman would have had a good effect, but a wholesale sweeping censure, mis-statement of facts, and so stating other facts as to give a wrong impression as to the true state of affairs, to be published in a popular periodical, however much it may startle the public mind, and redound to the pecuniary resources of the periodical, can have no good result in inducing a calm consideration of the admitted evils with a view to remedy. Walsall Workhouse suffers from insufficient space, in some measure from faults in the original structure, difficulty of obtaining a sufficiently varied scale of ordinary dietary, and its locality, in the midst of a large mining and smelting district. But, after a long experience, I may express my conviction that the substantial, and in some cases I may even say luxurious, interests of its inmates have not been, and are not, overlooked or neglected.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Burton*, M.D.

Andrew Doyle, Esq.

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NOTES by the Medical Officer of the Walsall Workhouse, *J. Burton*, M.D., on the Report of Dr. *Stallard*, the "Lancet Commissioner," regarding Walsall Workhouse.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

1. "THE workhouse has been in the meantime surrounded with streets," is Dr. Stallard's statement. The fact is, that on the north side, 42 feet distant from the nearest wall of the workhouse yard, there are six two-storey houses, with gardens and fields beyond. On the east side, a road 44 feet wide, and one residential house in a garden and field. On the west and south sides agricultural land; no streets, and the nearest house 500 or 600 yards distant.

2. "This" (tramp) "ward," in the opinion of the medical officer, "is fitted to contain seven inmates." This statement is not exactly true, because the medical officer never had, nor ever gave such an opinion. The medical officer's opinion, as formally given, is that the ward (although it would hold seven persons in its area, with a due allowance of cubic space to each) was not "fitted" for the reception of anybody.

3. "No deviation from the rules of dietary was or is willingly permitted." For 28 years that I have been the medical officer of the workhouse, I have never found any difficulty in obtaining readily any alteration in the dietary of the house in the infirmaries, and on several occasions "deviation from the rules and dietary" has been permitted (willingly, so far as I know), and carried into practice. The diet tables are those which I have recommended, and the Poor Law Board sanctioned, and the extra dietary, viz., meat, eggs, wines and spirits, &c. are always most liberally had upon the medical officer's recommendation, so that in no practical common sense view can this statement be taken as true. We had an extra full-diet table for several years, and having only one case in that time where it was applied, it was abrogated, and its absence has not been felt. The health of the inmates is well preserved, and having tested the matter by the scales, I aver that the dietary is sufficient, not only to maintain, but to gain weight for those

those who partake of it. Our real difficulty in diet is not in its quantity or wholesomeness, but in want of variety, and the peculiar circumstances of the locality render it a most serious difficulty to acquire that variety (fish and green and succulent vegetables, and abundance of pure milk, &c.) which an agricultural or sea-board Union might afford, unless at an expense which it would be practically unjust to force upon the ratepayers. Here the workhouse test has signally failed, notwithstanding "the rules and dietary" (as Dr. Stallard clearly shows), because the "poor" public know that they are so much better off in Walsall Workhouse than on any parish allowance out of it, that they accept its "rules and dietary," and will come into the house, and stay there too; much longer than is quite convenient. Hence, to some extent, the increase of sick on the doctor's books, from a weekly list of about 30 (in 1849, I think), to a weekly list of about 160 in 1867 on the average. Hence also, that overcrowding which has already caused a considerable enlargement of the premises, and now urgently demands another, and which forms "another ground of complaint" for Dr. Stallard.

4. "They" (the wards of the male infirmary) "look light and clean." They are light and clean.

5. "The ventilation throughout is defective." This seems quite incorrect in any practical sense. But Dr. Stallard may speak in reference to some standard, either of his own fancy or of some hospital establishment of modern construction, where the architects have had special instructions "regardless of expense." If the doctor means ingress and egress of air is deficient in the infirmary wards, I would have him stay in one for a day and night. The inmates do not vote with the doctor on this question, and so far as I am concerned, I believe the ventilation of the sick wards (with one or two exceptions, where the structure of the building prevents it being easily carried out), to be ample for all practical purposes. The best test of this question, is the absence of everything like the spreading of contagious disorders imported into the house, *e.g.*, fevers, small-pox, &c. "In the five quarters including the Lady Day quarter 1847 and the "Midsummer quarter 1848, 506 *cases of fever were admitted* into Walsall "Workhouse, of which 479 were Irish cases fleeing from the effects of the potato "famine in Ireland—of which 506 cases only 5½ per cent. died; and in 1849-50, "during and after the Asiatic cholera epidemic—a further number of 60 cases "of fever, also mostly Irish, of which only four died—and *we had not one inmate "of the workhouse infected.* The male nurse was attacked with fever on 5th "November 1853, and died on 3rd December, without communicating the "disease to any inmate, but *he had no cases of fever under his care.* The female "nurse, who had five or six fever cases to attend to, took fever in November "1854, and recovered; but both of these nurses were frequently in the town, "and, on that account, it may fairly be doubted if they were infected in the "workhouse—certainly not the male nurse." These facts ought to dispose of the theory of deficient ventilation. The crowding (although not so bad at present as Dr. Stallard's report would lead us to believe) is an unfortunate necessity, and so is the infraction of the rules of classification. We have not had a case of fever in the male infirmary for a long time, and the "fever ward" therefore, was used for exceptional cases at the time of Dr. Stallard's visit, and is so still, which Dr. Stallard in some degree properly attributes to the inadequacy of the present building to meet all the demands upon its space. But when he states that there were several patients with venereal disease, he goes beyond the facts. There was one man with chronic orchitis from a blow, and another with cutaneous affection, which I suspected to be of venereal origin, but which he firmly and constantly denied. Dr. Stallard's statement in his report, would lead to the conclusion that fever, itch, and venereal patients were all huddled together in one ward, which was not so. There were not any cases of fever, and if one had come in, this ward, *coute qui coute*, in the way of classification, would have been emptied, as has happened on former occasions. The accession of inmates to the workhouse has been for some time steadily on the increase, and the arrangements of the internal accommodation has been again and again altered to meet the pressure, and the house has been lately much enlarged by adding two storeys to two wings, and nevertheless it is still insufficient, so the evils of want of space are likely to continue for some longer time, I fear. (A man with fever came in the day before yesterday, and the other inmates were ordered to be shifted.)

6. "No. 2, male ward, is dark and ill-ventilated." This is a semi-octagon, with two windows, five feet by three feet, three doors, a fireplace, and a large ventilator over one door into a lobby communicating with the outer air, besides two 20 inches by 15 casements opening at top of the windows. The ward is 27 feet by 17—cubic contents 3,835, with seven beds; thus giving 547 cubic feet to each person. There is also a large fireplace, with constant fire in cold weather (that is, eight months in the year, I should say). Now how can a reasonable man state that this apartment is "dark and ill-ventilated?" A watercloset could not be constructed; but other fitting means are provided, as noticed by Dr. Stallard. Elsewhere, I think, Dr. Stallard has made it a subject of complaint that the patients had to go down stairs to the watercloset. Here he complains that the waterclosets open from the wards. What is the model distance that Dr. Stallard would recommend? The whole thing is absurd. Waterclosets of sick rooms must either open from the wards, or be within corridors. In many of the first mansions in the land they are in bedrooms and dressing-rooms; and in the sick rooms of all others (even including Dr. Stallard's), where such luxuries cannot be had, substitutes are used, and the ordinary necessary defecations of the sick are offensively odorous. What wonder then if, with every care to avoid it, that in the waterclosets of an infirmary, inhabited by a class never celebrated for cleanly habits, and now infirm, paralytic, and debilitated by age and disease, if these closets must, in their constant use in the day and night, be subject to frequent defilements. I contend that it is unavoidable, and that these closets are rightly placed where they are. Moreover, except in one or two instances, they do not "open immediately from the wards," but have more or less of vestibule, and have all doors hinged and fitting, and ventilation more or less.

7. "An acute case had just been admitted from the school." This girl spoke to me in the ward a short time before Dr. Stallard's visit (on the same day). She had a slight sore throat. By my orders she was sent to bed, and in two days had returned to her work in the kitchen; still she was long enough in the ward to afford the doctor room for a sensation squib, of which he has availed himself.

8. "In all our experience we never saw patients in a more wretched state;" [venereal wards] "there is neither fireplace nor ventilation." Each of these wards have two beds, and one inmate in each, and contains a cubic space of 1,134 feet, allowing 567 cubic feet to each person. Each ward has a window, five feet by three, opens by a casement, 20 inches by 15, at the top, and a ventilator 10 inches square over the door. There is no fireplace in either ward. A commode in the ward had been used a few minutes only before Dr. Stallard's entrance. In cold weather these patients are removed into a ward where there is a fire; but in ordinary these wards are fitted for the purpose of privacy; that privacy which I am in the habit of commending in females, the subjects of these diseases. What are we to say to Dr. Stallard's statement of *facts?* But the "*facts,*" staring him in the face, of an open casement and a ventilator 10 inches square over the door give to the doctor's statement a complexion that is not at all creditable to his testimony.

9. The doctor says, "the chamber utensils contained the lotion they were using." Had he said a vessel of that class contained the lotion, it would have been true; but, by using the definite article and the plural number, he leaves it to be necessarily inferred by his readers that the vessels used for lotions were also used for chamber utensils, which is not true. Similarly, too, in saying "that two beds were *all* occupied;" not *surely* giving the idea of each bed having but one inmate. But what would Dr. Stallard have to be done with the filthy and miserable dregs of habitual vice that again and again resort to the workhouse (not to be cured, for they will not stay to be cured), but to be rid of the filth and vermin, and loathsome and offensive odours of their habits and diseases, which they import at each return? Does he advocate any more for them than necessary food, shelter, and medicine? Would he put them on a par with the respectably destitute and invalid inmates of the workhouse? One would think so; and yet, if that is his idea, although he may figure with advantage in a sensation article, I sadly fear he will obtain little credit for practical sense in the eyes of thoughtful persons.

10. "Nor

10. "Nor were two fever patients in a much better state." This case was simply the female fever ward, with a window five feet by three on each side. Open casement at top 20 inches by 15. Ventilators in the ceiling, and commodious fireplace. Convalescent room opening from it, with same lights, ventilators and a fireplace. The attendant was an inmate of steady habits. The female nurse was ill; but Dr. Stallard forgets to state that so soon as she was unable to attend to her duties, and before the admission of the fever patients, an express had been sent to Birmingham, and another nurse procured. One of the "fever patients" came in with the symptoms of fever, and admitted having come from a locality where fever prevailed. She was put for safety into the fever ward, but in two days left the ward sufficiently well to go home, at her own request. The watercloset, it is true, was out of repair and use, but a commode was provided. Now as to furniture in a fever ward, what could be done with it; what use could a fever patient in bed make of it? Unless to occupy space and gather dust, it is better away. It is true that the matron, in compliance with the patient's statement, "that if she would bring her tea, she would take it," brought her tea, of which she took some, and the can, with the remainder, was placed on the floor. Well, what conclusion does Dr. Stallard desire to have drawn from these facts? Does he wish it to be believed by his readers, that these facts are so stated to prove that an entire disregard for the welfare of the fever cases pervades the Walsall Workhouse. If so, he conveys (as in other instances) a false impression by his mode of stating facts and not-facts mixed up together. "The venereal wards, the most wretched," and "the fever patients not in a much better case!" Truly the doctor has a lively imagination.

11. "But the most objectionable feature of the female side is the conversion of the sleeping rooms of the able-bodied into wards for the sick." Now, even the most lively imagination, with a heroic disregard of veracity, cannot torture this statement into being a truth. It is utterly devoid of truth, a positive absurdity, and I must leave it to Dr. Stallard to explain what he means. Possibly enough he may have been misled, by finding the words "able-bodied females" painted on the door of rooms intended for their use some time ago, when built, but which were never used for that purpose. Surely before admitting into his belief such an outrage upon common sense, he ought to have inquired if it could be true. Had he done so, I think he would have been informed correctly, but he did not do so.

12. "There are no written prescriptions. A series of mixtures and pills appear to be kept in store, &c. &c." This sounds all very well as Dr. Stallard puts it. But the series of mixtures not only "appeared" to be kept in store, but were in store in bottles duly labelled, made up from formula duly written out and registered, and the pills in brown japanned boxes, with white painted labels, likewise prepared from registered formula, by a regularly bred dispenser, and for which a person makes a regular daily journey (except on Sundays and holidays) to my house. Of which, with other drugs, actually, "not apparently," in store, I append a list; and I venture to say that Dr. Stallard, when he was himself assisting a Poor Law medical officer, had not access to a more complete one:

Mixtures in the Male Infirmary:

Sulphuret of lime solution.
Lime water.
Black wash.
Ammoniated oil.
Camphorated oil.
Cod-liver oil.
Balsam of Peru.
Spirit of chloroform.
Laudanum.
Nightshade embrocation.
Tincture of perchloride of iron.
Croton oil liniment.
Glycerrhol of starch.
Lohoc of squills, &c.
Squill and ipecachuan mixture.
Febrifuge mixture.
Iodide of potass mixture.
Effervescent citrate of potash mixture.
Actea racemosa, &c. mixture.
Quinine and iron solution.
Opium and nitric acid mixture.
Comp. tincture of gentian mixture.
Laxative mixture.
Red lotion.
Sulphate of zinc lotion.
Acetate of lead lotion.
Phenic acid lotion.

Mixtures in the Male Infirmary—*continued.*

Pills of—

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| Aloes and iron. | Compound rhubarb pills. |
| Confection of opium. | Compound aloes pills. |
| Mercury pills. | Acetic ext. colchicum pills. |
| Compound calomel pills. | Sugar of lead and opium pills. |
| Calomel 2½ grain pills. | Calomel and opium pills. |
| Squill and hyosciamus pills. | Opium 1 gr. each pills. |
| Ext. of colocynth comp. pills. | Opium 2 gr. each pills. |

Sundries:

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|---|---|
| Compound nitrate of bismuth powder. | White precipitate of mercury. |
| Compound jalap powder. | Sublimed sulphur. |
| Bicarbonate of potash. | Blister plaster. |
| Bicarbonate of soda. | Citrine ointment. |
| Camphor and chalk. | Benzoinated oxide of zinc and glycerine ointment. |
| Sulphate of zinc. | |
| Acetate of lead. | Pitch ointment. |
| Sulphate of copper. | Compound gall ointment. |
| Oxide of zinc. | Creosote ointment. |

Now these were actually in the male nurse's room, when Dr. Stallard visited it, in labelled bottles, boxes and other appointed receptacles, and to my thinking formed a respectable laboratory for ordinary practical purposes. I may add, that all my medicines are furnished by Messrs. Herrings and Company, of Aldersgate-street, London, and I never ask for their prices, and have never had to take exception to the quality of drugs they supply me with. It would be very agreeable to me for the Guardians to supply medicines and a dispenser, but the sick inmates would not be so well off. Purchased by being put up to quarterly competition by sample, tender, or open offer, the sick would certainly not be supplied with drugs of the best description, and a dispenser, I think, could not find work for two hours a day, even if every patient in Walsall Workhouse had his drugs in "special bottles" as advocated by Dr. Stallard. The system adopted by me for some years past, and which Dr. Stallard so unreasonably condemns, has been arrived at after many changes, and is attended by fewer mistakes and irregularities than separate dispensing, which I have tried well and given up. In special cases I have often given written directions, and more often the several male nurses have noted down to my dictation on a slate the orders I had to give, and I have habitually had special compounds dispensed to patients, each prescription being registered in my dispensary book and dispensed in separate bottles, &c.; although, at the time of Dr. Stallard's visit, there was not one patient receiving medicine in his own separate labelled bottle, or whose case required this specialty.

But there are fewer mistakes made now than by any plan I have tried. I tell the nurse at the bedside of the patient, what the patient is to take, by its respective name of "fever mixture," "cough mixture," "rheumatic mixture," "cough pills," "binding pills," &c., as the case may be, "every three or four hours," as may be. The nurse hears and the patient learns how often and what he is taking, and thus in the ordinary routine of cases, I think there is no fear of mistake. At all events ("notwithstanding the impossibility of the nurse remembering," as stated by Dr. Stallard), they have not happened, and do not happen, whereas when dispensed in separate bottles, they were often happening. It is difficult to understand why written directions should be necessary to the workhouse paid nurses, more than in the whole circle of general and family practice, where, except in some special cases, such a thing is seldom thought of. Doubtless for science, it would be of advantage if regular written records of cases in workhouse infirmaries were kept. But is that, or any similar plan practicable? Only at a very great addition to the present salaries of medical officers; and even suppose Dr. Stallard is right, and that it is thought desirable practically

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to carry out his views and give written directions to the paid nurses; as a matter of course, if in one case, it will be necessary in every case, or where are you to draw the line? And also the varieties of these directions must equal the varieties of symptoms and their treatment. Just fancy how it would be practicable to carry out the system in Walsall Union Workhouse, at a sacrifice of time which would almost render a resident medical officer necessary, and if so, where could anything qualified better than a merely new fledged tyro be had for service, except at a very great additional expenditure to the ratepayers, whilst it may be most seriously doubted if the sick inmates would derive one single advantage more than they enjoy at present.

It should be mentioned that, in addition to the workhouse accommodation for sick, the Guardians subscribe liberally to several hospitals, as the Birmingham, the South Staffordshire at Wolverhampton, the Walsall Cottage Hospital; and they supply trusses, crutches, &c.

13. "In conclusion, the Walsall Workhouse, &c." If Dr. Stallard's premises were true or his opinion infallible, his conclusion would be apt enough, and Walsall Workhouse in its practice as well as in its "structure" would be only just "not so bad as Farnham." But as neither Dr. Stallard's premises are true, nor his opinion infallible, it may be safely alleged that his "conclusion" is not justifiable.

# POOR LAW (WALSALL WORKHOUSE).

COPY of a REPORT, dated 30 November 1867, by *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector; and of Notes by Dr. *J. Burton*, the Medical Officer of the Walsall Union Workhouse, in reference to Statements respecting the State of that Workhouse, which appeared in the "Lancet" Newspaper of 9 November 1867.

(*Mr. Charles Forster.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *December* 1867.



*Under* 2 *oz.*

# POOR LAW (WALSALL WORKHOUSE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 March 1868;—*for*,

COPIES "of a SPECIAL REPORT on the Cubic Space, Number of Beds, Ventilation, &c. of the WALSALL WORKHOUSE, presented to the Poor Law Board by Dr. *Burton*, Medical Officer, in the course of the Year 1867:"

"And, of further CORRESPONDENCE concerning the 'LANCET' REPORT on the Condition of the WALSALL WORKHOUSE."

Poor Law Board, 3 April 1868.

M. E. HICKS BEACH, Secretary.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Editor of the "Lancet" to the Poor Law Board.

The Lancet Office, Strand, 22 January 1868.

THE Editor of "The Lancet" presents his compliments to the President of the Poor Law Board, and begs to forward him a copy of "The Lancet" report on the state of the Walsall Workhouse, and also the observations of the Lancet Commission on the papers relating thereto recently presented in compliance with the motion of C. Forster, Esq., M.P. The Editor hopes that the President will not object to lay the whole of the documents before Parliament at the same time. He also requests that the report of Dr. J. Burton, alluded to in the "Observations," be printed for information of the House.

To the President of the Poor Law Board.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from Dr. *J. H. Stallard* to the Editor of the "Lancet."

Sir,

IN obedience to your instructions, I beg leave to forward my observations on the papers which have been recently laid before Parliament on the motion of C. Forster, Esq., M.P. for Walsall, in reference to the Report on the condition of the Walsall Workhouse contained in the "Lancet" of the 9th of November 1867.

Those papers consist of a Report by Mr. A. Doyle, Poor Law Inspector, and of a letter and notes by Dr. J. Burton, the medical officer of the workhouse.

Before proceeding with my task, I desire to record my protest against the course which has been adopted by the Poor Law Board; a course similar to that which, but for the irresistible remonstrances of the public press, would in all probability have been pursued with respect to Farnham. Instead of sending down a competent and thoroughly independent Commissioner to investigate the facts upon the spot, the Board appears to have sent a copy of the "Lancet" to Mr. A. Doyle, and to have requested an explanation of its contents. This gentleman, whose conduct is probably more seriously impugned by the Report than that of any other individual, was thus called upon to sit in judgment on himself. He proceeded at once to Walsall, attended a meeting of the Guardians, one of whom twitted him with his speedy advent after the publication of the Report, and he told them that "he had thought it his duty to institute numerous inquiries as to the statements made, and that he was enabled to affirm, from his own knowledge of the facts, and from inquiries made of the

master and the medical officer, that the 'Lancet' report was essentially untrue." Thereupon the Guardians cried, "Hear, hear," and resolved that such "wilful and corrupt lies" should be treated with silent contempt. But this result was not arrived at without serious protest. Mr. Holden had the courage to state "that it was useless for them to endeavour to palm over the matter in the way they were doing, and to pretend that there was no cause whatever of complaint. It was well known by the Guardians there was need of improvement, and therefore they ought not to be giving the 'Lancet' Report an unqualified denial." That the Guardians declined to take notice of the "Lancet" Report is not by any means conclusive as to its essential untruth. I regret that this course has been taken, as it places me, as your Commissioner, in a position of peculiar difficulty. I am thereby precluded from the possibility of proving the good faith of my report with respect to the information I obtained from the Guardians, their clerk, or the master of the workhouse, whether that information was in itself correct or not. I am deprived of bringing those gentlemen forward as witnesses to the truth of the statements made, and I am therefore driven, in some few instances, to offer my personal testimony in direct opposition to that of Mr. A. Doyle without the opportunity of an immediate reference to facts.

But, sir, I chiefly deplore the course taken by the Poor Law Board as one altogether unworthy of an important department of the State. Three successive presidents have been compelled to acknowledge the general accuracy of the "Lancet" Reports as to the condition of workhouse infirmaries, and to confess the services you have rendered in exposing abuses which the poor-law inspectors could not or would not see. I hope, therefore, that the public and Parliament will hesitate to accept implicitly the Report of Mr. Andrew Doyle upon his own performances, and that the House of Commons will institute a full and independent inquiry into the general administration of the poor-law, and of workhouses, in particular, as the only guarantee that the exposure of the system will be complete.

With these preliminary remarks, I propose to examine *seriatim* the statements made in the "Lancet" Report, and to notice the manner in which they are met in the papers in question.

1. In the first paragraph it is stated that whilst the Walsall Workhouse was certified to contain 450 inmates, it was found to be inconveniently overcrowded by 297, or 153 less than it was certified to hold. It appears from Mr. Doyle's Report, that the wards were measured in 1861 with a view to fix the number of inmates, and that he was called upon to report thereon; the process was, no doubt, repeated after subsequent extensions of the building.

The statement, therefore, is neither denied nor explained, and in no other way alluded to in Mr. Doyle's Report.

2. In the same paragraph is an illustration of the "unwise economy which is too often characteristic of poor-law administration." If the figures are not correctly stated, it is the fault of the official who communicated the information, and who, I had every reason to believe was competent to do so. I had no desire to alter them, nor did I do so. The main facts, however, are admitted. In 1835 the Guardians bought the land on which the workhouse stands, at the rate of 360 *l.* an acre, and they have just completed the purchase of less than half-an-acre at the rate of 1,000 *l.* per acre. Meantime the site is surrounded by streets laid out for building, and further extension is impossible.

Considering that workhouses are regarded as an essential part of the poor-law system; that the population of Walsall has been rapidly increasing since the very commencement of the amended poor-law. Considering that extensive additions have been already more than once required, and that it has been seriously proposed to abandon the present building, which has cost many thousands, on account of want of space, and to rebuild it elsewhere on a more extended site, it does seem that there is an obvious want of foresight somewhere, and that such an illustration of "unwise economy" is "worth stating" for the public benefit.

3. The report states that with this exception, viz., the necessity for extension, the Walsall Workhouse has been favourably reported to the Poor Law Board for more than 20 years.

If

If I have failed in any way to do justice to Mr. Doyle, I am most anxious to apologise and repair the error. Mr. Doyle states that in 1861 he reported, "I cannot think this house is quite adequate for the wants of the union." In October of the same year he urged the Guardians "to provide additional workhouse accommodation," and told them that it would soon be necessary "to provide a much larger workhouse:" and in March last he again drew the attention of the Guardians to the necessity of providing "adequate accommodation for all classes of indoor poor." But this is not the gravamen of the statements made in the second and third paragraphs of the "Lancet" report, the whole of which refer to the "favourable reports" of the inspector, Mr. A. Doyle.

Through the courtesy of the Clerk of the Guardians, I was enabled to examine most carefully the "Visitor's Books," in which Mr. Doyle is accustomed, according to his instructions, to enter the result of his inspections for the information of the Guardians. I searched back for 20 years before I found an entry of one complaint, and during that time I failed to find any notice whatever of those abuses and defects, most of which are unconnected with the question of extension, but which form the subject and body of the "Lancet" report. I discovered no single suggestion for improving the condition of the sick wards, or for the benefit of the sick; and it is clearly to this generally "favourable method of reporting" that attention is intended to be drawn.

So far from advocating "extension," I regard it as an unmitigated evil, and I have since made a recommendation to the Guardians with the view of obviating the necessity. I have, therefore, no desire to deprive Mr. Doyle of any credit to which he may think himself entitled on this score. In going round the workhouse, which I did, in company with the master, who afforded me every information in his power, it was most obvious that numerous improvements had been effected within the last few years. I was informed by my conductor that time was when there were no baths whatever, except in the receiving wards, and that the sick had to go out of doors to use them; that he had himself recommended the Guardians to drain and pave the yards: that at one time all the closets were stinking cesspits; that the supply of linen was formerly so scanty that a pair of sheets could scarcely be found for every bed, or a change of linen for every inmate; that there was not a cupboard or shelf of any kind throughout the wards; that the chapel was used as a common thoroughfare, and the sick scattered all over the house. So anxious was I to give the right persons the credit for these and many other improvements mentioned in the "Lancet" report, that I attended at the workhouse when the Guardians were assembled in Committee in the master's office, and saw them with their clerk. I asked specially to whose suggestions these improvements were due, and the answer was: to the master chiefly, and to the medical officer next. No matter what the real condition of the patients and wards has been, the model entries of Mr. A. Doyle, are: "Visited the workhouse this day, and find it satisfactory, inquiries made in the several wards elicited no complaints, and the wards, offices, and yards are in proper order;" or, "Visited the workhouse, and shall report satisfactorily to the Poor Law Board." Nor does Mr. Doyle deny the facts. He states that he has almost invariably reported favourably. He fails to give a specific instance to the contrary beyond some slight irregularities of the master, not of sufficient importance to call for the interference of the Board; and it is perfectly clear that he must have passed by water-closets, which, according to Dr. Burton, "are not free from smell," that his inquiries failed to elicit the admitted fact that the patients washed themselves in buckets, or that "there never has been a bath of any kind, portable or otherwise, connected with the sick wards." If it be not the duty of an inspector to report such matters, I am utterly at a loss to know what his duties are.

4. But to proceed to details; and, first as regards the tramp wards. It is admitted that they were reported "bad and insufficient for so populous a district" 20 years ago. Mr. A. Doyle complains that I omitted the observation of Mr. Graves, that "he did not see where suitable wards could be constructed within the walls of the present building. It seemed to me to be no part of my duty to quote this remark. Mr. Graves was not the architect of the Board, his

his duty was done when he denounced the insufficiency of the wards, and the question before me was, whether they were still in the same state. Mr. Doyle does not deny it. He says that he has lately (since my visit?), reported that they are close (that is, badly ventilated), too small, and most inconvenient in position and arrangement. And Dr. Burton condemns them in language quite as strong as that I have made use of. In his report on cubic space made last year to the Poor Law Board, and which is not produced with the present papers, he says: "they are so objectionable as to be condemned," and in his second note now published, he objects to my statement that they were "fitted" for seven inmates, for which misapprehension I sincerely beg his pardon, and now says, that they are not "fitted" for the reception of anybody. It is not an abuse of language to compare them to a "hound kennel," which is generally as clean and comfortable, and always better ventilated than the ward in question. Mr. Doyle states that the vagrants do not sleep under dirty rugs, and that I did not ask to look at them. I beg his pardon. I saw the rugs in question in the stove of the receiving ward. They consist, as usual, of the worn-out rugs of the establishment. They are "stoved" occasionally to destroy the vermin, but never washed, and they are used as long as they will hold together. Mr. Doyle must have a lively imagination to call them "clean." Mr. Doyle denies that 27 tramps have ever been locked in without food or light. My information was derived from the porter, and the statement was entered in my note-book from his lips. Mr. Doyle does not give the highest number, which I presume he might, had he chosen to have done so. The exact number, is however, of less consequence, as the fact of insufficient accommodation is fully admitted.

Mr. Doyle states, that it may not be immaterial to observe, that the class of people by whom this ward is occupied are described by the master of the workhouse as "idle, roving, vagabonds," who will not work for their livelihood if they can possibly avoid it, and that in his (the masters') opinion, "as a rule, the accommodation was quite good enough." This opinion of the master is not endorsed by Mr. Doyle, who might have added that the master is in the habit of admitting tramps of a better sort to sleep in the workhouse receiving ward, in order to save them from the contamination of tramp association. But for myself at the risk of appearing paradoxical, I should say that, bad as is the accommodation for the class described, it is still too good for them. The rate-payers can scarcely afford to encourage the class of "idle, roving, able-bodied vagabonds," even to the extent of giving them supperless shelter in a "hound kennel". Their fitting and legal treatment is, loss of liberty and hard labour, and when they get their deserts, there will be a hope that tramp wards will be so constructed, as to give a decent night's lodging to the destitute wayfarer honestly in search of work, without the degrading associations and physical discomfort of the wretched accommodation so generally in vogue.

5. Mr. Doyle admits that it is the practice of all the inmates to wash in buckets. It is not denied that there was but one wash basin in the entire establishment. If the buckets were not dirty, the practice is so. Fancy a bed-ridden old woman trying to wash herself in a bucket. Fancy using it after a syphilitic patient, or one with some contagious skin disease. Whether the buckets are of wood or iron is a matter of no moment, it is all but impossible that they remain clean under such adverse circumstances, and, as a matter either of decency or economy, the practice must be emphatically condemned, especially for sick wards, lying-in-wards, and young children.

6. Mr. Doyle states, "that it is not true that only two towels a week are given out to a ward of 10 patients," and that I was told that "the nurse had a supply from which she could give, and did give any number that might be required." I regret that I omitted to mention that the nurse had a supply in his possession to be given out at his discretion, but this statement does not alter the facts, nor remove my objections to the arrangement. The wardsman informed me, in the presence of the master, and the statement was entered in my note book at the time, that "ordinarily two towels are given out weekly to his ward containing 10 patients." This is the habitual practice, and I ascertained that the supply in the nurses possession to be used at his discretion, was intended for emergencies and not for regular use. I have visited no workhouses

which

which had not an ample store of towels, but that store is of little value if they are not regularly and abundantly given out. Two towels amongst 10 patients is obviously insufficient, especially in workhouses, where the patients so often labour under contagious diseases of the most loathsome character. It would seem that a bucket of water and a towel are handed round the sick ward, as they would be round a horses legs. If contagion is to be prevented, and real cleanliness enforced, a proper number of wash basins is absolutely required, and each patient should be supplied weekly with a separate towel, for the proper care and use of which, he should be made responsible.

7. As to the use of combs and brushes, I am sorry that I was mislead by an observation of the master, in supposing that combs were not supplied, because brushes were not.

8. I am glad to hear also that the nurse's basin for washing wounds is not used for making poultices; but I saw no other, and could scarcely be supposed to know that saucepans were used for such a purpose.

I desire that these, the only substantial errors in my report, shall be most fully acknowledged.

9. With reference to general overcrowding and defective ventilation, it is stated in the "Lancet" report that in some wards the beds are so close together that another could not anywhere be placed, and there is scarcely space to walk between them, and that "the ventilation is throughout defective." For an answer on these important points Lord Devon is referred to Dr. Burton's notes; but it is somewhat extraordinary that a report made by Dr. Burton for the express purpose of showing the cubic space, number of beds, and ventilation of every ward was not printed as the legitimate answer to my statements, the more so as I had the advantage of seeing that report before visiting the wards, and adopted it as the basis of my repopt. With respect to overcrowding, it is stated by Dr. Burton that there are at least five sick wards, viz.: Wards 67, 68, 72 74, and 75; in which the floor space admits of no more beds, and the same remark is equally applicable to Wards 55, 58, and 63, which are of the same size and contain the same number of beds. In his letter, Dr. Burton also admits most fully the present existence of "overcrowding, want of proper classification, and 'hand to mouth' shifts to meet occasional pressure." In note five also, that "the evils of want of space are likely to continue for some time longer." In this point my report is founded on his own and is substantially correct.

As regards the statement that there is defective ventilation, Dr. Burton states, in his notes "that it seems quite incorrect in any practical sense"; but this point is also thoroughly answered by the unpublished report to which allusion has just been made. In this, Dr. Burton makes a species of apology for his low standard of cubic space, &c., as compared with that which is advocated by the cubic space commissioners, and yet says that the ventilation is either defective or susceptible of improvement in male infirmary wards, No. 55, 58, end 63, in female nfirmary 68, and in Wards 76, 79, 80, 82, and 85. There are, therefore, no less than 17 wards in which there is either deficient floor space or defective ventilation, or both combined, and this in the most important portion of the building. I submit, therefore, that in this point my report is in fact correct.

10. As to the water-closets, which are described as small, stinking, opening upon the wards, and in several instances common to patients labouring under various diseases, some of which are of a contagious character, Mr. Andrew Doyle does not venture to deny the accuracy of this description, but says, "the difficulty of reconstruction is considerable." But whose fanlt is it, that reconstruction is found necessary. The plans of these sick wards must have been forwarded to the Poor Law Board for approval, and even reported on by Mr. A. Doyle himself, before a brick was laid. Of what use is supervision, if it fail to prevent the Guardians from building ill-arranged sick wards and badly constructed closets incapable of remedy. It is too bad to have a simple description of the facts characterized as 'essentially untrue." Dr. Burton himself, reports the water closet to male fever ward, as "not free from smell" and states in his sixth note, that my objection to the water-closets is "Absurd."

I must, however, maintain that nothing can be more objectionable than a water-closet some four feet square, opening directly upon a fever or lying in ward, the air of which must be contaminated thereby, especially in a workhouse where it is admitted by Dr. Burton, that the habits of the inmates are by no means cleanly. Nor on the other hand is it right to provide the infirm and bedridden with outside closets. Commodes can never be allowed to supersede the necessity of properly constructed closets separated from the wards by a well ventilated lobby. No notice is taken of the fact, that one closet in each wing is common to what is called the "Fever Ward" in which Venereal and Itch cases are treated, and a ward in which are ordinary patients. Before concluding on this subject, it is necessary to notice the opinion of Dr. Burton, that frequent defilements are unavoidable. This clearly is a question of management only, as may be seen in well regulated gaols where the ordinary habits of the inmates are even worse. If the superintending nurses are sufficient in number and do their duty, the closets will be kept in proper order.

11. The distribution of the "imbeciles and epileptics" is a most improper arrangement, and cannot be too strongly condemned. The Commissioner of Lunacy abundantly endorses the facts of which complaint is made, but says nothing by way of commendation. At my visit they were equally quiet, orderly, more or less employed, well clad, and apparently well fed, and there is not a word to the contrary in my report.

It is in the interests of the sick that these classes should not be associated in order that the patients should not be shocked by epileptics in fits, or annoyed by the restlessness to which most imbeciles are subject. But upon this point the opinion of Parliament itself has been expressed, and even the Poor Law Board has for years past urged the detention of imbeciles and epileptics in separate wards.

12. With respect to the female venereal wards, it is stated in my report, that "I never saw patients in a more wretched state." The answer to this is left to Dr. Burton, who admits there is no fire-place or furniture, and describes a ventilator 10 inches square over the door: but omits to mention that it opens only into the corridor, and that it is totally insufficient on that account. I make no complaint as to the cubic space, but I do as to the furniture. At my visit there was one commode for the two wards. The chamber utensils were all filled with lotion, and there was the pan of a commode which had been taken out and used instead of the ordinary utensil. I am not desirous that this class should have more luxuries than necessary, but I venture to say that lotions should be used from proper vessels, and that no sick persons of any class should be subject to a species of imprisonment without fire or ordinary means of comfort. They come in to be cured not punished, and I am not surprised that they "will not stay to be cured," and that they return "time after time" when their necessities force them.

13. Mr. Andrew Doyle concludes his report by a reference to my visits to Wolverhampton and Wrexham, and has the temerity to quote the so-called answer of the Visiting Committee of the Wolverhampton Guardians, as an evidence of mis-statements made by me in my report on the Wolverhampton workhouse. I can only hope that Lord Devon will take the trouble to peruse that document and the comments made upon it in the local journals. There is not a single epithet applied by Mr. A. Doyle to my report on Walsall, which has not been shown by independent persons whom I never saw, to be applicable to the document put forth by the Wolverhampton Visiting Committee. "There is hardly a paragraph," says a writer of the locality, "that does not contain some inaccuracy, exaggeration, uncandid suppression of truth or direct mis-statement of fact." That document moreover was most fully answered in your columns, and if further evidence were wanting as to the accuracy of my report, it is only necessary to point to the speeches and letters of Mr. R. Sidney, the chairman of the Wolverhampton vestry, and for many years a member of the Board of Guardians. Nor is the allusion to my visit to Wrexham less disingenuous. I was led to go there from the report of a competent person who visited that workhouse three years ago, and found its condition thoroughly disgraceful. If the master's account be true, that description was not in the least exaggerated, and

and I confessed my surprise and satisfaction that so much had been done by way of remedy. I complimented the master, to whose intelligence and energy those improvements appeared to be mainly due, and I desired him to express to the Board of Guardians the thanks to which they were entitled for the prompt support they had given to nearly all his recommendations. Notwithstanding the sneer of Mr. Doyle I was "agreeably disappointed," and with the alteration of a single word the sentence he has quoted is, in fact, correct. I added, "If I had known there had been such good order, cleanliness, and general provision made for all classes of inmates, I NEED not (not I would not) have come all the way from London to see you." But Wrexham workhouse was by no means perfect, and if it had been thought necessary to continue the publication of your reports, it would have been my duty to have noticed the insufficient and imperfect distribution of water, some overcrowding and want of ventilation in the sick wards, the walls of which required painting, the absence of lockers in the wards, night nurses, and baths to the ablebodied and old men's wards. The tramp wards were, as usual, shameful, and the kitchen and cooking arrangements thoroughly unsatisfactory. Within a week of my visit a bricklayer was at work improving the ventilation. A contract was issued in order to have the linen of the sick washed separately, newspapers were supplied for the aged poor, and there is every reason for believing that nearly the whole of my suggestions will be eventually carried out.

I now turn to Dr. Burton's notes upon points not mentioned in Mr. Doyle's report.

Note 3. With respect to my statement that "no deviation from the rules or dietary was or is willingly permitted."

Now, sir, it is perfectly obvious that this remark has no reference whatever to the well known power of the medical officer to prescribe most liberally for any inmate he may choose to put upon the "sick list." It is made in immediate connection with the maintenance of the "workhouse test," and clearly refers to the restriction mentioned in the following sentence, that "the poor old women may not smuggle in a tea-pot to make themselves a quiet cup of tea." It is, perhaps, necessary to explain that tea for old people is universally given under orders of the Poor Law Board, but the allowance is so extremely small (1 oz. to 14 pints of boiling water) that the infusion is usually all but tasteless. In many workhouses the tea is issued in a dry state, and tea-pots are provided for every aged inmate, few of whom are quite unable to obtain from their friends a weekly addition to the allowance to augment the strength. But in other cases the inmates of every class are confined as strictly as possible to the workhouse diet; all attempts to evade which are strictly and positively forbidden, in order that the efficiency of the "workhouse test" may be maintained. In going over the Walsall workhouse it was my duty to make inquiries on this point. I observed that there were no private tea-pots placed about the wards and cupboards as is generally the case, but I discovered one or two had evidently been put away with the view of being concealed. Upon inquiry I found that the inspector had drawn attention to the necessity of maintaining the workhouse regulations on this subject, as perhaps he is bound to do, but it was equally clear to me that the master and the Guardians winked at the irregularity. If the aged are properly confined in workhouses, it seems a small matter to give them something better than "workhouse slops," or, if not, to permit them to make a quiet cup of tea on their own account.

The testimony of Dr. Burton as to the failure of the "workhouse test" is most important, and in accordance with all I have written upon the subject in your columns and elsewhere. It is sad to think the "poor are so much better off in Walsall workhouse" (a fact I most cordially admit), that they will come in, and stay there too, much longer than is quite convenient. This, however, is only to be remedied by raising the character of the poor and making their homes more comfortable, and by steadfastly refusing orders of admission to the workhouse, except in most urgent cases. If this were done Walsall workhouse need not be rebuilt. If not, ere long, 1,000 beds will not hold all the inmates.

Notes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, have been sufficiently noticed.

Note 10. "Nor were two fever patients in much better case" than the syphilitic women. It is admitted that the water-closet was out of use, and that there was no furniture except the bed. Dr. Burton asks, of what use could a fever patient in bed make of it. To which I answer, that had there been a chair or locker, the tea might have been placed upon it, within easy reach of the patient. It was set upon the floor, and if the case had been really serious; practically out of reach. It is upon these small things that the patient's comfort depends, and of itself, to be in a ward with bare walls and floors and nothing but a bed, is sufficiently depressing to make the difference in critical cases between recovery and death.

Note 11. Dr. Burton states that it is utterly untrue that "able bodied sleeping rooms have been converted into sick wards". But he affords the best evidence of the fact by stating that, "able bodied females" is written on the doors of wards which are now filled with sick and bedridden. If these wards had been properly adapted to the requirements of the occupants, I should not have objected to them; but, there are 17 patients who have absolutely no other accommodation than common night commodes, and there are no lavatories near the wards or water supply, except by means of the buckets in universal use.

Note 12. My description of the arrangements for dispensing medicines is admitted by Dr. Burton to be true. Not having had the advantage of confirming the facts by seeing Dr. Burton, I cautiously said that a series of pills and mixtures, &c. "appear to be kept in store". That they are so, confirms my statement, and it appears to me that the more varied and the more complete the armamentarium, the greater are the objections to the plan pursued. Of 160 patients there was not one according to Dr. Burton's note, receiving medicine in his own separate labelled bottle. He says, "I tell the nurse at the bedside, what the patient is to take, by its respective name of 'Fever Mixture,' 'Cough Mixture,' 'Rheumatic Mixture,' 'Binding Pills,' 'Cough Pills,' &c. &c., as the case may be, every three or four hours as may be." There are seven different mixtures, several of which have very complicated names, as "Actea Racemosa Mixture," "Opium and Nitric Acid Mixture," &c. &c.; four different lotions; 14 different pills; and about 30 other remedies. Each attendant nurse has to exhibit one or other of these three or four times a day to some 50 or 60 patients at the least, without a single memorandum. Is it too much to say "that such an arrangement is liable to miscarry, and that fatal mistakes might easily occur"? Is it not simply impossible for two nurses, however attentive they may be, to remember, much less carry out, the orders of the medical officer with respect to medicines for 160 patients, unless they are given specially in writing?

Dr. Burton states, that to prescribe for each patient is impracticable without a great addition to his present salary, and that a resident medical officer would be necessary. It is to this corollary, the Poor Law Board have arrived with respect to the metropolis, and must come to with respect to the Provincial Workhouses. Dr. Burton's salary is now 100 *l.* per annum. He has an average of 160 patients. He probably attends the workhouse daily, and visits say 50 of his patients. His daily income is therefore, 5 *s.* 5¾ *d.* or at the rate of 1 ¼ *d.* for each patient seen. In addition to advice and time, he finds the medicine. The whole arrangement is wholly indefensible. The Guardians should be required to find the drugs, and it is not too much to demand that a hospital, such as in fact the Walsall Workhouse is, should be provided with a resident surgeon to dispense the medicines and keep the books.

Lastly, I beg leave to observe that no attempt is made either by Mr. A. Doyle or Dr. Burton, to defend or deny the insufficiency of the nursing staff or the absence of a "night nurse." Cupboards also do not replace bedside lockers, as they are not available to the bedridden. Unless some convenient place is provided for food left after meals and for other necessaries, the patients put them under their bolsters, whereby dirt is generated. The want of variety in the diet is admitted by Dr. Burton, and no attempt whatever, is made to deny the force of my strictures upon the methods of serving meals.

I cannot

I cannot conclude these observations without repudiating in the strongest language the intention imputed to me by Mr. A. Doyle and Dr. Burton, of giving undue prominence to what may be termed the sensational circumstances, which as your Commissioner I have been compelled to notice. I appeal with confidence to this Report on Walsall Workhouse, as an evidence that I have been studiously desirous of mentioning everything which reflects credit either on the Guardians or their officers. I have stated that the bedsteads are large and good, the bedding cleanly, comfortable, and sufficient; that the walls of the sick wards are painted; the floors polished, clean, and matted down the middle; the windows curtained and the general aspect of the wards tidy. I have spoken in high terms of the master, who has in my opinion fulfilled his duties zealously and well. I have made no complaint as to the skill or attention of the medical officer, who is spoken of as "kindly" and no doubt most justly possesses the confidence of the Guardians and the poor. And I gave the strongest evidence in my power that the Guardians are ready to carry out all reasonable improvements when fairly brought beneath their notice.

Nor in selecting for publication the Report on Walsall Workhouse from many others, was I guided by any desire to present the worse and keep back the better. I visited at least one workhouse in the immediate neighbourhood compared with which that of Walsall is a palace. I found sick wards in which 10 out of 12 water-closets were permanently nailed up, and the remaining two in use were dependent for their supply of water on the rain which falls upon the roof. I have seen no provincial sick wards so good as those of Wolverhampton, nor any management superior to that of Walsall. The limited space allowed me in your densely crowded columns has prevented me from giving the more favourable details at greater length, but I have never omitted the opportunity of noticing the good that, with the more effect, I might denounce the evil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Stallard*, MB. London, &c.

Your Reporter on the State of the Wolverhampton and Walsall Workhouses.

7, King's-road, Bedford-row,
20 January 1868.

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— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Editor of the "Lancet."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
24 January 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd instant, with which you submit to them some observations of Dr. Stallard, on the report of Mr. Doyle, Poor Law Inspector, dated the 30th November last, having reference to a report previously made by Dr. Stallard on the state of the Walsall Union Workhouse.

I am, &c.

The Editor of the "Lancet."

(signed) *H. Fleming*,
Secretary.

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— No. 4.—

LETTER from *Andrew Doyle*, Esq., Poor Law Inspector, to the Poor Law Board.

Sir, 22 February 1868.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing a paper addressed by Dr. Stallard to the editor of the "Lancet" newspaper, together with a note from that gentleman, in which he expresses a hope that the President will "lay it before Parliament." Although these gentlemen have already thought proper to publish in their journal so much of the substance of Dr. Stallard's Report as may serve their own purpose, yet I trust that the President may see no objection to complying with the request. As Dr. Stallard is almost the sole authority for the imputations that have been so freely cast not only upon the condition and management of provincial workhouses, but upon the system of inspection, and as the workhouse of the Walsall Union is selected as an illustration of the most defective, though "not so bad as Farnham," it may be useful to refer again to his Report, and to show to how very little credit his statements are entitled.

In Dr. Stallard's Report, published in the "Lancet" of 9th November, he states that in April last I "reported the necessity for an extension" of the workhouse, adding, "with this exception the Walsall workhouse has been favourably "reported *to the Poor Law Board* for more than 20 years." I answered, by referring to several of my reports during the period that the workhouse has been under my supervision, in which so far from "reporting favourably," I pointed out from time to time and in detail the defects that required to be remedied. Dr Stallard considers it a sufficient answer to say that the "gravamen of his statements" was that he could find no trace of such reports in the Visitors' Book.

In the first place it is not through the Visitors' Book that I make my reports to the Poor Law Board, or even to the Guardians. Possibly Dr. Stallard might have thought otherwise; but when it was conclusively shown from my reports to the Poor Law Board and my letters to the Guardians that his statement was incorrect, and that the Poor Law Board and the Guardians had always been kept fully informed of the condition of this workhouse, he ought to have had the candour to admit that he had been misled. He prefers, however, to vary his statement now, alleging that although he said that I had reported favourably "*to the Poor Law Board*," he only meant that he could find no trace of an unfavourable report in the *Visitors' Book*. He thinks proper to assume—indeed he has stated elsewhere, that I am "bound by my instructions" to make my reports in the *Visitors' Book*. In a minute addressed to the Poor Law Board some years ago, one of my colleagues, Mr. Cane, says correctly, "An Inspector's "instructions do not contain any directions as to the course which he is to take "for the purpose of acquainting a Board of Guardians with the fact of his having "visited the workhouse. The practice differs in this respect, and although I "believe that some of the Inspectors almost invariably make an entry in the "'Visiting Committee Book,' not only to the effect that the workhouse has been "inspected, but of its state generally at the time of inspection, yet others have "wholly abstained from, or have been induced to discontinue, the making of such "entries. I have always intentionally abstained from making any entries in the "Visiting Committee Book." The Visitors' Book is provided simply for the use of the Guardians, who might, if they thought proper, object to my making any entry at all in it. In point of fact, objection has been taken to entries being made by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. As a general rule, neither the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, nor the Poor Law Inspectors, do more than make a very brief record of their visits in the Visitors' Book, reserving their detailed reports for the departments which they represent. The Commissioners in Lunacy alone are bound under the statute to record their visits. But even as to my entries in the Visitors' Book, Dr. Stallard's statement is as inaccurate as that my reports "to the Poor Law Board" were uniformly favourable. He says, "he searched the Visitors' Book back for 20 years before "he found an entry of one complaint," and that "he failed to find any notice "whatever of those abuses and defects, most of which are unconnected with the "question of extension." If, indeed, he searched the Visitors' Book with so much

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care, why does he fail to state that, so far back as 24th June 1852, immediately after the union was transferred from Mr. Farnall's supervision to mine, I reported " in the Visitors' Book, " The means of ventilating the sleeping wards are defec- " tive. The introduction of ventilating bricks would be a very great and inexpensive improvement;" that on 20th February 1867 I specially called attention to the rooms Nos. 3 and 4 as requiring better ventilation; that although Dr. Stallard states, " No matter what the condition of the patients and wards has been," I have " reported favourably" of them, when he had under his eyes my report of 15th May 1860: " The female infirmary was, as I found it on a former occasion, dirty and untidy." Even in a matter of painting the house he must have seen that year after year, and upon several occasions, I had, in the Visitors' Book, pressed upon the Guardians the necessity of doing this. He must also have seen an entry as late as 13th March 1867, in which I reported in the Visitors' Book " that the house was generally in as good order as its defective accommodation and arrangements allow of its being;" and that in August 1867 I reported in the Visitors' Book, that " so far as depends upon the officers," it was in a satisfactory state. Dr. Stallard must also have seen that there are several entries in which I either simply record my visit, or intimate that I should report the result of it to the Poor Law Board. Even, therefore, if my reports in the Visitors' Book could be assumed to be more than a record of my visit, the statement that they are uniformly favourable, that there is " no trace" of a complaint or suggestion of improvement, is, as I have said, not less inaccurate than is the statement that my reports " to the Poor Law Board " have been uniformly favourable.

As an illustration of what he calls unwise economy of Guardians, " sanctioned by the Poor Law Board," Dr. Stallard stated that " when the workhouse was built any quantity of land might have been had for 30 *l.* an acre," and that subsequently " 200 *l.* per acre was demanded, but the opportunity was lost." I showed that the workhouse site cost at the rate of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per yard, and that the lowest price at which they could have had land afterwards was at the rate of 500*l.* per acre, and that for a piece of land which was not suitable. Dr. Stallard answers, not by calling in question the accuracy of my statement, but by alleging, first, that he was misled by " the official who gave him the information," and then, that as half an acre has been recently purchased at the rate of 1,000 *l.* per acre, " therefore the main facts are admitted." This gentleman's statement being, that " when the workhouse was built any quantity of land might have been had for 30 *l.* an acre;" the truth being that no land could have been had for less than 363 *l.* per acre, " the main facts are admitted." This is a fair illustration of Dr. Stallard's method of supporting inaccurate statements.

In answer to Dr. Stallard's statements with reference to the crowded condition and imperfect classification of the house, I showed from my reports that I had frequently urged upon the Guardians such alterations and additions as would tend to remedy these defects. Unable to contradict this, Dr. Stallard does not hesitate to say that he regards the extension of the building as an " unmitigated evil." As a general rule, however, when a workhouse is too small, it is considered to be rather an advantage to make suitable additions to it; so impressed, however, is Dr. Stallard with the evil of workhouse extension, that he has " since made a suggestion to the Guardians with a view of obviating the necessity." This suggestion, I am informed, is, that they should distribute the children " upon the Scotch system," amongst the neighbouring cottages; farm them out, in fact, amongst the peasantry of " *the Black* " *Country.*"

It is the less necessary that I should say anything more about the condition of the vagrant wards, as Dr. Stallard now states that " bad as is the accommodation for the class described, it is yet too good for them." I hope, however, that as the Guardians have succeeded in purchasing some land that it will soon be considerably better. Dr. Stallard is aware that I made the statement as to his not having asked to see the rugs in this ward, upon the authority of the master of the workhouse.

As an illustration of Dr. Stallard's habit of exaggeration, I observed that he described clean galvanised iron buckets as " dirty wooden buckets." To this he is satisfied to answer, that " if the buckets were not dirty the habit is." That may be so, but Dr. Stallard's statement is not the less an exaggeration.

Dr. Stallard "regrets that he omitted to mention that the nurse had a supply "of towels in his possession to give out at his discretion." But this is not the only fact which he "omitted to mention," as the nurse not only has a sufficient supply of towels, but, as I stated in my report, does in fact give them out as they are required.

As to the use of combs and brushes, Dr. Stallard is "sorry that he was "misled in supposing that combs were not supplied because brushes were not." On the other hand, he is "glad" to hear that he wrote what was not true when he said that the nurse's basin for washing wounds was used for making poultices. "But," he adds, "I could scarcely be supposed to know that sauce-pans were used for such a purpose." Perhaps not, but men who are at all careful about the truth of what they say do generally take the trouble to make inquiry before they assert as fact what may turn out to be the reverse.

With reference to the construction of the closets, Dr. Stallard states, in reply to my remark, that "the difficulty of re-construction is considerable;" that the plans must have been submitted to me, and reported upon by me, before a brick was laid. The closets to which Dr. Stallard has more particularly referred in another part of his Report were built before the workhouse was included in my district.

In justification of his statements with reference to the sanitary condition of the Walsall workhouse, Dr. Stallard has several times referred to a Report, or rather to certain "*Notes*" made by Dr. Burton, the medical officer of the workhouse. He has called for the publication of these notes, alleging that they would prove his whole case. I annex a copy of them to this Report. In every case in which Dr. Burton reports that the ventilation is susceptible of improvement, I have described the ward, and the existing means of ventilation.

Having determined to fix the maximum number of inmates to be accommodated in each ward, the Poor Law Board called upon the Guardians to state—

1st. The contents, in cubic feet, of each ward.

2nd. The number of inmates that each ward will accommodate, in the opinion of the medical officer.

The scale upon which the accommodation is usually calculated is an allowance of *500* and *300* cubic feet for each inmate. In certain wards, which are specified, Dr. Burton adopts a higher scale, and assigns as a reason for doing so that although, according to the cubic contents, the wards would contain a greater number of inmates, the floor space obliges him to recommend a lower number. That recommendation has, of course, been adopted, and in fixing the numbers the Poor Law Board are guided not by the cubic space alone, but by the floor space as well. The statement of Dr. Burton therefore is, not that "the floor space is defective," but that, in certain wards, it will not allow him to assign the full number, according to the contents in cubic feet.

Now, as to ventilation. Dr. Burton refers to the subject of ventilation with reference to only eight sleeping wards. He refers to the floor space accommodation in only six wards. In not a single instance, however, does he refer to the floor space and the ventilation in the same wards, or "in combination;" and speaking of both subjects, he refers to only *fourteen* sleeping wards altogether. Such being the facts, Dr. Stallard, having a copy of Dr. Burton's notes before him, says, "There are, therefore, no less than *seventeen* wards in "which there is either deficient floor space or defective ventilation, or both "combined." Nor is it true that in a single instance of a sleeping ward Dr. Burton speaks of the ventilation as being "defective." Of one room, No. 65, he says, "It is not well ventilated." That ward, however, is simply a store-room for old clothes, and is not a sleeping-room. All that Dr. Burton says of the other wards is: of *55*, "it is open to improvement;" *58*, the same; *68*, "The ventilation may, I think, be improved;" *69*, the same; *76*, "Ventilation "may be improved;" *79*, "Same remark applies, to some extent;" *80* and *82*, same remark as to *79*. These are, literally, the whole of the statements to which Dr. Stallard appeals in support of his statement, that "the ventilation is throughout defective." After the very full reply that Dr. Burton has already given to the mis-statements of Dr. Stallard, it would be unreasonable to ask a gentleman who has professional engagements to notice them again. But I have

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Dr. Burton's authority for saying, that when he speaks of the ventilation of certain wards as being capable of improvement, he meant no more than that the system of ventilation could be improved. Of some of the wards of which Dr. Burton says this, I confess my inability to suggest how. The existing means of ventilation will be found described in each case.

The explanation that I have given of Dr. Burton's notes, Dr. Stallard might himself have received, if instead of inducing the workhouse master to give him a copy of that document without the authority of the Guardians to whom it belonged, he had had the courtesy to apply for information, as any other professional man would have done, to the medical officer. The errors into which he has fallen might thus have been avoided.

Dr. Burton has freely admitted, as I have, that this house is frequently overcrowded. I have, from time to time, pressed the fact upon the Guardians as a reason for enlarging it; but the way in which Dr. Stallard refers to my last Report upon the subject conveys an incorrect impression of the fact. He says, that "whilst the Walsall workhouse was certified to contain *450* inmates, it was found to be inconveniently overcrowded with *297*." Now, in the first place, the Walsall workhouse has never been certified to contain *450* inmates. I do not know where Dr. Stallard got his information, but wherever he got it, it is incorrect. In 1843 the Poor Law Board addressed a letter to the Guardians to the effect, that "under the most favourable circumstances" they were not at liberty to exceed the total number of *400*; as the average number of inmates for very many years did not reach the half of that number, the question of overcrowding practically did not arise. When it did arise, the difficulty was met by providing additional room for the class that was found to be in excess of the existing accommodation.

It is a matter of every-day occurrence, though apparently untelligible to Dr. Stallard, that a workhouse is overcrowded though the aggregate number of inmates is much below the total number which it is certified to accommodate. When there is a disproportionate number of any one class, as of able-bodied, sick, or children, the house is overcrowded, though the other classes may be less than the accommodation provided. So it happened last year when I made the report to which Dr. Stallard refers.

I do not understand with what view Dr. Stallard adverts to the past condition of the Walsall workhouse. If he intends to convey that it was in the state he describes it at any time while it has been under my supervision, I have simply to reply that such a statement is wholly unfounded. I say this chiefly in justice to the late master of the workhouse; a most careful, painstaking, and efficient officer. No doubt, of late years, very considerable improvements have been made in the state of the house, as they have been from time to time required. To whose suggestions these improvements may be due is a matter of very little importance, provided they are effected. In point of fact, however, the most important improvements effected in this workhouse, not merely as to extension, but as to classification and detailed arrangements affecting the accommodation of the sick, were made in accordance with suggestions offered by me in 1860-61 to the Guardians, and I have before me a letter, one of several, from the master of the workhouse, dated 15th August 1861, in which he says, "I "beg most respectfully to inform you that the alterations recommended in your "letter to the Guardians in March last, are nearly completed." It is quite true, however, that improvements in the detailed arrangements and management of workhouses, must mainly depend upon the efficiency of the master and matron, as upon them also rests the responsibility of such defects as Dr. Stallard alleges that he observed in the Walsall workhouse. If the "cleanliness and "order were only superficial," and if bread and salt and spectacles, and a host "of other things are found concealed under bolsters," and patients are left without proper appliances in their wards, no stronger evidence could be offered of inefficient supervision by the master and matron. It is impossible that these things can be true, and that the "management" of the house can, at the same time be, as Dr. Stallard states it is, good. But I believe the management to be, upon the whole, good, and Dr. Stallard's reflections upon it to be either wholly unfounded or gross exaggerations.

I am not called upon to enter into any refutation of Dr. Stallard's Report upon the condition of the Wolverhampton Workhouse; that has already been sufficiently done by the Guardians themselves: but I must bear my personal

testimony to the accuracy of the statements they have made in contradiction of Dr. Stallard's charges. Although there is no workhouse in my district to the inspection of which I have given more attention, when attention was especially required, yet I desire to take no credit to myself for the excellent order and management of it. The very satisfactory state in which it is kept, in spite of difficulties of various sorts, is mainly due to the constant and judicious care of the Guardians and their visiting committee, seconded by the zeal, energy, and intelligence of one of the best officers in my district—the master of the workhouse.

I may now refer, briefly, to the objection which Dr. Stallard makes to the course taken by the Poor Law Board in submitting his Report to me for my "observations." As a preface to his protest, he gives an account of my interview with the Guardians of the Walsall Union, which is altogether incorrect. Mr. Holden, the Guardian to whom he refers, has repudiated in the strongest terms the imputation of having given any countenance to Dr. Stallard's mis-statements, and the resolution of the Guardians, to which he alludes, to treat his Report "with silent contempt," was, I can assure him, unanimous. Dr. Stallard "desires to record his protest" against the course adopted by the Poor Law Board in affording me an opportunity of giving an explanation of statements which, as he says, "seriously impugn my conduct." This is "calling upon me to sit in judgment upon myself," and "he chiefly "deplores the course taken by the Poor Law Board as one altogether unworthy, "of an important department of the State." Such is Dr. Stallard's way of describing a very obvious and ordinary proceeding, usual in all public departments. Statements that affect the conduct or character of individuals who are in any way amenable to the Poor Law Board, are invariably communicated to them for such reply or "observations" as they may think fit to make. This is the uniform practice of that department. When, in January 1844, a charge of very serious neglect of duty was preferred against Dr. Stallard, then one of the district medical officers of the Blaby Union, the Poor Law Commissioners communicated to him all the particulars of this charge "for "his observations." This, as he knows, did not at all imply that they "called "upon him to sit in judgment upon himself." The duty of sitting in judgment upon him devolved upon the Poor Law Commissioners, by whom he was at once and peremptorily removed from his office. Dr. Stallard has indeed stated, elsewhere, that his "offence was not considered grave," as he was subsequently permitted to hold the office of medical officer to the Leicester Workhouse. That, however, is merely the suggestion of a gentleman who assumes to sit in judgment upon himself, but who is certainly not justified by the facts, as will be seen, in acquitting himself, still less in accusing the Poor Law Board of having condoned his offence.

As a protection against fraud, or the intrusion into union or parochial offices of improper or disqualified persons, a "Form of Queries" must, according to the regulations of the Poor Law Board, be filled and signed by every candidate elected to office. One of the questions, put for the purpose of enabling the Poor Law Board to trace the official antecedents of the candidate, is, "Has he "ever held a similar appointment in any other union?" It sometimes happens, though rarely, that an unprincipled person tries to elude detection by giving a false or evasive answer to this question. Quite recently, in the Burton-upon-Trent Union, a candidate for the office of schoolmaster kept back that he had held "a similar office" several years before in a union, where he had been compelled to resign his appointment for gross misconduct. This suppression of a material fact enabled him to get appointed. Being shortly afterwards recognised, he was of course at once turned out of the workhouse. It would be very unfair to hold the Poor Law Board responsible for that appointment, or to conclude that because it had been inadvertently sanctioned, the previous offence "was not considered grave."

After his dismissal from Blaby, Dr. Stallard was elected by the Guardians of the Leicester Union as the medical officer for their workhouse. The "Form of "Queries" was sent to him, and returned signed by him. To the question, had he "held any similar office in any other union," he replied, with scrupulous precision, "Not in any *workhouse*." (He had only been dismissed from a *district*, not from a *workhouse*.) Owing to the fact that his previous employment in Blaby was not mentioned, the appointment of Dr. Stallard to Leicester was inadvertently

inadvertently sanctioned. Whatever other inference may be drawn from this, it certainly does not support Dr. Stallard's conclusion, that his "offence was "not considered grave." Not much weight, therefore, can be attached to that elaborate protest that Dr. Stallard enters against the course adopted by the Poor Law Board in submitting his letter to me for my observations, nor is he justified in assuming, as he has done, that the offence for which he had been removed from Blaby had been condoned by his appointment to Leicester.

I should observe, that when I speak of Dr. Stallard's "dismissal" from Blaby, I do not mean that a sealed order of dismissal was actually issued. He was only informed that if he did not resign within a certain time, that extreme course would be adopted.

The sincerity of Dr. Stallard's protestations of impartiality and zeal for the public service might be less questionable if, irrespective of another reason, his visits to workhouses were not made to establishments to which his attention had been directed as being promisingly bad; to Wrexham, which his information had led him to hope he would find "in a disgraceful state;" and to Aston, to which the master of the Walsall workhouse directed him as a likely place to pick up "food for one of his articles."

With reference to Dr. Stallard's visit to the Wrexham Union, I apprehend that no one will be more surprised than the Guardians and the master of the workhouse at the account which he gives of his suggestions, and the result of them. What he actually did was, first to lead the master to believe that he was going to publish a favourable report of his management, and then to send him through the post a little printed advertisement of his "works," his *Treatise on the Casual Female,* and something else, I believe. He took that opportunity of informing his correspondent that "the Guardians ought to find medicines, a male nurse "qualified to dispense them; to increase the medical officer's salary, which "appears to me unreasonably small." I do not know whether the Guardians have heard anything of those suggestions submitted to one of their subordinate officers, who I should hope has had more discretion than to take any notice of them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Andrew Doyle,*
Poor Law Inspector.

The Secretary
of the Poor Law Board.

[NOTES by *J. Burton*, Esq., M.D., upon the Accommodation of the Walsall Workhouse.]

The Walsall Union Workhouse is situated freely outside the town, having agricultural fields on two sides, and wide roads with sparse buildings on the remaining sides, and is thus open to very free ventilation from without its locality; is some 480 to 500 feet above low-water mark, is well drained by underground trapped drains, and so built that the larger proportion of its sick wards are lighted by windows from both sides.

It is in reference to these circumstances, and its general sanitary state observed by me for the last 27 years past, that the Tables are calculated, and the following Notes made:—

Wards Nos. 3 and 4 (Note 1).—The vagrant or tramp wards are badly lighted and ventilated, 17 ft. by 9 ft.; and the benches upon which the tramps sleep are placed above ground at the end farthest from the door, and are in two tiers, one over the other. In all respects, in my opinion, so objectionable as to be condemned for their present purpose.

No. 16 (Note 2).—Dining Hall.—This is a well-ventilated apartment, lighted from both sides, with a door at each end with wide straight gangway between them, and fully capable of accommodating even a larger number safely at meal times. It is heated by warm-water pipes.

No. 17 (Note 3).—Aged Women's Day-room.—All the inmates of this room are almost never assembled at one time; some are employed in the other departments of the house; and I never recollect to have seen above seven or eight persons in the room at one time. Were it otherwise, 300 cubic feet per head ought to be allowed, which would reduce the accommodation to 11 persons.

No. 19 (Note 4).—Aged Men's Oakum Shop.—The same remarks apply to this ward.

No. 21 (Note 5).—Boys' Day-room.—This room is adapted to its purpose, but the exercise yard connected with it is quite unfit for its purpose, being a long narrow slip of ground confined between the walls of the building and a high boundary wall, which yard has a necessary at one end of it. The yard is damp, and its atmosphere necessarily confined.

No. 23 (Note 6).—Able Men's Day-room.—This room is not much occupied except for a few minutes before and after meal-times, and before bed-time; those who would be its inmates being employed in the establishment, the stone yard, or the oakum shops.

Nos. 24, 25, and 28 (Note 7).—Oakum Shops.—These oakum shops, also, are not occupied to the full, nor by the same parties for long hours, and are pretty open to exercise yards.

No. 40 (Note 8).—Able Women's Day-room.—Similar observations in regard to this as are made on No. 23.

No. 45 (Note 9).—Girls' School-room.—This room is the girls' day-room, and for some hours in the day, when the boys are at lessons, it is made to contain perhaps too great a number. The exercise ground, although much better than that for the boys, having the morning and mid-day sun, is not, in my opinion, well adapted to its purpose.

No. 47 (Note 10).—Nursery.—This space is allowed, as adults attend on the children, and it is a night and day-room.

No. 48 (Note 11).—Chapel corresponds to the dining-room, and will safely accommodate, for the uses it is put to, a larger number than I have set down.

No. 55 (Note 12).—Male Infirmary.—The ventilation of this ward is open to improvement.

[Observation on Note 12.—Male infirmary, 18 ft. by 16 ft. by 10 ft.; two windows, 5 ft. by 3 ft., each opening one-half the size of the window into the yard; two windows, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. each, opening one-half the size into the passage; two ventilators near the ceiling, opening into the yard, 10 in. by 8 in. each; one ventilator near the floor, also opening into the yard; one ventilator in ceiling, with 18 one-inch holes in it; one door, and one fireplace. It is nearly a square room, and the windows admitting light are on one side.]

No. 58 (Note 13).—Male Infirmary.—The same observation applies to this ward.

[Observation on Note 13.—Male infirmary semi-octagon; has two windows, 5 ft. by 3 ft., each opening one-half its size and into the yards; three doors; one ventilator, 10 in. by 8 in., opening into lobby; one ventilating brick into staircase, and one fireplace.]

No. 63 (Note 14).—Male Fever Ward.—The watercloset near the door of this ward is not always free of disagreeable odour; is small, and badly ventilated, and common to the convalescent and fever ward patients.

No. 65

No. 65 (Note 15).—Itch or Spare Room.—This ward is not well ventilated, and is not used as an itch ward, nor generally as a sick ward at all.

[Observation on Note 15.—This room is not used as a sleeping room or paupers' room at all; it is used for the reception and sorting of dirty clothes.]

No. 67 (Note 16).—Female Infirmary.—The floor space prevents any more than 12 beds being placed in this ward.

Nos. 68 and 69 (Note 17).—Girls' Bed-room.—This is the utmost number which this room can safely accommodate, and the ventilation may, I think, be improved. The same remark applies to No. 69 also.

[Observation on Note 17.—Girls' Bed-rooms.—The first of these rooms is exactly the same in construction and ventilation as the semi-octagon referred to in Observation on Note 13. The second of these rooms has four windows, 5 ft. by 3 ft., two on each side opposite each other, opening (into the yards) each window about one-sixth its size; two circular ventilators in the ceiling, 12 inches in diameter, and one door.]

No. 72 (Note 18).—Female Infirmary.—The floor space only admits of 10 beds.

Nos. 74 and 75 (Notes 19 and 20).—Female Infirmary.—The floor space only admits of eight beds each.

No. 76 (Note 21).—Aged Women's Day-room.—Ventilation may be improved as it is only lighted from one side.

[Observation on Note 21.—Aged women's day-room has two windows on one side; one 5 ft. by 5 ft., and one 5 ft. by 3 ft. The 5 ft. by 5 ft. does not open, and the 5 ft. by 3 ft. opens about one-sixth its size. Two ventilating bricks over the windows and two ventilating bricks opposite; one ceiling ventilator with 30 one-inch holes therein; two doors, and one fireplace.]

No. 79 (Note 22).—Able Women's Bed-room.—The same remark applies to some extent.

[Observation on Note 22.—Able women's bed-room, 18 ft. by 17 ft. by 9 ft. This room has four windows 5 ft. by 3 ft. each, opening (into the yard) one-sixth the size of each window at the top. Two circular ventilators in ceiling, 12 inches in diameter; one door, and one fireplace.]

Nos. 80 and 82 (Notes 23 and 24).—The same remark applies as to No. 79.

[Observation on Notes 23 and 24.—Aged women's bed-room, 28 ft. by 17 ft. by 9 ft. This room has three windows; two 5 ft. by 3 ft., and one 5 ft. by 5 ft.; one opening two-sixths, one three-sixths, and the other (5 ft. by 5 ft.) one-ninth their size; three circular ventilators 12 inches in diameter in ceiling; two fireplaces, and one door. Able women's bed-room, 21 ft. by 17 ft. by 9 ft.; has two windows 5 ft. by 3 ft. on one side, one opening one-sixth, and the other one-half its size; two circular ventilators in the ceiling, 12 inches in diameter; one square ventilator over the door opening into passage 9 ft. by 7 in., and one door.]

No. 83 (Note 25).—Male Infirmary.—Floor space only admits of 13 beds.

No. 85 (Note 26).—Male Infirmary.—Floor space only admits of 10 beds.

No. 88 (Note 27).—Lying-in Room.—In the event of infectious disease breaking out (which has not yet taken place), the patients would be removed to the fever ward.

No. 89 (Note 28).—Skin Disease Ward.—We have very little (female) adult skin disease, thus the inmates of this ward are nearly all children, and the diseases treated are eruptive diseases of the skin not accompanied with acute febrile symptoms. Measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c., would be treated in the fever wards.

Finally, I am aware that many medical men, especially in London, advocate a much larger cubic space per head than I have computed in the Tables. But an experience of 27 years in this workhouse, where we have been remarkably exempt from the influences of contagious diseases admitted, leads me to the belief that the condition of the house, with the assigned cubic space per head, is eminently sanitary. Erysipelas, gangrene, pyœmia, &c., which indicate an opposite state, are most rarely seen. Wounds heal well, and contagious fevers do not spread in the house.

# POOR LAW (WALSALL WORKHOUSE).

COPIES of a SPECIAL REPORT on the Cubic Space, Number of Beds, Ventilation, &c. of the WALSALL WORKHOUSE, presented to the Poor Law Board by Dr. *Burton*, Medical Officer, in the course of the Year 1867: and, of further CORRESPONDENCE concerning the "LANCET" REPORT on the Condition of the WALSALL WORKHOUSE.

(*Mr. Buxton.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *April* 1868.

205.

*Under 2 oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

# RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM,

## APRIL 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1866), the number contained in the two classes was 3·0 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number, to the same degree, as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants, relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASSES. | | | | | | | CLASSES. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,350 | 202,169 | 40,352 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
25th June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,685* | *107,104* | *140,789* | 1,748 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,587 | 106,950 | 142,537 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *17,147* | *79,184* | *96,331* | — | 1,305 | — | 1·4 |
| | 1868 | 17,624 | 77,402 | 95,026 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,177* | *67,004* | *76,181* | 536 | — | 0·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,714 | 67,003 | 76,717 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *10,136* | *67,229* | *77,365* | — | 331 | — | 0·4 |
| | 1868 | 10,605 | 66,429 | 77,034 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,855* | *97,725* | *109,580* | 355 | — | 0·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,633 | 97,302 | 109,935 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,328* | *92,580* | *107,908* | 143 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,419 | 91,632 | 108,051 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,498* | *47,256* | *53,754* | 1,207 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,814 | 48,147 | 54,961 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,673* | *80,532* | *101,205* | 2,834 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,577 | 82,462 | 104,039 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,185* | *55,464* | *63,649* | 5,132 | — | 8·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,016 | 59,765 | 68,781 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,339* | *43,361* | *48,700* | 2,125 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,648 | 45,177 | 50,825 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,754* | *76,994* | *81,748* | 348 | — | 0·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,430 | 76,666 | 82,096 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *142,777* | *814,433* | *957,210* | 12,792 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 151,067 | 818,935 | 970,002 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,265* | *103,731* | *136,996* | 3,810 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,157 | 105,649 | 140,806 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,718* | *78,390* | *95,108* | — | 786 | — | 0·8 |
| | 1868 | 17,234 | 77,088 | 94,322 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,919* | *66,410* | *75,329* | 657 | — | 0·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,383 | 66,603 | 75,986 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,896* | *66,357* | *76,253* | — | 259 | — | 0·3 |
| | 1868 | 10,216 | 65,778 | 75,994 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,668* | *96,660* | *108,328* | 867 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,363 | 96,832 | 109,195 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,994* | *90,432* | *105,426* | 1,530 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,152 | 90,804 | 106,956 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,414* | *46,981* | *53,395* | 1,261 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,767 | 47,889 | 54,656 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,398* | *79,077* | *99,475* | 2,939 | — | 3 0 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,199 | 81,215 | 102,414 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,065* | *55,589* | *63,654* | 4,962 | — | 7·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,965 | 59,651 | 68,616 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,293* | *43,138* | *48,431* | 2,383 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,606 | 45,208 | 50,814 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,726* | *76,005* | *80,731* | 1,557 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,246 | 77,042 | 82,288 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *140,356* | *802,770* | *943,126* | 18,921 | — | 2·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 148,288 | 813,759 | 962,047 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,053* | *101,175* | *134,228* | 5,623 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,023 | 104,828 | 139,851 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,577* | *77,575* | *94,152* | — | 635 | — | 0·7 |
| | 1868 | 17,008 | 76,509 | 93,517 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,794* | *66,116* | *74,910* | 495 | — | 0·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,197 | 66,208 | 75,405 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,681* | *65,751* | *75,432* | 235 | — | 0·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,119 | 65,548 | 75,667 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,547* | *96,289* | *107,836* | 1,129 | — | 1·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,306 | 96,659 | 108,965 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,833* | *89,767* | *104,600* | 1,733 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,850 | 90,483 | 106,333 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,341* | *46,703* | *53,044* | 1,582 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,700 | 47,926 | 54,626 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,155* | *78,435* | *98,590* | 2,883 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,184 | 80,289 | 101,473 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,985* | *55,350* | *63,335* | 4,801 | — | 7·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,842 | 59,294 | 68,136 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,249* | *43,173* | *48,422* | 2,350 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,494 | 45,278 | 50,772 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,628* | *75,809* | *80,437* | 1,319 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,166 | 76,590 | 81,756 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *138,843* | *796,143* | *934,986* | 21,515 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 146,889 | 809,612 | 956,501 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,063* | *99,040* | *132,103* | 7,112 | — | 5·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,952 | 104,263 | 139,215 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,384* | *77,012* | *93,396* | 88 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,903 | 76,581 | 93,484 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,705* | *65,672* | *74,377* | 956 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,248 | 66,085 | 75,333 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,557* | *65,236* | *74,793* | 946 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,170 | 65,569 | 75,739 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,411* | *96,179* | *107,590* | 1,631 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,266 | 96,955 | 109,221 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,629* | *88,911* | *103,540* | 3,269 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,004 | 90,805 | 106,809 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,268* | *46,849* | *53,117* | 1,650 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,679 | 48,088 | 54,767 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,115* | *77,686* | *97,801* | 3,158 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,120 | 79,839 | 100,959 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,957* | *55,389* | *63,346* | 5,082 | — | 8·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,873 | 59,555 | 68,428 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,189* | *43,014* | *48,203* | 2,456 | — | 5·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,508 | 45,151 | 50,659 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,615* | *75,574* | *80,189* | 1,834 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,158 | 76,865 | 82,023 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *137,893* | *790,562* | *928,455* | 28,182 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 146,881 | 809,756 | 956,637 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 5TH WEEK OF APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,728* | *96,765* | *129,493* | 7,879 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,455 | 102,917 | 137,372 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,118* | *76,907* | *93,025* | 527 | — | 0·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,763 | 76,789 | 93,552 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,554* | *65,342* | *73,896* | 1,579 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,093 | 66,382 | 75,475 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,500* | *64,681* | *74,181* | 1,487 | — | 2·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,057 | 65,611 | 75,668 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,289* | *95,518* | *106,807* | 2,673 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,275 | 97,205 | 109,480 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,346* | *88,530* | *102,876* | 4,329 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,866 | 91,339 | 107,205 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,162* | *46,832* | *52,994* | 1,483 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,603 | 47,874 | 54,477 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,869* | *77,376* | *97,245* | 3,077 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,916 | 79,406 | 100,322 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,883* | *55,187* | *63,070* | 4,790 | — | 7·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,768 | 59,092 | 67,860 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,165* | *43,067* | *48,232* | 2,635 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,453 | 45,414 | 50,867 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,546* | *75,262* | *79,808* | 2,042 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,083 | 76,767 | 81,850 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *136,160* | *785,467* | *921,627* | 32,501 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 145,332 | 808,796 | 954,128 | | | | |

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

APRIL 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

# RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

## MAY 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. I.)

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1866), the number contained in the two classes was 3·0 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number, to the same degree, as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants, relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. | | | | | | | To every 100 PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards, of ALL OCCUPATIONS, the PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of EACH CLASS. CLASSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
20th July 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF MAY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,124* | *93,754* | *125,878* | 12,220 | — | 9·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,086 | 104,012 | 138,098 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,737* | *76,335* | *92,072* | 1,318 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,496 | 76,894 | 93,390 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,308* | *64,854* | *73,162* | 1,932 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,912 | 66,182 | 75,094 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,153* | *64,338* | *73,491* | 2,008 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,827 | 65,672 | 75,499 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,187* | *95,726* | *106,913* | 2,311 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,129 | 97,095 | 109,224 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,215* | *88,307* | *102,522* | 4,874 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,842 | 91,554 | 107,396 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,990* | *46,924* | *52,914* | 1,232 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,478 | 47,668 | 54,146 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,588* | *76,831* | *96,419* | 2,836 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,665 | 78,590 | 99,255 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,810* | *55,130* | *62,940* | 5,058 | — | 8·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,627 | 59,371 | 67,998 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,077* | *42,897* | *47,974* | 2,760 | — | 5·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,402 | 45,332 | 50,734 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,452* | *75,089* | *79,541* | 2,626 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,043 | 77,124 | 82,167 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *133,641* | *780,185* | *913,826* | 39,175 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 143,507 | 809,494 | 953,001 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF MAY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,974* | *92,207* | *124,181* | 12,159 | — | 9·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,869 | 102,471 | 136,340 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,593* | *75,722* | *91,315* | 1,279 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,300 | 76,294 | 92,594 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,160* | *64,548* | *72,708* | 2,284 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,814 | 66,178 | 74,992 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,145* | *63,861* | *73,006* | 2,171 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,658 | 65,519 | 75,177 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,154* | *94,874* | *106,028* | 2,908 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,052 | 96,884 | 108,936 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,188* | *87,571* | *101,759* | 5,021 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,708 | 91,072 | 106,780 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,848* | *46,402* | *52,250* | 1,420 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,354 | 47,316 | 53,670 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,404* | *76,097* | *95,501* | 2,621 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,569 | 77,553 | 98,122 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,781* | *54,667* | *62,448* | 4,664 | — | 7·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,510 | 58,602 | 67,112 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,059* | *43,023* | *48,082* | 2,557 | — | 5·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,368 | 45,271 | 50,639 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,454* | *75,012* | *79,466* | 2,386 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,035 | 76,817 | 81,852 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *132,760* | *773,984* | *906,744* | 39,470 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 142,237 | 803,977 | 946,214 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF MAY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,960* | *91,616* | *123,576* | 9,847 | — | 8·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,588 | 99,835 | 133,423 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,544* | *75,753* | *91,297* | 777 | — | 0·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,143 | 75,931 | 92,074 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,160* | *64,193* | *72,353* | 2,143 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,749 | 65,747 | 74,496 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,039* | *63,698* | *72,737* | 2,247 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,582 | 65,402 | 74,984 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,171* | *95,014* | *106,185* | 2,067 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,930 | 96,322 | 108,252 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,085* | *86,843* | *100,928* | 5,578 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,652 | 90,854 | 106,506 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,830* | *46,147* | *51,977* | 1,541 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,340 | 47,178 | 53,518 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,162* | *75,702* | *94,864* | 3,357 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,590 | 77,631 | 98,221 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,763* | *54,796* | *62,559* | 4,699 | — | 7·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,485 | 58,773 | 67,258 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,079* | *42,776* | *47,845* | 2,646 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,352 | 45,139 | 50,491 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,436* | *74,976* | *79,412* | 2,230 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,017 | 76,625 | 81,642 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *132,229* | *771,504* | *903,733* | 37,132 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 141,428 | 799,437 | 940,865 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF MAY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,987* | *91,293* | *123,280* | 7,440 | — | 6·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,263 | 97,457 | 130,720 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,460* | *75,418* | *90,878* | 383 | — | 0·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,974 | 75,287 | 91,261 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,108* | *63,632* | *71,740* | 2,297 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,596 | 65,441 | 74,037 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,942* | *63,406* | *72,348* | 1,814 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,337 | 64,825 | 74,162 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,121* | *94,266* | *105,387* | 2,581 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,683 | 96,285 | 107,968 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,169* | *86,921* | *101,090* | 4,809 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,486 | 90,413 | 105,899 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,832* | *45,986* | *51,818* | 1,604 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,273 | 47,149 | 53,422 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,106* | *75,185* | *94,291* | 4,015 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,683 | 77,623 | 98,306 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,804* | *54,489* | *62,293* | 4,592 | — | 7·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,426 | 58,459 | 66,885 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,071* | *42,737* | *47,808* | 2,574 | — | 5·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,336 | 45,046 | 50,382 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,417* | *74,906* | *79,323* | 2,152 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,955 | 76,520 | 81,475 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *132,017* | *768,239* | *900,256* | 34,261 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 140,012 | 794,505 | 934,517 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

MAY 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. I.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

# RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM,

## JUNE 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# QUARTERLY STATEMENT AS TO PAUPERISM,

## MIDSUMMER 1868.

*(Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.)*

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THE present Return completes the Monthly Series for the Quarter ended at Midsummer 1868. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the Monthly publication for March last.

The Tables are—

1st. ENGLAND and WALES; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2d. ——————————; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3d. NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. THE METROPOLIS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1.—In the 1st Table, each week, compared with its predecessor, with one exception, shows a decrease in the number of Paupers; 993,646 were the numbers relieved in the last week of March (Lady-day); but in the 4th week of June (Midsummer) they have fallen to 922,563, which is a decrease of 71,083, or 7·2 per cent. less at Midsummer than Lady-day.

TABLE I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Consecutive Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week. | Difference between the Proximate Weeks. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1868: | | | |
| MARCH: | | | |
| Fourth week - - - | 993,646 | —— | —— |
| APRIL: | | | |
| First week - - - | 970,002 | —— | 23,644 |
| Second week - - - | 962,047 | —— | 7,955 |
| Third week - - - | 956,501 | —— | 5,546 |
| Fourth week - - - | 956,637 | 136 | —— |
| Fifth week - - - | 954,128 | —— | 2,509 |
| MAY: | | | |
| First week - - - | 953,001 | —— | 1,127 |
| Second week - - - | 946,214 | —— | 6,787 |
| Third week - - - | 940,865 | —— | 5,349 |
| Fourth week - - - | 934,517 | —— | 6,348 |
| JUNE: | | | |
| First week - - - | 928,020 | —— | 6,497 |
| Second week - - - | 926,560 | —— | 1,460 |
| Third week - - - | 924,615 | —— | 1,945 |
| Fourth week - - - | 922,563 | —— | 2,052 |

2.—The next Table exhibits the comparative Pauperism during the Midsummer Quarters of 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The Paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of June were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 841,489 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 884,829 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 922,563 |

The Paupers in 1868, as compared with those in 1867, have increased 37,734, or 4·3 per cent.; but compared with 1866, the increase is 81,074, or 9·6 per cent.

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TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | | | | |
| MARCH: | (a) | (b) | (c) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 907,201 | 982,477 | 993,646 | — | — | — | — |
| APRIL: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 882,247 | 957,210 | 970,002 | 87,755 | — | 12,792 | — |
| Second week - | 880,296 | 943,126 | 962,047 | 81,751 | — | 18,921 | — |
| Third week - | 876,595 | 934,986 | 956,501 | 79,906 | — | 21,515 | — |
| Fourth week - | 871,509 | 928,455 | 956,637 | 85,128 | — | 28,182 | — |
| Fifth week - | 867,333 | 921,627 | 954,128 | 86,795 | — | 32,501 | — |
| MAY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 860,701 | 913,826 | 953,001 | 92,300 | — | 39,175 | — |
| Second week - | 854,562 | 906,744 | 946,214 | 91,652 | — | 39,470 | — |
| Third week - | 849,362 | 903,733 | 940,865 | 91,503 | — | 37,132 | — |
| Fourth week - | 848,873 | 900,256 | 934,517 | 85,644 | — | 34,261 | — |
| JUNE: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 849,498 | 898,096 | 928,020 | 78,522 | — | 29,924 | — |
| Second week - | 847,845 | 891,190 | 926,560 | 78,715 | — | 35,370 | — |
| Third week - | 846,988 | 890,008 | 924,615 | 77,627 | — | 34,607 | — |
| Fourth week - | 841,489 | 884,829 | 922,563 | 81,074 | — | 37,734 | — |

3.—The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales, in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of Paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of June, the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 198,360 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 206,084 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 216,939 |

The increase in 1868, compared with 1867, was 10,855, or 5·3 per cent.; but in comparison with 1866 there was an increase of 18,579, or 9·4 per cent.

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TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Last Year but One. (*a*) | | Last Year. (*b*) | |
| MARCH: | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 214,119 | 223,640 | 234,262 | — | — | — | — |
| APRIL: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 207,777 | 218,608 | 227,781 | 20,004 | — | 9,173 | — |
| Second week - | 206,847 | 216,524 | 225,686 | 18,839 | — | 9,162 | — |
| Third week - | 206,404 | 214,969 | 224,235 | 17,831 | — | 9,266 | — |
| Fourth week - | 205,625 | 214,264 | 224,154 | 18,529 | — | 9,890 | — |
| Fifth week - | 204,544 | 213,309 | 222,659 | 18,115 | — | 9,350 | — |
| MAY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 203,198 | 212,273 | 221,399 | 18,201 | — | 9,126 | — |
| Second week - | 200,654 | 210,199 | 218,904 | 18,250 | — | 8,705 | — |
| Third week - | 200,625 | 209,400 | 218,997 | 18,372 | — | 9,597 | — |
| Fourth week - | 200,481 | 208,402 | 218,613 | 18,132 | — | 10,211 | — |
| JUNE: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 199,841 | 208,171 | 217,829 | 17,988 | — | 9,658 | — |
| Second week - | 199,441 | 206,718 | 218,439 | 18,998 | — | 11,721 | — |
| Third week - | 199,860 | 206,405 | 218,198 | 18,338 | — | 11,793 | — |
| Fourth week - | 198,360 | 206,084 | 216,939 | 18,579 | — | 10,855 | — |

4.—According to the last returns for the month of June in the three years last past, the number of paupers in the Metropolis was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 98,308 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 118,982 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 127,347 |

In 1868 the increase in the Paupers, as compared with those in 1867, was 8,365, or 7·0 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1866, the increase was 29,039, or 29·5 per cent.

TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| MARCH: | | | | | | | |
| Fourth week - | 107,864 | 147,756 | 145,314 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| APRIL: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 104,333 | 140,789 | 142,537 | 38,204 | —— | 1,748 | —— |
| Second week - | 103,654 | 136,996 | 140,806 | 37,152 | —— | 3,810 | —— |
| Third week - | 103,118 | 134,228 | 139,851 | 36,733 | —— | 5,623 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 102,333 | 132,103 | 139,215 | 36,882 | —— | 7,112 | —— |
| Fifth week - | 101,564 | 129,493 | 137,372 | 35,808 | —— | 7,879 | —— |
| MAY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 100,682 | 125,878 | 138,098 | 37,416 | —— | 12,220 | —— |
| Second week - | 99,823 | 124,181 | 136,340 | 36,517 | —— | 12,159 | —— |
| Third week - | 98,744 | 123,576 | 133,423 | 34,679 | —— | 9,847 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 99,006 | 123,280 | 130,720 | 31,714 | —— | 7,440 | —— |
| JUNE: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 99,110 | 122,213 | 129,042 | 29,932 | —— | 6,829 | —— |
| Second week - | 98,712 | 120,394 | 128,437 | 29,725 | —— | 8,043 | —— |
| Third week - | 98,758 | 120,129 | 127,281 | 28,523 | —— | 7,152 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 98,308 | 118,982 | 127,347 | 29,039 | —— | 8,365 | —— |

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
20th August 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1866), the number contained in the two classes was 3·0 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. | | | | | | | To every 100 PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards, of ALL OCCUPATIONS, the PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of EACH CLASS. CLASSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

*F. P.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF JUNE 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,703* | *90,510* | *122,213* | 6,829 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 32,965 | 96,077 | 129,042 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,210* | *75,654* | *90,864* | — | 95 | — | 0·1 |
| | 1868 | 15,627 | 75,142 | 90,769 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,092* | *63,189* | *71,281* | 2,138 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,353 | 65,066 | 73,419 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,671* | *63,351* | *72,022* | 1,725 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,103 | 64,644 | 73,747 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,030* | *94,504* | *105,534* | 1,698 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,445 | 95,787 | 107,232 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,157* | *86,453* | *100,610* | 4,390 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,244 | 89,756 | 105,000 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,822* | *45,989* | *51,811* | 1,552 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,228 | 47,135 | 53,363 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,107* | *74,827* | *93,934* | 3,641 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,263 | 77,312 | 97,575 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,752* | *54,674* | *62,426* | 4,465 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,441 | 58,450 | 66,891 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,102* | *42,846* | *47,948* | 1,884 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,344 | 44,488 | 49,832 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,427* | *75,026* | *79,453* | 1,697 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,809 | 76,341 | 81,150 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *131,073* | *767,023* | *898,096* | 29,924 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,822 | 790,198 | 928,020 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF JUNE 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,402* | *88,992* | *120,394* | 8,043 | — | 6·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 32,820 | 95,617 | 128,437 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,879* | *74,851* | *89,730* | 492 | — | 0·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,575 | 74,647 | 90,222 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,837* | *63,118* | *70,955* | 2,027 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,353 | 64,629 | 72,982 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,459* | *63,116* | *71,575* | 1,801 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,174 | 64,202 | 73,376 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,880* | *93,974* | *104,854* | 2,310 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,526 | 95,638 | 107,164 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,811* | *86,164* | *99,975* | 4,708 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,363 | 89,320 | 104,683 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,801* | *45,599* | *51,400* | 1,738 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,269 | 46,869 | 53,138 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,967* | *74,052* | *93,019* | 5,597 | — | 6·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,250 | 78,366 | 98,616 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,702* | *54,597* | *62,299* | 4,386 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,409 | 58,276 | 66,685 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,027* | *42,720* | *47,747* | 2,074 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,374 | 44,447 | 49,821 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,419* | *74,823* | *79,242* | 2,194 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,878 | 76,558 | 81,436 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,184* | *762,006* | *891,190* | 35,370 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,991 | 788,569 | 926,560 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF JUNE 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,466* | *88,663* | *120,129* | 7,152 | — | 6·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 32,866 | 94,415 | 127,281 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,824* | *74,708* | *89,532* | 639 | — | 0·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,471 | 74,700 | 90,171 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,748* | *62,657* | *70,405* | 2,554 | — | 3 6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,309 | 64,650 | 72,959 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,514* | *63,042* | *71,556* | 1,728 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,170 | 64,114 | 73,284 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,789* | *93,847* | *104,636* | 2,320 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,539 | 95,417 | 106,956 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,841* | *86,199* | *100,040* | 4,638 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,355 | 89,323 | 104,678 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,844* | *45,807* | *51,651* | 1,144 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,246 | 46,549 | 52,795 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,035* | *73,456* | *92,491* | 6,192 | — | 6·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,898 | 78,785 | 98,683 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,794* | *54,469* | *62,263* | 4,457 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,370 | 58,350 | 66,720 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,029* | *42,802* | *47,831* | 1,856 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,353 | 44,334 | 49,687 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,453* | *75,021* | *79,474* | 1,927 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,884 | 76,567 | 81,401 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,337* | *760,671* | *890,008* | 34,607 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,411 | 787,204 | 924,615 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF JUNE 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,499* | *87,483* | *118,982* | 8,365 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 32,954 | 94,393 | 127,347 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,729* | *74,119* | *88,848* | 1,031 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,466 | 74,413 | 89,879 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,686* | *62,252* | *69,938* | 3,092 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,382 | 64,648 | 73,030 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,518* | *62,834* | *71,352* | 2,246 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,206 | 64,392 | 73,598 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,690* | *93,222* | *103,912* | 3,002 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,473 | 95,441 | 106,914 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,836* | *85,570* | *99,406* | 4,660 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,264 | 88,802 | 104,066 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,783* | *45,589* | *51,372* | 1,548 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,251 | 46,669 | 52,920 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,857* | *73,639* | *92,496* | 5,216 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,812 | 77,900 | 97,712 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,722* | *54,494* | *62,216* | 4,091 | — | 6·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,363 | 57,944 | 66,307 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,002* | *42,478* | *47,480* | 2,323 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,315 | 44,488 | 49,803 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,435* | *74,392* | *78,827* | 2,160 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,818 | 76,169 | 80,987 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *128,757* | *756,072* | *884,829* | 37,734 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,304 | 785,259 | 922,563 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

JUNE 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. II.)

*Under* 2 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

JULY 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. III.)

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 |
| 11. WELSH | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 |

| DIVISIONS. | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
12th October 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF JULY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,458* | *86,280* | *117,738* | 8,283 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,010 | 93,011 | 126,021 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,720* | *73,228* | *87,948* | 1,555 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,515 | 73,988 | 89,503 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,711* | *61,539* | *69,250* | 3,353 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,477 | 64,126 | 72,603 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,519* | *62,382* | *70,901* | 2,377 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,296 | 63,982 | 73,278 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,703* | *92,831* | *103,534* | 2,651 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,463 | 94,722 | 106,185 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,810* | *85,159* | *98,969* | 4,463 | — | 4·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,278 | 88,154 | 103,432 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,809* | *45,454* | *51,263* | 1,351 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,242 | 46,372 | 52,614 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,746* | *72,840* | *91,586* | 5,237 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,783 | 77,040 | 96,823 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,640* | *54,080* | *61,720* | 4,522 | — | 7·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,335 | 57,907 | 66,242 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *4,975* | *42,383* | *47,358* | 1,933 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,320 | 43,971 | 49,291 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,403* | *74,209* | *78,612* | 1,566 | — | 2·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,877 | 75,301 | 80,178 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *128,494* | *750,385* | *878,879* | 37,291 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,596 | 778,574 | 916,170 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

2ND WEEK OF JULY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,458* | *86,422* | *117,880* | 7,672 | — | 6·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,060 | 92,492 | 125,552 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,735* | *72,650* | *87,385* | 1,910 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,628 | 73,667 | 89,295 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,716* | *62,005* | *69,721* | 3,025 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,499 | 64,247 | 72,746 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,478* | *61,961* | *70,439* | 3,055 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,374 | 64,120 | 73,494 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,704* | *92,475* | *103,179* | 2,984 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,528 | 94,635 | 106,163 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,765* | *85,059* | *98,824* | 4,465 | — | 4·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,327 | 87,962 | 103,289 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,828* | *44,887* | *50,715* | 1,958 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,245 | 46,428 | 52,673 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,791* | *72,682* | *91,473* | 5,032 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,721 | 76,784 | 96,505 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,643* | *53,815* | *61,460* | 4,299 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,338 | 57,421 | 65,759 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,023* | *42,169* | *47,192* | 2,710 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,330 | 44,572 | 49,902 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,363* | *74,039* | *78,402* | 1,916 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,885 | 75,433 | 80,318 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *128,506* | *748,164* | *876,670* | 39,026 | — | 4·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,935 | 777,761 | 915,696 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF JULY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,624* | *86,582* | *118,206* | 7,386 | — | 6·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,120 | 92,472 | 125,592 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,763* | *72,949* | *87,712* | 1,687 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,416 | 73,983 | 89,399 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,827* | *61,663* | *69,490* | 3,182 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,404 | 64,268 | 72,672 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,475* | *61,794* | *70,269* | 2,942 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,311 | 63,900 | 73,211 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,774* | *92,643* | *103,417* | 2,446 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,464 | 94,399 | 105,863 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *13,971* | *84,842* | *98,813* | 4,437 | — | 4·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,384 | 87,866 | 103,250 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,843* | *44,915* | *50,758* | 1,898 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,219 | 46,437 | 52,656 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,961* | *72,845* | *91,806* | 4,307 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,753 | 76,360 | 96,113 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,689* | *53,602* | *61,291* | 3,965 | — | 6·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,315 | 56,941 | 65,256 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,052* | *42,179* | *47,231* | 2,279 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,387 | 44,123 | 49,510 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,425* | *74,113* | *78,538* | 1,913 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,903 | 75,548 | 80,451 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,404* | *748,127* | *877,531* | 36,442 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,676 | 776,297 | 913,973 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF JULY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,810* | *86,489* | *118,299* | 7,857 | — | 6·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,210 | 92,946 | 126,156 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,757* | *72,678* | *87,435* | 1,560 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,359 | 73,636 | 88,995 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,859* | *61,762* | *69,621* | 2,934 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,283 | 64,272 | 72,555 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,548* | *61,765* | *70,313* | 2,424 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,096 | 63,641 | 72,737 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,885* | *92,463* | *103,348* | 2,496 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,464 | 94,380 | 105,844 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,066* | *84,809* | *98,875* | 4,085 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,313 | 87,647 | 102,960 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,855* | *44,769* | *50,624* | 1,962 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,099 | 46,487 | 52,586 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,880* | *72,856* | *91,736* | 4,798 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,847 | 76,687 | 96,534 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,725* | *53,339* | *61,064* | 4,255 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,377 | 56,942 | 65,319 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,041* | *42,190* | *47,231* | 2,724 | — | 5·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,397 | 44,558 | 49,955 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,438* | *74,014* | *78,452* | 1,672 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,865 | 75,259 | 80,124 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,864* | *747,134* | *876,998* | 36,767 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,310 | 776,455 | 913,765 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 5TH WEEK OF JULY 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *31,905* | *86,141* | *118,046* | 9,073 | — | 7·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,367 | 93,752 | 127,119 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,810* | *72,667* | *87,477* | 1,517 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,356 | 73,638 | 88,994 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,865* | *61,714* | *69,579* | 2,575 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,351 | 63,803 | 72,154 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,581* | *61,819* | *70,400* | 1,604 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,945 | 63,059 | 72,004 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,915* | *92,713* | *103,628* | 2,219 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,431 | 94,416 | 105,847 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,134* | *84,709* | *98,843* | 3,788 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,311 | 87,320 | 102,631 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,871* | *44,843* | *50,714* | 1,732 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,102 | 46,344 | 52,446 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,898* | *72,711* | *91,609* | 5,116 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,966 | 76,759 | 96,725 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,695* | *53,409* | *61,104* | 4,192 | — | 6·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,358 | 56,938 | 65,296 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,045* | *42,189* | *47,234* | 2,460 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,423 | 44,271 | 49,694 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,457* | *73,929* | *78,386* | 1,788 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,881 | 75,293 | 80,174 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *130,176* | *746,844* | *877,020* | 36,064 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,491 | 775,593 | 913,084 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

JULY 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. III.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

### AUGUST 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,162 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,811 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,888 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - - | 709,200 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
2nd November 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF AUGUST 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,040* | *86,307* | *118,347* | 9,813 | — | 8·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,454 | 94,706 | 128,160 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,786* | *72,449* | *87,235* | 1,874 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,356 | 73,753 | 89,109 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,843* | *62,069* | *69,912* | 2,234 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,440 | 63,706 | 72,146 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,535* | *61,225* | *69,760* | 2,146 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,956 | 62,950 | 71,906 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,868* | *92,381* | *103,249* | 2,775 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,474 | 94,550 | 106,024 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,167* | *84,630* | *98,797* | 3,698 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,237 | 87,258 | 102,495 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,879* | *44,687* | *50,566* | 1,851 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,204 | 46,213 | 52,417 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,926* | *72,506* | *91,432* | 5,206 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,084 | 76,554 | 96,638 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,628* | *53,385* | *61,013* | 3,747 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,370 | 56,390 | 64,760 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,029* | *42,138* | *47,167* | 2,770 | — | 5·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,366 | 44,571 | 49,937 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,480* | *73,809* | *78,289* | 1,819 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,917 | 75,191 | 80,108 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *130,181* | *745,586* | *875,767* | 37,933 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 137,858 | 775,842 | 913,700 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF AUGUST 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,122* | *85,425* | *117,547* | 11,633 | — | 9·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,571 | 95,609 | 129,180 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,731* | *72,362* | *87,093* | 2,472 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,368 | 74,197 | 89,565 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,662* | *61,831* | *69,493* | 3,429 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,602 | 64,320 | 72,922 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,413* | *61,146* | *69,559* | 2,464 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,974 | 63,049 | 72,023 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,870* | *92,278* | *103,148* | 2,995 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,560 | 94,583 | 106,143 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,158* | *84,687* | *98,845* | 3,794 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,221 | 87,418 | 102,639 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,776* | *44,821* | *50,597* | 1,926 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,222 | 46,301 | 52,523 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *18,956* | *72,092* | *91,048* | 5,529 | — | 6 1 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,064 | 76,513 | 96,577 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,645* | *53,411* | *61,056* | 4,022 | — | 6·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,448 | 56,630 | 65,078 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,046* | *42,477* | *47,523* | 2,029 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,311 | 44,241 | 49,552 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,648* | *73,654* | *78,302* | 2,013 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,953 | 75,362 | 80,315 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *130,027* | *744,184* | *874,211* | 42,306 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 138,294 | 778,223 | 916,517 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF AUGUST 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,168* | *85,485* | *117,653* | 11,911 | — | 10·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,697 | 95,867 | 129,564 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,736* | *71,674* | *86,410* | 3,177 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,251 | 74,336 | 89,587 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,562* | *61,543* | *69,105* | 4,407 | — | 6·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,788 | 64,724 | 73,512 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,311* | *60,589* | *68,900* | 3,607 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,029 | 63,478 | 72,507 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,796* | *91,968* | *102,764* | 3,885 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,669 | 94,980 | 106,649 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,151* | *84,142* | *98,293* | 4,672 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,305 | 87,660 | 102,965 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,794* | *44,717* | *50,511* | 2,245 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,265 | 46,491 | 52,756 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,065* | *71,588* | *90,653* | 6,014 | — | 6·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,086 | 76,581 | 96,667 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,684* | *53,347* | *61,031* | 3,906 | — | 6·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,501 | 56,436 | 64,937 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,073* | *42,314* | *47,387* | 2,284 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,351 | 44,320 | 49,671 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,645* | *73,626* | *78,271* | 1,855 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,922 | 75,204 | 80,126 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,985* | *740,993* | *870,978* | 47,963 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 138,864 | 780,077 | 918,941 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF AUGUST 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,196* | *85,327* | *117,523* | 11,419 | — | 9·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,430 | 95,512 | 128,942 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,689* | *71,720* | *86,409* | 3,239 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 14,956 | 74,692 | 89,648 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,609* | *61,122* | *68,731* | 5,378 | — | 7·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,839 | 65,270 | 74,109 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,347* | *60,391* | *68,738* | 4,111 | — | 6·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,170 | 63,679 | 72,849 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,784* | *92,012* | *102,796* | 4,065 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,693 | 95,168 | 106,861 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,143* | *83,980* | *98,123* | 4,697 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,242 | 87,578 | 102,820 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,756* | *44,538* | *50,294* | 2,656 | — | 5·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,313 | 46,637 | 52,950 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,048* | *71,725* | *90,773* | 6,237 | — | 6·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,182 | 76,828 | 97,010 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,758* | *53,256* | *61,014* | 4,309 | — | 7·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,520 | 56,803 | 65,323 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,047* | *42,272* | *47,319* | 2,113 | — | 4·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,400 | 44,032 | 49,432 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,612* | *75,240* | *79,852* | 517 | — | 0·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,932 | 75,437 | 80,369 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,989* | *741,583* | *871,572* | 48,741 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 138,677 | 781,636 | 920,313 | | | | |

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

# RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

AUGUST 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. IV.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

# RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM,

## SEPTEMBER 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. V.)

# QUARTERLY STATEMENT AS TO PAUPERISM,

## MICHAELMAS 1868.

*(Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.)*

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THE present Return completes the Monthly Series for the Quarter ended at Michaelmas 1868. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the Monthly publication for June last.

The Tables are—

1st. ENGLAND and WALES; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2nd. ——————————; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3rd. NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. THE METROPOLIS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1.—In the 1st Table, each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it; 922,563 were the numbers relieved in the last week of June (Midsummer); but in the 4th week of September (Michaelmas) the numbers were 927,239; which is an increase of 4,676, or 0·5 per cent. more at Michaelmas than Midsummer.

TABLE I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Consecutive Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week. | Difference between the Proximate Weeks. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1868: | | | |
| JUNE: | | | |
| Fourth week - - - | 922,563 | —— | —— |
| JULY: | | | |
| First week - - - | 916,170 | —— | 6,393 |
| Second week - - - | 915,696 | —— | 474 |
| Third week - - - | 913,973 | —— | 1,723 |
| Fourth week - - - | 913,765 | —— | 208 |
| Fifth week - - - | 913,084 | —— | 681 |
| AUGUST: | | | |
| First week - - - | 913,700 | 616 | —— |
| Second week - - - | 916,517 | 2,817 | —— |
| Third week - - - | 918,941 | 2,424 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 920,313 | 1,372 | —— |
| SEPTEMBER: | | | |
| First week - - - | 919,777 | —— | 536 |
| Second week - - - | 920,159 | 382 | —— |
| Third week - - - | 922,499 | 2,340 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 927,239 | 4,740 | —— |

2.—The next Table exhibits the comparative Pauperism during the Michaelmas Quarters of 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The Paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of September were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 842,860 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 872,620 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 927,239 |

The Paupers in 1868, as compared with those in 1867, have increased 54,619, or 6·5 per cent.; but compared with 1866, the increase was 84,379, or 10·0 per cent.

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TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| JUNE: | (a) | (b) | (c) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 841,489 | 884,829 | 922,563 | — | — | — | — |
| JULY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 835,507 | 878,879 | 916,170 | 80,663 | — | 37,291 | — |
| Second week - | 833,977 | 876,670 | 915,696 | 81,719 | — | 39,026 | — |
| Third week - | 833,738 | 877,531 | 913,973 | 80,235 | — | 36,442 | — |
| Fourth week - | 833,874 | 876,998 | 913,765 | 79,891 | — | 36,767 | — |
| Fifth week - | 836,486 | 877,020 | 913,084 | 76,598 | — | 36,064 | — |
| AUGUST: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 839,493 | 875,767 | 913,700 | 74,207 | — | 37,933 | — |
| Second week - | 840,146 | 874,211 | 916,517 | 76,371 | — | 42,306 | — |
| Third week - | 839,278 | 870,978 | 918,941 | 79,663 | — | 47,963 | — |
| Fourth week - | 840,388 | 871,572 | 920,313 | 79,925 | — | 48,741 | — |
| SEPTEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 840,894 | 868,415 | 919,777 | 78,883 | — | 51,362 | — |
| Second week - | 840,931 | 869,067 | 920,159 | 79,228 | — | 51,092 | — |
| Third week - | 843,452 | 869,992 | 922,499 | 79,047 | — | 52,507 | — |
| Fourth week - | 842,860 | 872,620 | 927,239 | 84,379 | — | 54,619 | — |

3.—The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales, in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of Paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of September, the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 196,747 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 202,853 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 216,495 |

The increase in 1868, compared with 1867, was 13,642, or 6·7 per cent.; but in comparison with 1866 there was an increase of 19,748, or 10·0 per cent.

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TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| JUNE: | (a) | (b) | (c) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 198,360 | 206,084 | 216,939 | — | — | — | — |
| JULY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 197,067 | 204,569 | 215,679 | 18,612 | — | 11,110 | — |
| Second week - | 196,246 | 203,648 | 214,937 | 18,691 | — | 11,289 | — |
| Third week - | 195,887 | 203,855 | 214,025 | 18,138 | — | 10,170 | — |
| Fourth week - | 195,841 | 203,424 | 214,439 | 18,598 | — | 11,015 | — |
| Fifth week - | 195,753 | 203,427 | 214,467 | 18,714 | — | 11,040 | — |
| AUGUST: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 195,872 | 203,011 | 213,815 | 17,943 | — | 10,804 | — |
| Second week - | 195,733 | 200,701 | 214,178 | 18,445 | — | 11,477 | — |
| Third week - | 195,508 | 202,195 | 214,360 | 18,852 | — | 12,165 | — |
| Fourth week - | 196,407 | 202,081 | 215,283 | 18,876 | — | 13,202 | — |
| SEPTEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 195,989 | 201,956 | 215,209 | 19,220 | — | 13,253 | — |
| Second week - | 196,053 | 201,555 | 215,508 | 19,455 | — | 13,953 | — |
| Third week - | 196,424 | 202,498 | 215,369 | 18,945 | — | 12,871 | — |
| Fourth week - | 196,747 | 202,853 | 216,495 | 19,748 | — | 13,642 | — |

4.—According to the last returns for the month of September in the three years last past, the number of Paupers in the Metropolis was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - - | 105,827 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - - | 117,849 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - - | 131,610 |

In 1868 the increase in the Paupers, as compared with those in 1867, was 13,761, or 11·7 per cent.; and on a comparison with 1866, there was an increase of 25,783, or 24·4 per cent.

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TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| JUNE: | (a) | (b) | (c) | | | | |
| Fourth week - | 98,308 | 118,982 | 127,347 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| JULY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 98,455 | 117,738 | 126,021 | 27,566 | —— | 8,283 | —— |
| Second week - | 98,778 | 117,880 | 125,552 | 26,774 | —— | 7,672 | —— |
| Third week - | 99,400 | 118,206 | 125,592 | 26,192 | —— | 7,386 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 100,488 | 118,299 | 126,156 | 25,668 | —— | 7,857 | —— |
| Fifth week - | 102,960 | 118,046 | 127,119 | 24,159 | —— | 9,073 | —— |
| AUGUST: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 105,197 | 118,347 | 128,160 | 22,963 | —— | 9,813 | —— |
| Second week - | 106,100 | 117,547 | 129,180 | 23,080 | —— | 11,633 | —— |
| Third week - | 106,499 | 117,653 | 129,564 | 23,065 | —— | 11,911 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 106,623 | 117,523 | 128,942 | 22,319 | —— | 11,419 | —— |
| SEPTEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 106,664 | 116,983 | 128,526 | 21,862 | —— | 11,543 | —— |
| Second week - | 105,624 | 116,457 | 128,367 | 22,743 | —— | 11,910 | —— |
| Third week - | 106,012 | 116,417 | 129,665 | 23,653 | —— | 13,248 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 105,827 | 117,849 | 131,610 | 25,783 | —— | 13,761 | —— |

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
7th December 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

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## MEMORANDUM.

### AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASSES. | | | | | | | CLASSES. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| EASTERN - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 437,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,881 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| WELSH - - - - - - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

*F. P.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,054* | *84,929* | *116,983* | 11,543 | — | 9·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,869 | 94,657 | 128,526 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,421* | *71,428* | *85,849* | 3,236 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 14,978 | 74,107 | 89,085 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,647* | *61,060* | *68,707* | 5,611 | — | 8·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,899 | 65,419 | 74,318 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,399* | *60,121* | *68,520* | 4,690 | — | 6·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,208 | 64,002 | 73,210 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,831* | *91,967* | *102,798* | 4,046 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,731 | 95,113 | 106,844 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,132* | *83,675* | *97,807* | 4,720 | — | 4·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,228 | 87,299 | 102,527 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,802* | *44,588* | *50,390* | 2,771 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,308 | 46,853 | 53,161 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,172* | *71,465* | *90,637* | 6,149 | — | 6·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,163 | 76,623 | 96,786 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,755* | *53,174* | *60,929* | 4,333 | — | 7·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,504 | 56,758 | 65,262 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,062* | *42,312* | *47,374* | 2,385 | — | 5·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,384 | 44,375 | 49,759 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,414* | *74,007* | *78,421* | 1,878 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 4,995 | 75,304 | 80,299 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,689* | *738,726* | *868,415* | 51,362 | — | 5·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 139,267 | 780,510 | 919,777 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,057* | *84,400* | *116,457* | 11,910 | — | 10·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 33,983 | 94,384 | 128,367 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,216* | *71,925* | *86,141* | 2,906 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,074 | 73,973 | 89,047 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,705* | *61,046* | *68,751* | 6,001 | — | 8·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,921 | 65,831 | 74,752 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,484* | *60,237* | *68,721* | 4,846 | — | 7·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,338 | 64,229 | 73,567 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,910* | *92,287* | *103,197* | 3,654 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,737 | 95,114 | 106,851 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,095* | *83,871* | *97,966* | 4,340 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,281 | 87,025 | 102,306 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,842* | *44,492* | *50,334* | 2,816 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,351 | 46,799 | 53,150 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,122* | *71,200* | *90,322* | 6,475 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,156 | 76,641 | 96,797 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,758* | *53,141* | *60,899* | 4,662 | — | 7·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,516 | 57,045 | 65,561 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,112* | *42,361* | *47,473* | 1,833 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,443 | 43,863 | 49,306 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,405* | *74,401* | *78,806* | 1,649 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,010 | 75,445 | 80,455 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *129,706* | *739,361* | *869,067* | 51,092 | — | 5·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 139,810 | 780,349 | 920,159 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF SEPTEMERB 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,313* | *84,104* | *116,417* | 13,248 | — | 11·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,213 | 95,452 | 129,665 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,326* | *71,632* | *85,958* | 3,148 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,423 | 73,683 | 89,106 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,766* | *61,545* | *69,311* | 5,921 | — | 8·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,087 | 66,145 | 75,232 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,623* | *60,333* | *68,956* | 4,954 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,530 | 64,380 | 73,910 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *10,961* | *92,242* | *103,203* | 3,969 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,843 | 95,329 | 107,172 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,135* | *83,921* | *98,056* | 4,068 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,447 | 86,677 | 102,124 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,879* | *44,556* | *50,435* | 2,865 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,422 | 46,878 | 53,300 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,281* | *71,683* | *90,964* | 5,595 | — | 6·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,131 | 76,428 | 96,559 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,741* | *53,358* | *61,099* | 4,411 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,577 | 56,933 | 65,510 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,096* | *42,248* | *47,344* | 2,320 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,410 | 44,254 | 49,664 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,413* | *73,836* | *78,249* | 2,008 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,072 | 75,185 | 80,257 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *130,534* | *739,458* | *869,992* | 52,507 | — | 6·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 141,155 | 781,344 | 922,499 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *32,637* | *85,212* | *117,849* | 13,761 | — | 11·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,653 | 96,957 | 131,610 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,516* | *72,285* | *86,801* | 3,013 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,772 | 74,042 | 89,814 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,852* | *61,578* | *69,430* | 5,998 | — | 8·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,179 | 66,249 | 75,428 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,717* | *60,515* | *69,232* | 5,206 | — | 7·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,659 | 64,779 | 74,438 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,064* | *92,449* | *103,513* | 3,498 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,862 | 95,149 | 107,011 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,196* | *83,512* | *97,708* | 4,862 | — | 5·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,527 | 87,043 | 102,570 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,884* | *44,702* | *50,586* | 2,544 | — | 5·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,398 | 46,732 | 53,130 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,479* | *71,447* | *90,926* | 6,378 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,154 | 77,150 | 97,304 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,771* | *53,570* | *61,341* | 4,720 | — | 7 7 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,631 | 57,430 | 66,061 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,107* | *42,156* | *47,263* | 2,158 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,461 | 43,960 | 49,421 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,398* | *73,573* | *77,971* | 2,481 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,097 | 75,355 | 80,452 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *131,621* | *740,999* | *872,620* | 54,619 | — | 6·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 142,393 | 784,846 | 927,239 | | | | |

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

SEPTEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. V.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

### OCTOBER 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASSES. | | | | | | | CLASSES. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,851 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,846 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
21st January 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,084* | *82,703* | *115,787* | 14,397 | — | 12·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 34,931 | 95,253 | 130,184 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *14,935* | *70,295* | *85,230* | 4,390 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,229 | 72,391 | 89,620 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,981* | *60,888* | *68,869* | 6,282 | — | 9·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,334 | 65,817 | 75,151 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *8,937* | *59,666* | *68,603* | 5,563 | — | 8·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,717 | 64,449 | 74,166 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,184* | *91,680* | *102,864* | 4,236 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,017 | 95,083 | 107,100 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,324* | *83,024* | *97,348* | 5,644 | — | 5·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,690 | 87,302 | 102,992 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,918* | *44,389* | *50,307* | 2,593 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,448 | 46,452 | 52,900 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,561* | *71,705* | *91,266* | 6,172 | — | 6·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,359 | 77,079 | 97,438 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,811* | *52,729* | *60,540* | 4,908 | — | 8·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,684 | 56,764 | 65,448 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,100* | *41,643* | *46,743* | 2,685 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,479 | 43,949 | 49,428 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,452* | *72,839* | *77,291* | 2,462 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,135 | 74,618 | 79,753 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *133,287* | *731,561* | *864,848* | 59,332 | — | 6·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 144,023 | 780,157 | 924,180 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,524* | *85,365* | *118,889* | 12,136 | — | 10·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,032 | 95,993 | 131,025 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,487* | *70,906* | *86,393* | 3,316 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,514 | 73,195 | 89,709 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,159* | *60,842* | *69,001* | 5,954 | — | 8·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,514 | 65,441 | 74,955 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,117* | *60,062* | *69,179* | 4,484 | — | 6·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,800 | 63,863 | 73,663 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,297* | *91,311* | *102,608* | 4,093 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,173 | 94,528 | 106,701 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,546* | *82,838* | *97,384* | 4,225 | — | 4·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,853 | 85,756 | 101,609 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *5,996* | *44,243* | *50,239* | 2,310 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,467 | 46,082 | 52,549 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *19,871* | *72,299* | *92,170* | 4,224 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,359 | 76,035 | 96,394 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,851* | *52,792* | *60,643* | 4,673 | — | 7·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,759 | 56,557 | 65,316 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,158* | *41,760* | *46,918* | 2,304 | — | 4·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,461 | 43,761 | 49,222 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,524* | *72,922* | *77,446* | 2,313 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,154 | 74,605 | 79,759 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *135,530* | *735,340* | *870,870* | 50,032 | — | 5·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 145,086 | 775,816 | 920,902 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *33,864* | *86,403* | *120,267* | 12,006 | — | 10·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,236 | 97,037 | 132,273 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *15,873* | *71,050* | *86,923* | 3,351 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,794 | 73,480 | 90,274 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,371* | *61,174* | *69,545* | 5,545 | — | 8·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,660 | 65,430 | 75,090 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,320* | *60,608* | *69,928* | 3,777 | — | 5·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,923 | 63,782 | 73,705 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,512* | *91,464* | *102,976* | 3,669 | — | 3·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,148 | 94,497 | 106,645 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *14,812* | *83,563* | *98,375* | 3,608 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 15,936 | 86,047 | 101,983 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,100* | *44,348* | *50,448* | 2,196 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,470 | 46,174 | 52,644 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,165* | *72,675* | *92,840* | 3,749 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,516 | 76,073 | 96,589 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *7,988* | *52,978* | *60,966* | 4,124 | — | 6·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,777 | 56,313 | 65,090 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,172* | *41,960* | *47,132* | 2,370 | — | 5·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,511 | 43,991 | 49,502 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,584* | *72,905* | *77,489* | 2,094 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,165 | 74,418 | 79,583 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *137,761* | *739,128* | *876,889* | 46,489 | — | 5·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 146,136 | 777,242 | 923,378 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *34,018* | *87,373* | *121,391* | 12,748 | — | 10·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,495 | 98,644 | 134,139 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,232* | *71,803* | *88,035* | 3,180 | — | 3·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,986 | 74,229 | 91,215 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,623* | *61,812* | *70,435* | 5,091 | — | 7·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,896 | 65,630 | 75,526 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,487* | *60,956* | *70,443* | 3,907 | — | 5·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,108 | 64,242 | 74,350 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,606* | *92,221* | *103,827* | 3,230 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,357 | 94,700 | 107,057 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,025* | *83,959* | *98,984* | 3,419 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,049 | 86,354 | 102,403 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,187* | *44,630* | *50,817* | 1,968 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,531 | 46,254 | 52,785 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,432* | *73,488* | *93,920* | 3,300 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,680 | 76,540 | 97,220 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,089* | *53,227* | *61,316* | 4,162 | — | 6·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,898 | 56,580 | 65,478 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,228* | *41,971* | *47,199* | 1,924 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,528 | 43,595 | 49,123 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,627* | *73,148* | *77,775* | 2,096 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,202 | 74,669 | 79,871 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *139,554* | *744,588* | *884,142* | 45,025 | — | 5·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 147,730 | 781,437 | 929,167 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 5TH WEEK OF OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *34,332* | *88,903* | *123,235* | 11,026 | — | 8·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,539 | 98,722 | 134,261 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,527* | *72,298* | *88,825* | 3,115 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,426 | 74,514 | 91,940 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *8,828* | *62,234* | *71,062* | 4,966 | — | 7·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,109 | 65,919 | 76,028 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,634* | *61,373* | *71,007* | 3,527 | — | 5·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,262 | 64,272 | 74,534 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,822* | *92,343* | *104,165* | 3,469 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,423 | 95,211 | 107,634 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,096* | *84,400* | *99,496* | 3,161 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,113 | 86,544 | 102,657 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,305* | *44,887* | *51,192* | 1,595 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,666 | 46,121 | 52,787 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,701* | *74,283* | *94,984* | 2,898 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 20,892 | 76,990 | 97,882 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,221* | *53,251* | *61,472* | 3,778 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,920 | 56,330 | 65,250 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,239* | *42,077* | *47,316* | 2,452 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,550 | 44,218 | 49,768 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,638* | *73,261* | *77,899* | 1,953 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,271 | 74,581 | 79,852 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *141,343* | *749,310* | *890,653* | 41,940 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 149,171 | 783,422 | 932,593 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

OCTOBER 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. VI.) +

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

**NOVEMBER 1867 and 1868.**

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 709,200 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 |

| DIVISIONS. | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. CLASSES. Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - - | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
6th February 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *34,737* | *90,883* | *125,620* | 7,955 | — | 6·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 35,708 | 97,867 | 133,575 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *16,767* | *73,194* | *89,961* | 2,889 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,637 | 75,213 | 92,850 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,044* | *62,780* | *71,824* | 4,485 | — | 6·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,312 | 65,997 | 76,309 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,779* | *61,501* | *71,280* | 3,969 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,468 | 64,781 | 75,249 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *11,982* | *92,731* | *104,713* | 3,342 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,603 | 95,452 | 108,055 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,224* | *84,721* | *99,945* | 3,480 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,283 | 87,142 | 103,425 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,383* | *45,021* | *51,404* | 1,638 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,779 | 46,263 | 53,042 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *20,983* | *75,235* | *96,218* | 2,394 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,002 | 77,610 | 98,612 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,302* | *53,941* | *62,243* | 3,488 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 8,971 | 56,760 | 65,731 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,305* | *42,252* | *47,557* | 1,946 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,600 | 43,903 | 49,503 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,741* | *73,425* | *78,166* | 2,163 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,342 | 74,987 | 80,329 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *143,247* | *755,684* | *898,931* | 37,749 | — | 4·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 150,705 | 785,975 | 936,680 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *35,058* | *93,658* | *128,716* | 6,922 | — | 5·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 36,034 | 99,604 | 135,638 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *17,052* | *73,766* | *90,818* | 2,917 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,956 | 75,779 | 93,735 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,259* | *63,285* | *72,544* | 4,395 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,565 | 66,374 | 76,939 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *9,969* | *61,824* | *71,793* | 3,853 | — | 5·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,788 | 64,858 | 75,646 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,150* | *92,999* | *105,149* | 3,470 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,759 | 95,860 | 108,619 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,437* | *85,300* | *100,737* | 3,031 | — | 3·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,377 | 87,391 | 103,768 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,505* | *45,285* | *51,790* | 1,355 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,884 | 46,261 | 53,145 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *21,382* | *76,425* | *97,807* | 1,505 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 21,287 | 78,025 | 99,312 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,405* | *54,123* | *62,528* | 3,309 | — | 5·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,086 | 56,751 | 65,837 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,323* | *42,431* | *47,754* | 2,464 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,650 | 44,568 | 50,218 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,788* | *73,773* | *78,561* | 1,947 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,398 | 75,110 | 80,508 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *145,328* | *762,869* | *908,197* | 35,168 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 152,784 | 790,581 | 943,365 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *35,383* | *96,663* | *132,046* | 5,330 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 36,248 | 101,128 | 137,376 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *17,384* | *74,769* | *92,153* | 2,392 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 18,272 | 76,273 | 94,545 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,477* | *63,815* | *73,292* | 4,487 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,725 | 67,054 | 77,779 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *10,207* | *62,378* | *72,585* | 3,826 | — | 5·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 10,959 | 65,452 | 76,411 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,339* | *93,437* | *105,776* | 3,236 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,825 | 96,187 | 109,012 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,716* | *86,274* | *101,990* | 2,364 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,484 | 87,870 | 104,354 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,636* | *45,440* | *52,076* | 1,334 | — | 2·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 6,935 | 46,475 | 53,410 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *21,582* | *78,512* | *100,094* | — | 124 | — | 0·1 |
| | 1868 | 21,409 | 78,561 | 99,970 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,510* | *54,743* | *63,253* | 2,980 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,177 | 57,056 | 66,233 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,347* | *42,832* | *48,179* | 1,697 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,607 | 44,269 | 49,876 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,855* | *74,048* | *78,903* | 1,875 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,385 | 75,398 | 80,778 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *147,436* | *772,911* | *920,347* | 29,397 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 154,026 | 795,718 | 949,744 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *35,830* | *99,758* | *135,588* | 5,448 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 36,479 | 104,557 | 141,036 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *17,595* | *75,340* | *92,935* | 2,526 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 18,621 | 76,840 | 95,461 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,636* | *64,440* | *74,076* | 4,533 | — | 6·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,015 | 67,594 | 78,609 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *10,501* | *63,126* | *73,627* | 3,374 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,183 | 65,818 | 77,001 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,474* | *93,886* | *106,360* | 2,552 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,969 | 95,943 | 108,912 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *15,974* | *86,925* | *102,899* | 1,864 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,767 | 87,996 | 104,763 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,782* | *45,708* | *52,490* | 1,155 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 7,023 | 46,622 | 53,645 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *21,803* | *81,594* | *103,397* | — | 1,788 | — | 1·7 |
| | 1868 | 21,632 | 79,977 | 101,609 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,606* | *54,867* | *63,473* | 2,790 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,190 | 57,073 | 66,263 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,457* | *42,811* | *48,268* | 2,127 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,668 | 44,727 | 50,395 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *4,940* | *74,138* | *79,078* | 1,945 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,463 | 75,560 | 81,023 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *149,598* | *782,593* | *932,191* | 26,526 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 156,010 | 802,707 | 958,717 | | | | |

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

NOVEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. VII.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

# RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

## DECEMBER 1867 and 1868.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# QUARTERLY STATEMENT AS TO PAUPERISM,

## Christmas 1868.

*(Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.)*

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The Return now published completes this portion of the Series for the Year ended December 1868. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the Monthly publication for September last.

The Tables are—

1st. England and Wales; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2nd. ——————————; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3rd. North Midland, North Western, and York Divisions; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. The Metropolis; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1.—In the 1st Table, each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it. The last week of the year is higher than the last week of the Michaelmas Quarter by 60,382 Paupers.

Table I.—England and Wales.—*Consecutive Statement.*

| Periods. | Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week. | Difference between the Proximate Weeks. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1868: | | | |
| September: | | | |
| Fourth week - - - | 927,239 | —— | —— |
| October: | | | |
| First week - - - | 924,180 | —— | 3,059 |
| Second week - - - | 920,902 | —— | 3,278 |
| Third week - - - | 923,378 | 2,476 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 929,167 | 5,789 | —— |
| Fifth week - - - | 932,593 | 3,426 | —— |
| November: | | | |
| First week - - - | 936,680 | 4,087 | —— |
| Second week - - - | 943,365 | 6,685 | —— |
| Third week - - - | 949,744 | 6,379 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 958,717 | 8,973 | —— |
| December: | | | |
| First week - - - | 966,957 | 8,240 | —— |
| Second week - - - | 974,470 | 7,513 | —— |
| Third week - - - | 982,932 | 8,462 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 987,621 | 4,689 | —— |

2.—The next Table exhibits the comparative Pauperism during the Christmas Quarters of 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The Paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of December were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 904,392 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 980,421 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 987,621 |

The Paupers in 1868, as compared with those in 1867, have increased 7,200, or 0·7 per cent.; but compared with 1866, there was an increase of 83,229, or 9·2 per cent.

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TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Year but One. (*a*) | | Last Year. (*b*) | |
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | | | | |
| SEPTEMBER: | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 842,860 | 872,620 | 927,239 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| OCTOBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 837,534 | 864,848 | 924,180 | 86,646 | —— | 59,332 | —— |
| Second week - | 840,631 | 870,870 | 920,902 | 80,271 | —— | 50,032 | —— |
| Third week - | 845,774 | 876,889 | 923,378 | 77,604 | —— | 46,489 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 849,316 | 884,142 | 929,167 | 79,851 | —— | 45,025 | —— |
| Fifth week - | 853,768 | 890,653 | 932,593 | 78,825 | —— | 41,940 | —— |
| NOVEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 858,962 | 898,931 | 936,680 | 77,718 | —— | 37,749 | —— |
| Second week - | 866,208 | 908,197 | 943,365 | 77,157 | —— | 35,168 | —— |
| Third week - | 873,928 | 920,347 | 949,744 | 75,816 | —— | 29,397 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 882,364 | 932,191 | 958,717 | 76,353 | —— | 26,526 | —— |
| DECEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 890,443 | 951,789 | 966,957 | 76,514 | —— | 15,168 | —— |
| Second week - | 897,880 | 971,015 | 974,470 | 76,590 | —— | 3,455 | —— |
| Third week - | 905,416 | 979,035 | 982,932 | 77,516 | —— | 3,897 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 904,392 | 980,421 | 987,621 | 83,229 | —— | 7,200 | —— |

3.—The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales, in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of Paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of December, the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 209,675 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 230,503 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 228,716 |

The decrease in 1868, compared with 1867, was 1,787, or 0·8 per cent.; but in comparison with 1866 there was an increase of 19,041, or 9·1 per cent.

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TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Last Year but One. (*a*) | | Last Year. (*b*) | |
| SEPTEMBER: | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 196,747 | 202,853 | 216,495 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| OCTOBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 195,691 | 202,113 | 215,786 | 20,095 | —— | 13,673 | —— |
| Second week - | 195,593 | 203,052 | 214,259 | 18,666 | —— | 11,207 | —— |
| Third week - | 195,975 | 204,254 | 214,323 | 18,348 | —— | 10,069 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 196,670 | 206,053 | 215,483 | 18,813 | —— | 9,430 | —— |
| Fifth week - | 197,343 | 207,648 | 215,919 | 18,576 | —— | 8,271 | —— |
| NOVEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 198,701 | 209,865 | 217,385 | 18,684 | —— | 7,520 | —— |
| Second week - | 200,567 | 212,125 | 218,294 | 17,727 | —— | 6,169 | —— |
| Third week - | 202,335 | 215,423 | 219,613 | 17,278 | —— | 4,190 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 203,855 | 219,360 | 221,517 | 17,662 | —— | 2,157 | —— |
| DECEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 206,250 | 225,598 | 223,216 | 16,966 | —— | —— | 2,382 |
| Second week - | 207,334 | 228,972 | 224,775 | 17,441 | —— | —— | 4,197 |
| Third week - | 209,413 | 230,984 | 227,394 | 17,981 | —— | —— | 3,590 |
| Fourth week - | 209,675 | 230,503 | 228,716 | 19,041 | —— | —— | 1,787 |

4.—According to the last returns for the month of December in the three years last past, the number in the Metropolis was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1866 - - - - - - | 123,269 |
| „ 1867 - - - - - - | 147,610 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 143,703 |

In 1868 the decrease in the Paupers, as compared with those in 1867, was 3,907, or 2·6 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1866, there was an increase of 20,434, or 16·6 per cent.

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TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Year but One. (*a*) | | Last Year. (*b*) | |
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| SEPTEMBER: | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | | | | |
| Fourth week - | 105,827 | 117,849 | 131,610 | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| OCTOBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 105,674 | 115,787 | 130,184 | 24,510 | —— | 14,397 | —— |
| Second week - | 107,476 | 118,889 | 131,025 | 23,549 | —— | 12,136 | —— |
| Third week - | 109,426 | 120,267 | 132,273 | 22,847 | —— | 12,006 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 110,506 | 121,391 | 134,139 | 23,633 | —— | 12,748 | —— |
| Fifth week - | 111,681 | 123,235 | 134,261 | 22,580 | —— | 11,026 | —— |
| NOVEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 113,138 | 125,620 | 133,575 | 20,437 | —— | 7,955 | —— |
| Second week - | 114,882 | 128,716 | 135,638 | 20,756 | —— | 6,922 | —— |
| Third week - | 117,240 | 132,046 | 137,376 | 20,136 | —— | 5,330 | —— |
| Fourth week - | 119,497 | 135,588 | 141,036 | 21,539 | —— | 5,448 | —— |
| DECEMBER: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 121,245 | 140,580 | 141,699 | 20,454 | —— | 1,119 | —— |
| Second week - | 122,927 | 147,190 | 143,004 | 20,077 | —— | —— | 4,186 |
| Third week - | 123,961 | 147,753 | 143,980 | 20,019 | —— | —— | 3,773 |
| Fourth week - | 123,269 | 147,610 | 143,703 | 20,434 | —— | —— | 3,907 |

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
23rd February 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

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# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

The Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASSES. | | | | | | | CLASSES. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| THE METROPOLIS | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,371 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| NORTH-WESTERN | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,846 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| WELSH | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

*F. P.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF DECEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *36,219* | *104,361* | *140,580* | 1,119 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 36,501 | 105,198 | 141,699 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *18,094* | *76,976* | *95,070* | 1,899 | — | 2·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 18,923 | 78,046 | 96,969 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *9,968* | *65,242* | *75,210* | 4,235 | — | 5·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,267 | 68,178 | 79,445 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *10,895* | *64,537* | *75,432* | 2,555 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,495 | 66,492 | 77,987 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,672* | *94,804* | *107,476* | 2,718 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 13,178 | 97,016 | 110,194 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *16,374* | *87,888* | *104,262* | 1,810 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 16,989 | 89,083 | 106,072 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *6,951* | *45,848* | *52,799* | 1,046 | — | 2·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 7,149 | 46,696 | 53,845 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *22,275* | *86,046* | *108,321* | — | 5,746 | — | 5·3 |
| | 1868 | 21,801 | 80,774 | 102,575 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *8,801* | *55,677* | *64,478* | 2,318 | — | 3·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,232 | 57,564 | 66,796 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,549* | *43,077* | *48,626* | 1,501 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,748 | 44,379 | 50,127 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *5,026* | *74,509* | *79,535* | 1,713 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,476 | 75,772 | 81,248 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *152,824* | *798,965* | *951,789* | 15,168 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1868 | 157,759 | 809,198 | 966,957 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF DECEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *36,539* | *110,651* | *147,190* | — | 4,186 | — | 2·8 |
| | 1868 | 36,641 | 106,363 | 143,004 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *18,539* | *78,874* | *97,413* | 793 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,221 | 78,985 | 98,206 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *10,411* | *66,503* | *76,914* | 3,180 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,449 | 68,645 | 80,094 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *11,327* | *65,860* | *77,187* | 1,396 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,692 | 66,891 | 78,583 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,886* | *95,572* | *108,458* | 2,489 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 13,375 | 97,572 | 110,947 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *16,621* | *89,356* | *105,977* | 578 | — | 0·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,246 | 89,309 | 106,555 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,139* | *46,231* | *53,370* | 726 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 7,308 | 46,788 | 54,096 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *22,488* | *87,616* | *110,104* | — | 6,563 | — | 6·0 |
| | 1868 | 21,961 | 81,580 | 103,541 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *9,011* | *56,487* | *65,498* | 1,640 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,337 | 57,801 | 67,138 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,650* | *43,494* | *49,144* | 1,653 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,835 | 44,962 | 50,797 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *5,073* | *74,687* | *79,760* | 1,749 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,526 | 75,983 | 81,509 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *155,684* | *815,331* | *971,015* | 3,455 | — | 0·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 159,591 | 814,879 | 974,470 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF DECEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *36,731* | *111,022* | *147,753* | — | 3,773 | — | 2·6 |
| | 1868 | 36,721 | 107,259 | 143,980 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *18,792* | *79,383* | *98,175* | 1,433 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,551 | 80,057 | 99,608 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *10,715* | *67,128* | *77,843* | 3,002 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,581 | 69,264 | 80,845 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *11,367* | *66,875* | *78,242* | 1,037 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 12,007 | 67,272 | 79,279 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,989* | *96,210* | *109,199* | 2,372 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 13,507 | 98,064 | 111,571 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *16,877* | *90,475* | *107,352* | 113 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,442 | 90,023 | 107,465 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,286* | *46,812* | *54,098* | 621 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 7,400 | 47,319 | 54,719 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *22,781* | *87,615* | *110,396* | — | 5,579 | — | 5·1 |
| | 1868 | 22,029 | 82,788 | 104,817 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *9,091* | *57,399* | *66,490* | 1,368 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,438 | 58,420 | 67,858 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,690* | *43,797* | *49,487* | 1,061 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,850 | 44,698 | 50,548 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *5,089* | *74,911* | *80,000* | 2,242 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,585 | 76,657 | 82,242 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *157,408* | *821,627* | *979,035* | 3,897 | — | 0·4 | — |
| | 1868 | 161,111 | 821,821 | 982,932 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF DECEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1867 | *36,611* | *110,999* | *147,610* | — | 3,907 | — | 2·6 |
| | 1868 | 36,530 | 107,173 | 143,703 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1867 | *18,790* | *79,431* | *98,221* | 2,213 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 19,682 | 80,752 | 100,434 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *10,710* | *67,663* | *78,373* | 3,208 | — | 4·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,738 | 69,843 | 81,581 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1867 | *11,199* | *66,950* | *78,149* | 1,501 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1868 | 11,898 | 67,752 | 79,650 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1867 | *12,947* | *96,549* | *109,496* | 2,282 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 13,459 | 98,319 | 111,778 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1867 | *17,013* | *90,750* | *107,763* | 41 | — | 0·0 | — |
| | 1868 | 17,520 | 90,284 | 107,804 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1867 | *7,347* | *47,133* | *54,480* | 644 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1868 | 7,491 | 47,633 | 55,124 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1867 | *22,844* | *86,336* | *109,180* | — | 3,808 | — | 3·5 |
| | 1868 | 22,186 | 83,186 | 105,372 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1867 | *9,107* | *57,736* | *66,843* | 1,377 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 9,535 | 58,685 | 68,220 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1867 | *5,760* | *44,361* | *50,121* | 1,034 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,898 | 45,257 | 51,155 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1867 | *5,196* | *74,989* | *80,185* | 2,615 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1868 | 5,642 | 77,158 | 82,800 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1867 | *157,524* | *822,897* | *980,421* | 7,200 | — | 0·7 | — |
| | 1868 | 161,579 | 826,042 | 987,621 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

DECEMBER 1867 AND 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. VIII.)

*Under* 2 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

### JANUARY 1868 and 1869.

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country, has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. CLASSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,062,881 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH | 709,260 | 15,941 | 282,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
28 April 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,119* | *118,224* | *155,343* | — | 10,037 | — | 6·5 |
| | 1869 | 36,804 | 108,502 | 145,306 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,981* | *79,951* | *98,932* | 1,861 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,737 | 81,056 | 100,793 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,891* | *68,169* | *79,060* | 3,201 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,829 | 70,432 | 82,261 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,555* | *66,493* | *78,048* | 1,647 | — | 2·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,064 | 67,631 | 79,695 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,110* | *96,841* | *109,951* | 1,790 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,550 | 98,191 | 111,741 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *16,980* | *90,895* | *107,875* | — | 699 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 17,424 | 89,752 | 107,176 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,341* | *47,242* | *54,583* | 1,054 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,551 | 48,086 | 55,637 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,911* | *87,647* | *110,558* | — | 3,388 | — | 3·1 |
| | 1869 | 22,316 | 84,854 | 107,170 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,169* | *58,094* | *67,263* | 1,026 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 9,611 | 58,678 | 68,289 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,827* | *44,188* | *50,015* | 897 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,941 | 44,971 | 50,912 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,219* | *75,142* | *80,361* | 2,196 | — | 2·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,641 | 76,916 | 82,557 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *159,103* | *832,886* | *991,989* | — | 452 | — | 0·0 |
| | 1869 | 162,468 | 829,069 | 991,537 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,528* | *129,236* | *166,764* | — | 17,605 | — | 10·6 |
| | 1869 | 36,857 | 112,302 | 149,159 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,406* | *82,599* | *102,005* | — | 785 | — | 0·8 |
| | 1869 | 19,844 | 81,376 | 101,220 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,261* | *70,563* | *81,824* | 1,117 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,907 | 71,034 | 82,941 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,091* | *67,477* | *79,568* | 95 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,376 | 67,287 | 79,663 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,281* | *97,783* | *111,064* | 1,517 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,720 | 98,861 | 112,581 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,320* | *93,488* | *110,808* | — | 2,969 | — | 2·7 |
| | 1869 | 17,581 | 90,258 | 107,839 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,404* | *47,329* | *54,733* | 1,256 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,694 | 48,295 | 55,989 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *23,033* | *90,524* | *113,557* | — | 4,713 | — | 4·2 |
| | 1869 | 22,404 | 86,440 | 108,844 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,267* | *58,436* | *67,703* | 807 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 9,656 | 58,854 | 68,510 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,806* | *44,945* | *50,751* | 687 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 6,006 | 45,432 | 51,438 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,274* | *75,471* | *80,745* | 1,910 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,678 | 76,977 | 82,655 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *161,671* | *857,851* | *1,019,522* | — | 18,683 | — | 1·8 |
| | 1869 | 163,723 | 837,116 | 1,000,839 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,643* | *131,502* | *169,145* | — | 19,073 | — | 11·3 |
| | 1869 | 36,874 | 113,198 | 150,072 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,532* | *84,798* | *104,330* | — | 1,783 | — | 1·7 |
| | 1869 | 19,938 | 82,609 | 102,547 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,330* | *70,844* | *82,174* | 1,549 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,016 | 71,707 | 83,723 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,191* | *69,189* | *81,380* | — | 290 | — | 0·4 |
| | 1869 | 12,430 | 68,660 | 81,090 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,498* | *99,179* | *112,677* | 298 | — | 0·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,802 | 99,173 | 112,975 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,445* | *95,205* | *112,650* | — | 3,389 | — | 3·0 |
| | 1869 | 17,594 | 91,667 | 109,261 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,437* | *48,019* | *55,456* | 901 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,698 | 48,659 | 56,357 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *23,148* | *91,870* | *115,018* | — | 5,294 | — | 4·6 |
| | 1869 | 22,518 | 87,206 | 109,724 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,401* | *59,873* | *69,274* | — | 50 | — | 1·1 |
| | 1869 | 9,691 | 59,533 | 69,224 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,839* | *44,999* | *50,838* | 579 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 6,033 | 45,384 | 51,417 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,331* | *75,930* | *81,261* | 2,526 | — | 3·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,666 | 78,121 | 83,787 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *162,795* | *871,408* | *1,034,203* | — | 24,026 | — | 2·3 |
| | 1869 | 164,260 | 845,917 | 1,010,177 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,615* | *129,214* | *166,829* | — | 15,153 | — | 9·1 |
| | 1869 | 37,104 | 114,572 | 151,676 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,524* | *84,557* | *104,081* | — | 1,129 | — | 1·1 |
| | 1869 | 19,975 | 82,977 | 102,952 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,422* | *71,360* | *82,782* | 1,292 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,034 | 72,040 | 84,074 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,375* | *69,919* | *82,294* | — | 601 | — | 0·7 |
| | 1869 | 12,569 | 69,124 | 81,693 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,547* | *100,309* | *113,856* | — | 502 | — | 0·4 |
| | 1869 | 13,848 | 99,506 | 113,354 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,465* | *96,130* | *113,595* | — | 3,923 | — | 3·5 |
| | 1869 | 17,637 | 92,035 | 109,672 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,494* | *48,326* | *55,820* | 547 | — | 1·0 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,658 | 48,709 | 56,367 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *23,167* | *92,182* | *115,349* | — | 5,469 | — | 4·7 |
| | 1869 | 22,567 | 87,313 | 109,880 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,358* | *60,332* | *69,690* | — | 506 | — | 0·7 |
| | 1869 | 9,646 | 59,538 | 69,184 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,868* | *45,845* | *51,713* | — | 108 | — | 0·2 |
| | 1869 | 6,020 | 45,585 | 51,605 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,454* | *76,912* | *82,366* | 1,855 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,661 | 78,560 | 84,221 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *163,289* | *875,086* | *1,038,375* | — | 23,697 | — | 2·3 |
| | 1869 | 164,719 | 849,959 | 1,014,678 | | | | |

## Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the last day of the

## 5TH WEEK OF JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,463* | *127,604* | *165,067* | — | 11,000 | — | 6·7 |
| | 1869 | 37,122 | 116,945 | 154,067 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,542* | *84,767* | *104,309* | — | 303 | — | 0·3 |
| | 1869 | 19,952 | 84,054 | 104,006 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,421* | *71,683* | *83,104* | 1,843 | — | 2·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,057 | 72,890 | 84,947 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,404* | *70,075* | *82,479* | — | 219 | — | 0·3 |
| | 1869 | 12,646 | 69,614 | 82,260 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,694* | *100,657* | *114,351* | — | 688 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 13,895 | 99,768 | 113,663 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,481* | *96,987* | *114,468* | — | 4,030 | — | 3·5 |
| | 1869 | 17,765 | 92,673 | 110,438 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,517* | *48,532* | *56,049* | 357 | — | 0·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,655 | 48,751 | 56,406 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *23,173* | *93,291* | *116,464* | — | 5,777 | — | 5·0 |
| | 1869 | 22,648 | 88,039 | 110,687 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,530* | *61,253* | *70,783* | — | 1,373 | — | 1·9 |
| | 1869 | 9,634 | 59,776 | 69,410 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,876* | *45,932* | *51,808* | — | 528 | — | 1·0 |
| | 1869 | 6,068 | 45,212 | 51,280 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,503* | *77,656* | *83,159* | 654 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,629 | 78,184 | 83,813 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *163,604* | *878,437* | *1,042,041* | — | 21,064 | — | 2·0 |
| | 1869 | 165,071 | 855,906 | 1,020,977 | | | | |

POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM,

JANUARY 1868 AND 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. IX.)

*Under* 2 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

**FEBRUARY 1868 and 1869.**

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. X.)

# MEMORANDUM.

## AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,633,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. | | | | | | | To every 100 PERSONS aged 20 Years and upwards, of ALL OCCUPATIONS, the PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of EACH CLASS. CLASSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | TOTAL. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH - - - - - - - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES - - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
3 May 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *37,180* | *126,580* | *163,760* | — | 8,659 | — | 5·3 |
| | 1869 | 37,061 | 118,040 | 155,101 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,454* | *83,847* | *103,301* | 809 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,947 | 84,163 | 104,110 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,250* | *71,379* | *82,629* | 2,689 | — | 3·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,939 | 73,379 | 85,318 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,325* | *70,134* | *82,459* | 78 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,503 | 70,034 | 82,537 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,672* | *100,828* | *114,500* | — | 622 | — | 0·5 |
| | 1869 | 13,808 | 100,070 | 113,878 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,532* | *96,509* | *114,041* | — | 3,275 | — | 2·9 |
| | 1869 | 17,748 | 93,018 | 110,766 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,487* | *48,683* | *56,170* | 639 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,652 | 49,157 | 56,809 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *23,146* | *93,897* | *117,043* | — | 6,510 | — | 5·6 |
| | 1869 | 22,560 | 87,973 | 110,533 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,568* | *61,358* | *70,926* | — | 1,330 | — | 1·9 |
| | 1869 | 9,617 | 59,979 | 69,596 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,891* | *46,603* | *52,494* | — | 529 | — | 1·0 |
| | 1869 | 6,014 | 45,951 | 51,965 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,515* | *77,501* | *83,016* | 1,064 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,672 | 78,408 | 84,080 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *163,020* | *877,319* | *1,040,339* | — | 15,646 | — | 1·5 |
| | 1869 | 164,521 | 860,172 | 1,024,693 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,741* | *124,725* | *161,466* | — | 8,707 | — | 5·4 |
| | 1869 | 37,029 | 115,730 | 152,759 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *19,154* | *84,489* | *103,643* | 676 | — | 0·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,799 | 84,520 | 104,319 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *11,053* | *70,925* | *81,978* | 3,291 | — | 4·0 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,788 | 73,481 | 85,269 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *12,022* | *69,952* | *81,974* | 962 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,279 | 70,657 | 82,936 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,531* | *100,762* | *114,293* | — | 53 | — | 0·0 |
| | 1869 | 13,786 | 100,454 | 114,240 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,493* | *96,628* | *114,121* | — | 3,350 | — | 2·9 |
| | 1869 | 17,740 | 93,031 | 110,771 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,394* | *48,589* | *55,983* | 870 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,573 | 49,280 | 56,853 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,975* | *92,405* | *115,380* | — | 5,586 | — | 4·8 |
| | 1869 | 22,501 | 87,293 | 109,794 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,578* | *61,838* | *71,416* | — | 1,738 | — | 2·4 |
| | 1869 | 9,579 | 60,099 | 69,678 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,899* | *46,128* | *52,027* | — | 327 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 6,025 | 45,675 | 51,700 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,509* | *77,877* | *83,386* | 1,072 | — | 1·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,681 | 78,777 | 84,458 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *161,349* | *874,318* | *1,035,667* | — | 12,890 | — | 1·2 |
| | 1869 | 163,780 | 858,997 | 1,022,777 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

3RD WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,704* | *122,593* | *159,297* | — | 7,608 | — | 4·8 |
| | 1869 | 37,032 | 114,657 | 151,689 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,969* | *82,731* | *101,700* | 2,480 | — | 2·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,775 | 84,405 | 104,180 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,791* | *70,066* | *80,857* | 3,825 | — | 4·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,617 | 73,065 | 84,682 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,814* | *69,440* | *81,254* | 1,330 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 12,070 | 70,514 | 82,584 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,454* | *100,276* | *113,730* | 1,166 | — | 1·0 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,701 | 101,195 | 114,896 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,262* | *96,635* | *113,897* | — | 3,108 | — | 2·7 |
| | 1869 | 17,685 | 93,104 | 110,789 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,349* | *48,733* | *56,082* | 758 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,514 | 49,326 | 56,840 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,833* | *91,316* | *114,149* | — | 4,772 | — | 4·2 |
| | 1869 | 22,296 | 87,081 | 109,377 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,573* | *61,424* | *70,997* | — | 1,334 | — | 1·9 |
| | 1869 | 9,516 | 60,147 | 69,663 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,824* | *46,560* | *52,384* | — | 330 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 6,021 | 46,033 | 52,054 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,503* | *77,880* | *83,383* | 1,343 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,647 | 79,079 | 84,726 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *160,076* | *867,654* | *1,027,730* | — | 6,250 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 162,874 | 858,606 | 1,021,480 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,640* | *120,010* | *156,650* | — | 5,831 | — | 3·7 |
| | 1869 | 36,941 | 113,878 | 150,819 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,689* | *82,473* | *101,162* | 2,972 | — | 2·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,550 | 84,584 | 104,134 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,609* | *69,523* | *80,132* | 4,178 | — | 5·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,428 | 72,882 | 84,310 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,588* | *69,123* | *80,711* | 1,411 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,899 | 70,223 | 82,122 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,382* | *99,842* | *113,224* | 1,823 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,671 | 101,376 | 115,047 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,148* | *96,146* | *113,294* | — | 2,804 | — | 2·5 |
| | 1869 | 17,639 | 92,851 | 110,490 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,242* | *48,599* | *55,841* | 827 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,401 | 49,267 | 56,668 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,621* | *89,873* | *112,494* | — | 4,359 | — | 3·9 |
| | 1869 | 22,146 | 85,989 | 108,135 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,495* | *62,016* | *71,511* | — | 1,923 | — | 2·7 |
| | 1869 | 9,480 | 60,108 | 69,588 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,796* | *46,206* | *52,002* | — | 284 | — | 0·5 |
| | 1869 | 6,008 | 45,710 | 51,718 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,439* | *77,377* | *82,816* | 2,067 | — | 2·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,702 | 79,181 | 84,883 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *158,649* | *861,188* | *1,019,837* | — | 1,923 | — | 0·2 |
| | 1869 | 161,865 | 856,049 | 1,017,914 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

## FEBRUARY 1868 AND 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. X.)

*Under* 1 *oz.*

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
19 June 1868.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

## RETURN (A.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

**MARCH 1868 and 1869.**

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

# QUARTERLY STATEMENT AS TO PAUPERISM,

## LADY-DAY 1869.

*(Paupers in Lunatic Asylums and Vagrants not included.)*

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THE Return now published completes this portion of the Series for the Parochial Year 1868-69. The four following Tables are given in continuation of those prefixed to the Monthly publication for December last.

The Tables are—

1st. ENGLAND and WALES; the pauperism in the consecutive weeks of the quarter.

2nd. ——————————; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

3rd. NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

4th. THE METROPOLIS; the comparative pauperism of the quarter.

1.—In the 1st Table, each week is compared with the one immediately preceding it. The last week of the Parochial year is higher than the last week of the Christmas Quarter by 25,120 Paupers.

TABLE I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Consecutive Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Number of Paupers on the Last Day of each Week. | Difference between the Proximate Weeks. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1868-69: | | | |
| DECEMBER: | | | |
| Fourth week - - - | 987,621 | —— | —— |
| JANUARY: | | | |
| First week - - - | 991,537 | 3,916 | —— |
| Second week - - - | 1,000,839 | 9,302 | —— |
| Third week - - - | 1,010,177 | 9,338 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 1,014,678 | 4,501 | —— |
| Fifth week - - - | 1,020,977 | 6,299 | —— |
| FEBRUARY: | | | |
| First week - - - | 1,024,693 | 3,716 | —— |
| Second week - - - | 1,022,777 | —— | 1,916 |
| Third week - - - | 1,021,480 | —— | 1,297 |
| Fourth week - - - | 1,017,914 | —— | 3,566 |
| MARCH: | | | |
| First week - - - | 1,011,774 | —— | 6,140 |
| Second week - - - | 1,010,763 | —— | 1,011 |
| Third week - - - | 1,011,132 | 369 | —— |
| Fourth week - - - | 1,012,741 | 1,609 | —— |

2.—The next Table exhibits the comparative Pauperism of 1867, 1868, and 1869.

The Paupers in receipt of relief on the last day of the last week of March were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1867 - - - - - - | 982,477 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 996,646 |
| „ 1869 - - - - - - | 1,012,741 |

The Paupers in 1869, as compared with those in 1868, have increased 16,095, or 1·6 per cent.; but compared with 1867, the increase was 30,264, or 3·1 per cent.

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TABLE II.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| | 1866–67. | 1867–68. | 1868–69. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| DECEMBER: | (a) | (b) | (c) | | | | |
| Fourth week - | 904,392 | 980,421 | 987,621 | — | — | — | — |
| JANUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 922,702 | 991,989 | 991,537 | 68,835 | — | — | 452 |
| Second week - | 947,942 | 1,019,522 | 1,000,839 | 52,897 | — | — | 18,683 |
| Third week - | 1,004,363 | 1,034,203 | 1,010,177 | 5,814 | — | — | 24,026 |
| Fourth week - | 1,053,920 | 1,038,375 | 1,014,678 | — | 39,242 | — | 23,697 |
| Fifth week - | 1,023,551 | 1,042,041 | 1,020,977 | — | 2,574 | — | 21,064 |
| FEBRUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 998,494 | 1,040,339 | 1,024,693 | 26,199 | — | — | 15,646 |
| Second week - | 982,273 | 1,035,667 | 1,022,777 | 40,504 | — | — | 12,890 |
| Third week - | 971,425 | 1,027,730 | 1,021,480 | 50,055 | — | — | 6,250 |
| Fourth week - | 965,404 | 1,019,837 | 1,017,914 | 52,510 | — | — | 1,923 |
| MARCH: | | | | | | | |
| First week - | 963,684 | 1,013,548 | 1,011,774 | 48,090 | — | — | 1,774 |
| Second week - | 972,961 | 1,008,311 | 1,010,763 | 37,802 | — | 2,452 | — |
| Third week - | 989,289 | 1,001,728 | 1,011,132 | 21,843 | — | 9,404 | — |
| Fourth week - | 982,477 | 996,646 | 1,012,741 | 30,264 | — | 16,095 | — |

3.—The third Table comprises the three divisions of England and Wales, in which the principal manufactures are carried on. Taking the returns of Paupers relieved on the last day of the last week of March, the numbers were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1867 - - - - - - | 223,640 |
| „ 1868 - - - - - - | 234,262 |
| „ 1869 - - - - - - | 234,298 |

The increase in 1869, compared with 1868, was 36, or 0·0 per cent.; but in comparison with 1867 there was an increase of 10,658, or 4·8 per cent.

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TABLE III.—NORTH MIDLAND, NORTH WESTERN, and YORK DIVISIONS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (c), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | Last Year but One. (a) | | Last Year. (b) | |
| DECEMBER: | (a) | (b) | (c) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 209,675 | 230,503 | 228,716 | — | — | — | — |
| JANUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 212,606 | 232,404 | 231,096 | 18,490 | — | — | 1,308 |
| Second week - | 216,395 | 235,993 | 233,343 | 16,498 | — | — | 2,650 |
| Third week - | 231,255 | 239,748 | 235,305 | 4,050 | — | — | 4,443 |
| Fourth week - | 246,306 | 240,859 | 235,431 | — | 10,875 | — | 5,428 |
| Fifth week - | 232,216 | 243,296 | 236,503 | 4,287 | — | — | 6,793 |
| FEBRUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 226,162 | 244,139 | 236,938 | 10,776 | — | — | 7,201 |
| Second week - | 222,791 | 242,779 | 236,325 | 13,534 | — | — | 6,454 |
| Third week - | 220,986 | 241,228 | 235,880 | 14,894 | — | — | 5,348 |
| Fourth week - | 220,298 | 239,846 | 234,391 | 14,093 | — | — | 5,455 |
| MARCH: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 220,269 | 238,767 | 233,869 | 13,600 | — | — | 4,898 |
| Second week - | 222,596 | 237,506 | 234,209 | 11,613 | — | — | 3,297 |
| Third week - | 226,258 | 235,611 | 234,605 | 8,347 | — | — | 1,006 |
| Fourth week - | 223,640 | 234,262 | 234,298 | 10,658 | — | 36 | — |

4.—According to the last returns for the month of March in the three years last past, the number of paupers in the Metropolis was—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1867 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 147,756 |
| „ 1868 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 148,314 |
| „ 1869 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 151,777 |

In 1869 the increase in the Paupers, as compared with those in 1868, was 3,463, or 2·3 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1867, there was an increase of 4,021, or 2·7 per cent.

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TABLE IV.—THE METROPOLIS.—*Comparative Statement.*

| PERIODS. | Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week | | | Difference in the Numbers in Column (*c*), compared with each of the Two preceding Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866–67. | 1867–68. | 1868–69. | Last Year but One. (*a*) | | Last Year. (*b*) | |
| DECEMBER: | (*a*) | (*b*) | (*c*) | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Fourth week - | 123,269 | 147,610 | 143,703 | — | — | — | — |
| JANUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 133,607 | 155,343 | 145,306 | 11,699 | — | — | 10,037 |
| Second week - | 144,665 | 166,764 | 149,159 | 4,494 | — | — | 17,605 |
| Third week - | 167,713 | 169,145 | 150,072 | — | 17,641 | — | 19,073 |
| Fourth week - | 185,216 | 166,829 | 151,676 | — | 33,540 | — | 15,153 |
| Fifth week - | 168,899 | 165,067 | 154,067 | — | 14,832 | — | 11,000 |
| FEBRUARY: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 157,911 | 163,760 | 155,101 | — | 2,810 | — | 8,659 |
| Second week - | 148,689 | 161,466 | 152,759 | 4,070 | — | — | 8,707 |
| Third week - | 144,002 | 159,297 | 151,689 | 7,687 | — | — | 7,608 |
| Fourth week - | 141,756 | 156,650 | 150,819 | 9,063 | — | — | 5,831 |
| MARCH: | | | | | | | |
| First week - - | 142,851 | 154,493 | 149,715 | 6,864 | — | — | 4,778 |
| Second week - | 147,821 | 152,060 | 148,970 | 1,149 | — | — | 3,090 |
| Third week - | 152,817 | 150,128 | 149,435 | — | 3,382 | — | 693 |
| Fourth week - | 147,756 | 148,314 | 151,777 | 4,021 | — | 3,463 | — |

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
21 May 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

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## MEMORANDUM.

### AS TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY RETURNS OF PAUPERISM.

THE Returns of the Number of Paupers relieved on the *last day* of each Week, do not include the "Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses;" nor, the number of "Vagrants" relieved. These classes form only a small portion of the entire pauperism of the country. According to the latest Returns (1st January 1868), the number contained in the two classes was 3·05 per cent. of the total pauperism.

The Pauper Lunatics in Asylums are not generally subject to variations in number to the same degree as the other classes of Paupers; and the number of Vagrants relieved by the Unions throughout the country has become too small to need a return so frequently as once a week. These considerations led to the exclusion of the two classes.

There are, at present, 14,886* parishes, inclusive of the Scilly Islands, in England and Wales, maintaining, or liable to maintain, their own poor: returns of pauperism are received, weekly, in respect of 14,695 of that number; 191 parishes, incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth, make no return of the number of paupers which they relieve.

The Returns are arranged under eleven divisions. The Union-Counties which fall under each are shown in the following view:

**I. THE METROPOLIS.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).

**II. SOUTH EASTERN.**
2.*Surrey (part of).
3.*Kent (part of).
4. Sussex.
5. Southampton.
6. Berks.

**III. SOUTH MIDLAND.**
1.*Middlesex (part of).
7. Hertford.
8. Buckingham.
9. Oxford.
10. Northampton.
11. Huntingdon.
12. Bedford.
13. Cambridge.

**IV. EASTERN.**
14. Essex.
15. Suffolk.
16. Norfolk.

**V. SOUTH WESTERN.**
17. Wilts.
18. Dorset.
19. Devon.
20. Cornwall.
21. Somerset.

**VI. WEST MIDLAND.**
22. Gloucester.
23. Hereford.
24. Salop.
25. Stafford.
26. Worcester.
27. Warwick.

**VII. NORTH MIDLAND.**
28. Leicester.
29. Rutland.
30. Lincoln.
31. Nottingham.
32. Derby.

**VIII. NORTH WESTERN.**
33. Chester.
34. Lancaster.

**IX. YORK.**
35. West Riding.
36. East Riding.
37. North Riding.

**X. NORTHERN.**
38. Durham.
39. Northumberland.
40. Cumberland.
41. Westmorland.

**XI. WELSH.**
42. Monmouth.
43. South Wales.
44. North Wales.

The following is a Tabular Statement of the Number of Unions and Parishes;

* Many places, not heretofore liable to maintain their own poor, are becoming parishes, under the operation of the Extra-parochial Places Act; to what extent this will ultimately increase the number of parishes in England and Wales, cannot at present be stated.

Parishes; and, the Area and Population ascribable to each Division; but so far only as represented by the Weekly Returns:

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 |
| 4. EASTERN | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 |
| 9. YORK | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 |
| 11. WELSH | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 |

The absolute, as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under six industrial classes, are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division:

| DIVISIONS. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. CLASSES. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. CLASSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| 1. THE METROPOLIS | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,350 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH WESTERN | 1,062,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. WELSH | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |

The numbers in the last Table represent *complete* divisions; as it was impossible, from the manner in which the census of occupations is compiled, to make the same adjustment, in respect of the unreturned parishes, as that effected for the first Table.

*F. P.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 1ST WEEK OF MARCH 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,461* | *118,032* | *154,493* | — | 4,778 | — | 3·1 |
| | 1869 | 36,788 | 112,927 | 149,715 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,567* | *81,574* | *100,141* | 3,390 | — | 3·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,367 | 84,164 | 103,531 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,417* | *69,218* | *79,635* | 2,786 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,043 | 71,378 | 82,421 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,321* | *68,497* | *79,818* | 1,144 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,586 | 69,376 | 80,962 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,273* | *99,649* | *112,922* | 1,672 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,547 | 101,047 | 114,594 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *17,048* | *95,225* | *112,273* | — | 2,078 | — | 1·9 |
| | 1869 | 17,477 | 92,718 | 110,195 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,182* | *48,714* | *55,896* | 500 | — | 0·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,310 | 49,086 | 56,396 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,588* | *89,316* | *111,904* | — | 3,699 | — | 3·3 |
| | 1869 | 22,169 | 86,036 | 108,205 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,450* | *61,517* | *70,967* | — | 1,699 | — | 2·4 |
| | 1869 | 9,426 | 59,842 | 69,268 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,742* | *46,481* | *52,223* | — | 295 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 5,995 | 45,933 | 51,928 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,402* | *77,874* | *83,276* | 1,283 | — | 1·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,629 | 78,930 | 84,559 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *157,451* | *856,097* | *1,013,548* | — | 1,774 | — | 0·2 |
| | 1869 | 160,337 | 851,437 | 1,011,774 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 2ND WEEK OF MARCH 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,225* | *115,835* | *152,060* | — | 3,090 | — | 2·0 |
| | 1869 | 36,825 | 112,145 | 148,970 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,351* | *81,130* | *99,481* | 3,800 | — | 3·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,293 | 83,988 | 103,281 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,341* | *69,215* | *79,556* | 2,544 | — | 3·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 10,866 | 71,234 | 82,100 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,267* | *68,416* | *79,683* | 1,414 | — | 1·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,435 | 69,662 | 81,097 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,200* | *99,528* | *112,728* | 1,573 | — | 1·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,384 | 100,917 | 114,301 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *16,945* | *95,033* | *111,978* | — | 1,944 | — | 1·7 |
| | 1869 | 17,416 | 92,618 | 110,034 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,110* | *48,527* | *55,637* | 614 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,259 | 48,992 | 56,251 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,509* | *88,278* | *110,787* | — | 1,919 | — | 1·7 |
| | 1869 | 22,054 | 86,814 | 108,868 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,398* | *61,684* | *71,082* | — | 1,992 | — | 2·8 |
| | 1869 | 9,413 | 59,677 | 69,090 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,714* | *46,105* | *51,819* | 53 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 6,027 | 45,845 | 51,872 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,428* | *78,072* | *83,500* | 1,399 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,646 | 79,253 | 84,899 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *156,488* | *851,823* | *1,008,311* | 2,452 | — | 0·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 159,618 | 851,145 | 1,010,763 | | | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 3RD WEEK OF MARCH 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,064* | *114,064* | *150,128* | — | 693 | — | 0·5 |
| | 1869 | 36,926 | 112,509 | 149,435 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *18,122* | *80,765* | *98,887* | 4,304 | — | 4·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,251 | 83,940 | 103,191 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,245* | *68,889* | *79,134* | 2,803 | — | 3·5 | — |
| | 1869 | 10,766 | 71,171 | 81,937 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *11,028* | *67,755* | *78,783* | 2,175 | — | 2·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,307 | 69,651 | 80,958 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *13,085* | *99,105* | *112,190* | 2,149 | — | 1·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,352 | 100,987 | 114,339 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *16,765* | *94,541* | *111,306* | — | 1,333 | — | 1·2 |
| | 1869 | 17,422 | 92,551 | 109,973 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *7,024* | *48,772* | *55,796* | 444 | — | 0·8 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,270 | 48,970 | 56,240 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,276* | *87,041* | *109,317* | — | 66 | — | 0·1 |
| | 1869 | 21,945 | 87,306 | 109,251 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,269* | *61,229* | *70,498* | — | 1,384 | — | 2·0 |
| | 1869 | 9,346 | 59,768 | 69,114 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,710* | *46,376* | *52,086* | 40 | — | 0·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,995 | 46,131 | 52,126 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,416* | *78,187* | *83,603* | 965 | — | 1·2 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,602 | 78,966 | 84,568 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *155,004* | *846,724* | *1,001,728* | 9,404 | — | 0·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 159,182 | 851,950 | 1,011,132 | | | | |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in RECEIPT of RELIEF on the last day of the

## 4TH WEEK OF MARCH 1868 AND 1869.

| DIVISIONS. | | Number of Paupers Relieved | | | Difference between the corresponding Weeks. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS | 1868 | *36,033* | *112,281* | *148,314* | 3,463 | — | 2·3 | — |
| | 1869 | 36,524 | 115,253 | 151,777 | | | | |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN | 1868 | *17,915* | *80,519* | *98,434* | 4,521 | — | 4·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 19,107 | 83,848 | 102,955 | | | | |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *10,030* | *68,834* | *78,864* | 3,078 | — | 3·9 | — |
| | 1869 | 10,680 | 71,262 | 81,942 | | | | |
| IV. EASTERN | 1868 | *10,854* | *67,741* | *78,595* | 2,891 | — | 3·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 11,202 | 70,284 | 81,486 | | | | |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN | 1868 | *12,936* | *99,278* | *112,214* | 1,873 | — | 1·7 | — |
| | 1869 | 13,154 | 100,933 | 114,087 | | | | |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND | 1868 | *16,759* | *93,918* | *110,677* | — | 611 | — | 0·6 |
| | 1869 | 17,275 | 92,791 | 110,066 | | | | |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND | 1868 | *6,969* | *48,481* | *55,450* | 611 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 7,213 | 48,848 | 56,061 | | | | |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN | 1868 | *22,103* | *86,174* | *108,277* | 427 | — | 0·4 | — |
| | 1869 | 21,644 | 87,060 | 108,704 | | | | |
| IX. YORK | 1868 | *9,182* | *61,353* | *70,535* | — | 1,002 | — | 1·4 |
| | 1869 | 9,248 | 60,285 | 69,533 | | | | |
| X. NORTHERN | 1868 | *5,679* | *45,983* | *51,662* | — | 47 | — | 0·1 |
| | 1869 | 5,940 | 45,675 | 51,615 | | | | |
| XI. WELSH | 1868 | *5,403* | *78,221* | *83,624* | 891 | — | 1·1 | — |
| | 1869 | 5,600 | 78,915 | 84,515 | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned) | 1868 | *153,863* | *842,783* | *996,646* | 16,095 | — | 1·6 | — |
| | 1869 | 157,587 | 855,154 | 1,012,741 | | | | |

# POOR RATES AND PAUPERISM.

## RETURN (A.)

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPERISM.

MARCH 1868 AND 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(A. XI.)

*Under* **2** *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868 ;—*for*,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT "of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (B.)—PAUPERS RELIEVED on 1st JULY 1868.

Containing:—


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st July 1868 | 2 |
| No. 2.—Remarks on the Industrial Statistics of 1861 | 5 |
| No. 3.—Summary of the Number of Paupers Relieved on 1st July 1868 | 10 |
| No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers on 1st July 1868 and 1st July 1867 | 14 |
| No. 5.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers on 1st July 1868 and 1st July 1867 | 15 |
| No. 6.—Number of Paupers Relieved on 1st July 1868, in *each Union, &c.* | 18 |
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(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *June* 1868.

## No. 1.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st July 1868.

The present Publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but in respect of two places, namely, the Incorporation of Shrewsbury and that of Montgomery and Pool, the Returns are limited to the number of *In-door* Paupers relieved.

Pauperism 1st July.

The aggregate population of the 655 places by the Census of 1861, is 19,886,104; and the total number of Paupers on the 1st July 1868, is—

| In-door. | Out-door.* | Total.* |
|---|---|---|
| 144,233 | 828,095 | 972,328 |

* With the "out-door" paupers are included 1,249 who received medical relief only, and these cases were not otherwise classified. In the "total" 941 paupers who were relieved both in-door and out-door on the 1st January are entered, making the net total of persons 971,387.

This gives the proportion of Paupers as 1 in 20; or 4·9 per cent. on the actual population, according to the Census of 1861.

Comparison of 1st July 1868 and 1867.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1868 with those at the same date in 1867, the figures stand thus:—

| Date. | | Number of Unions, &c. | In-door Paupers. | Out-door Paupers.† | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st July - - - | 1867 | 655 | 134,051 | 791,493 | 925,544 |
| | 1868 | 655 | 144,233 | 827,154 | 971,387 |

† Exclusive of those relieved both in-door and out-door on 1st July.

First Table.

The first Table exhibits the number of males, females, and children, and the number of vagrants, the latter being returned without distinction of sex, relieved in-door and out-door.

### Table I.

| Paupers, 1st July 1868. | Total Number. | Whereof were | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. |
| Males - - - - - - - - | 197,651 | 42,280 | 155,371 |
| Females - - - - - - - | 416,799 | 43,971 | 372,828 |
| Children under 16 - - - - - | 348,673 | 51,939 | 296,734 |
| Vagrants - - - - - - - | 7,946 | 6,033 | 1,913 |
| Grand Totals - - - | 971,069 | 144,223 | 826,846 |

The

The second Table exhibits the number of able-bodied, not able-bodied, insane, and vagrants relieved in-door and out-door. Second Table.

TABLE II.

| PAUPERS, 1st July 1868. | Total Number. | Whereof were | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. |
| Able-bodied | 416,437 | 36,461 | 379,976 |
| Not able-bodied | 502,999 | 90,902 | 412,097 |
| Insane | 43,687 | 10,827 | 32,860 |
| Vagrants | 7,946 | 6,033 | 1,913 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 971,069 | 144,223 | 826,846 |

The third Table exhibits the able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane Paupers, classed as males, females, and children under 16; the vagrants, not being returned in this manner, are excluded; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied*; but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied*. Third Table.

TABLE III.

| PAUPERS, 1st July 1868. | ADULTS. | | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | |
| Able-bodied | 37,707 | 117,501 | 261,229 |
| Not able-bodied | 141,074 | 275,447 | 86,478 |
| Insane | 18,870 | 23,851 | 966 |
| Vagrants | Not stated. | | |
| TOTALS | 197,651 | 416,799 | 348,673 |

The number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of Relief on the 1st of July 1867 and 1868, with the increase, is exhibited in the next Table. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

| DATE. | Unions and Single Parishes. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief. | Difference. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| 1 July 1867 | 655 | 925,544 | — | | — | |
| 1 July 1868 | 655 | 971,387 | 45,843 | — | 5·0 | — |

Fifth Table. The number of adult able-bodied Paupers on the 1st July 1867 and 1868 is shown by the next Table.

TABLE V.

| DATE. | Unions and Single Parishes. | Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers. | Difference. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| 1 July 1867 - - | 655 | 144,665 | — | | — | |
| 1 July 1868 - - | 655 | 155,208 | 10,543 | — | 7·3 | — |

The Population, according to the Census of 1861, is printed opposite to each Union.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
11 December 1868.

## No. 2.—REMARKS on the Industrial Statistics of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

The publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of Papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the Classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this Series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "*Sub-Orders*," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "*Orders*," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that, the Orders are collected into "*Classes*," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

### I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3). *Andrici.*

"This great Class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate Sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

Order 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

" 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

" 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

### II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5). *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the

* *See* Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., p. 225 *et seq.*

the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

" 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

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## III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 6 *and* 7). *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

" 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

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## IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 8 *and* 9). *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

" 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

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## V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15). *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11.). Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal and ending with steel."

Order 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

" 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.*

" 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

" 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

" 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

" 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

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## VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18).

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes."

Order 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

" 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

" 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.*

*Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

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The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table :—

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| | 1861. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.—Professional Class. | ORDERS I. & II. Are nearly identical with | CLASS I. Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country.* |
| | | CLASS II. Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country.* |
| | ORDER III. Comprises | CLASS III. Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices,* or *in private Practice.* |
| | | CLASS IV. Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES. |
| 2.—Domestic Class | ORDER IV. Is identical with | CLASS V. Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES. |
| | ORDER V. Excluding *persons providing Dress;* this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.] | CLASS VI. Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man.* |
| 3.—Commercial Class. | ORDER VI. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VII. Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS. |
| | ORDER VII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VIII. Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.* |
| 4.—Agricultural Class. | ORDER VIII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS IX. Persons *possessing or working the* LAND, *and engaged in growing* GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, *and other Products.* |
| | ORDER IX. Is nearly identical with | CLASS X. Persons engaged about ANIMALS. |
| 5.—Industrial Class | ORDER X. Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with | CLASS XI. Persons engaged in ART *and* MECHANIC *Productions, in which matters of various Kinds are employed* IN COMBINATION. |
| | ORDER XI. This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in | CLASS VI. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V. |
| | | CLASS XII. Persons *working and dealing in* ANIMAL MATTERS. |
| | | CLASS XIII. Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* VEGETABLE KINGDOM. |
| | ORDER XII. Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food.* 2. *Vegetable Food.* 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIII. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIV. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances,* returned in | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XV. A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners.* Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines,* returned in 1851 with Class XIV., have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of | CLASS XIV. Persons *working and dealing in* MINERALS. |
| 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class. | ORDER XVI. Nearly identical with | CLASS XV. Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined.* |
| | ORDER XVII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVI. Persons of RANK *or* PROPERTY *not returned under any Office or Occupation.* |
| | ORDER XVIII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVII. Persons *supported by the community, and of* NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION. |

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages; at the same time, the special designation of the chief industries pursued in the various Unions according to the Census of 1851, has been retained in the place it originally filled in these Returns.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the Six Industrial Classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

| DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Classes. | | | | | | | Classes. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| ENGLAND and WALES - | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |
| **DIVISIONS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON - - - - - - | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN - - - - | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN - - - - - - | 618,998 | 21,245 | 230,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN - - - - | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND - - - - | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND - - - - | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN - - - | 1,602,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK - - - - - - - | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN - - - - - | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES - | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| 1. LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) - - - - | 1,183,266 | 64,625 | 487,672 | 99,497 | 16,448 | 437,194 | 77,830 | 100·0 | 5·5 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 6·6 |
| Surrey (part of) - - - - - | 325,096 | 14,454 | 132,403 | 29,561 | 5,825 | 118,257 | 24,596 | 100·0 | 4·4 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 7·6 |
| Kent (part of) - - - - - | 109,568 | 16,846 | 45,093 | 6,788 | 2,987 | 29,336 | 8,518 | 100·0 | 15·4 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 7·8 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surrey (part of) - - - - - | 155,577 | 18,188 | 64,003 | 4,993 | 25,270 | 32,920 | 10,203 | 100·0 | 11·7 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 6·6 |
| 2. Kent (part of) - - - - - | 299,772 | 30,203 | 120,671 | 11,857 | 54,806 | 64,119 | 18,116 | 100·0 | 10·1 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 6·0 |
| 3. Sussex - - - - - - | 200,320 | 9,687 | 83,607 | 7,296 | 41,096 | 46,096 | 12,538 | 100·0 | 4·8 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 6·3 |
| 4. Southampton - - - - - | 253,391 | 27,240 | 101,375 | 11,345 | 37,333 | 58,379 | 17,719 | 100·0 | 10·8 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 7·0 |
| 5. Berkshire - - - - - - | 112,169 | 4,768 | 43,600 | 2,416 | 28,745 | 25,529 | 7,111 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 6·3 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Middlesex (part of) - - - - | 103,790 | 5,551 | 44,994 | 4,447 | 13,569 | 25,922 | 9,307 | 100·0 | 5·3 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 9·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire - - - - - | 94,653 | 2,719 | 34,099 | 2,264 | 23,758 | 26,794 | 5,019 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 5·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire - - - - | 78,539 | 2,132 | 24,009 | 1,486 | 19,964 | 25,953 | 4,995 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 6·4 |
| 9. Oxfordshire - - - - - | 92,673 | 3,011 | 34,422 | 1,974 | 25,156 | 23,035 | 5,075 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 5·5 |
| 10. Northamptonshire - - - - | 124,672 | 3,710 | 39,716 | 2,759 | 28,928 | 44,028 | 5,531 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 4·4 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire - - - - | 30,782 | 830 | 11,862 | 545 | 9,478 | 6,422 | 1,645 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 5·3 |
| 12. Bedfordshire - - - - - | 73,516 | 1,738 | 17,103 | 1,162 | 18,383 | 31,502 | 3,628 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 4·9 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire - - - - | 96,739 | 2,880 | 37,146 | 1,934 | 30,614 | 18,513 | 5,652 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 5·8 |
| 4. EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - - - - - - | 202,173 | 8,552 | 79,068 | 8,152 | 51,130 | 44,740 | 10,531 | 100·0 | 4·2 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 5·2 |
| 15. Suffolk - - - - - - - | 179,955 | 5,451 | 70,471 | 4,893 | 50,735 | 40,456 | 7,979 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 4·4 |
| 16. Norfolk - - - - - - - | 236,840 | 7,242 | 90,442 | 6,838 | 62,712 | 59,034 | 10,572 | 100·0 | 3·1 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 4·5 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire - - - - - - | 127,019 | 3,827 | 44,825 | 2,317 | 37,213 | 31,002 | 7,835 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 6·2 |
| 18. Dorsetshire - - - - - | 99,536 | 4,276 | 35,486 | 2,967 | 23,757 | 27,231 | 5,819 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 5·8 |
| 19. Devonshire - - - - - - | 329,539 | 24,210 | 120,470 | 11,113 | 63,858 | 90,159 | 19,729 | 100·0 | 7·3 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 6·0 |
| 20. Cornwall - - - - - - | 190,876 | 5,522 | 75,843 | 6,822 | 35,821 | 59,421 | 7,447 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 3·9 |
| 21. Somersetshire - - - - - | 252,744 | 8,787 | 88,327 | 6,407 | 54,854 | 77,715 | 16,654 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 6·6 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire - - - - - | 247,349 | 9,262 | 94,205 | 10,942 | 37,119 | 76,725 | 19,096 | 100·0 | 3·7 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 7·7 |
| 23. Herefordshire - - - - - | 60,469 | 1,705 | 21,084 | 1,114 | 18,964 | 13,750 | 3,852 | 100·0 | 2·8 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 6·4 |
| 24. Salop - - - - - - - | 144,284 | 3,621 | 55,169 | 2,969 | 37,200 | 37,531 | 7,794 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 5·4 |
| 25. Staffordshire - - - - - | 400,663 | 7,689 | 153,152 | 11,873 | 37,484 | 168,926 | 21,539 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 5·4 |
| 26. Worcestershire - - - - - | 159,465 | 4,554 | 57,759 | 5,248 | 24,740 | 58,085 | 9,079 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 5·7 |
| 27. Warwickshire - - - - - | 304,973 | 8,372 | 105,743 | 11,884 | 31,154 | 132,348 | 15,472 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 5·1 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire - - - - - | 132,587 | 3,327 | 42,493 | 3,045 | 25,322 | 53,788 | 4,612 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 3·5 |
| 29. Rutlandshire - - - - - | 12,799 | 381 | 5,091 | 183 | 4,334 | 2,211 | 599 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 4·7 |
| 30. Lincolnshire - - - - - | 216,715 | 5,921 | 83,696 | 5,118 | 69,989 | 41,978 | 10,013 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 4·6 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire - - - - | 176,435 | 3,941 | 58,765 | 4,149 | 27,061 | 75,203 | 7,316 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 4·1 |
| 32. Derbyshire - - - - - | 160,516 | 3,360 | 54,212 | 3,816 | 23,711 | 67,973 | 7,444 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 4·6 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire - - - - - - | 256,628 | 6,397 | 90,009 | 12,872 | 39,503 | 95,052 | 12,795 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 5·0 |
| 34. Lancashire - - - - - | 1,346,203 | 29,893 | 459,100 | 88,423 | 85,335 | 620,490 | 62,962 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding - - - - - | 822,072 | 16,355 | 291,328 | 26,155 | 80,209 | 378,095 | 29,930 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 3·6 |
| 36. East Riding - - - - - | 152,572 | 5,378 | 60,509 | 9,878 | 28,318 | 40,747 | 7,742 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 5·1 |
| 37. North Riding - - - - - | 114,891 | 3,071 | 41,599 | 2,628 | 34,981 | 27,923 | 4,779 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 4·2 |
| 10. NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham - - - - - - | 280,976 | 5,454 | 116,515 | 19,241 | 20,959 | 103,175 | 15,632 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 5·6 |
| 39. Northumberland - - - - | 186,150 | 4,243 | 74,761 | 12,330 | 25,379 | 59,243 | 10,194 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 5·5 |
| 40. Cumberland - - - - - | 111,889 | 2,714 | 38,963 | 3,639 | 25,858 | 35,763 | 4,952 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 4·4 |
| 41. Westmorland - - - - - | 33,427 | 871 | 10,626 | 643 | 10,292 | 9,613 | 1,382 | 100·0 | 2·6 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 4·1 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire - - - - - | 106,048 | 2,228 | 41,463 | 3,728 | 13,855 | 37,042 | 7,732 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 7·3 |
| 43. South Wales - - - - - | 375,026 | 9,248 | 138,383 | 14,040 | 78,049 | 109,720 | 25,586 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 6·8 |
| 44. North Wales - - - - - | 228,186 | 4,465 | 82,803 | 6,872 | 63,247 | 57,650 | 13,149 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 5·8 |

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative Industrial Status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table according to their position in the scale of selected occupations :

Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

| County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | DOMESTIC CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | COMMERCIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | AGRICULTURAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | INDUSTRIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 43·3 | 4 | London | 8·4 | 10 | Rutland | 33·9 | 38 | Lancaster | 46·1 |
| 2 | Sussex | 41·8 | 3 | Durham | 6·8 | 16 | Lincoln | 32·3 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 46·0 |
| 3 | Durham | 41·5 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·6 | 17 | Cambridge | 31·6 | 37 | Warwick | 43·4 |
| 4 | London | 41·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 6·6 | 35 | Hereford | 31·4 | 45 | Bedford | 42·8 |
| 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 41·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 6·5 | 18 | Huntingdon | 30·8 | 40 | Nottingham | 42·7 |
| 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 40·2 | 33 | Chester | 5·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 30·8 | 39 | Derby | 42·3 |
| 7 | Northumberland | 40·2 | 8 | Southampton | 4·5 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 30·4 | 21 | Stafford | 42·1 |
| 8 | Southampton | 40·0 | 19 | Gloucester | 4·4 | 32 | Wilts | 29·3 | 41 | Leicester | 40·6 |
| 9 | Cornwall | 39·7 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·3 | 13 | Suffolk | 28·2 | 33 | Chester | 37·0 |
| 10 | Rutland | 39·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·0 | 26 | North Wales | 27·7 | 3 | Durham | 36·7 |
| 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 39·6 | 12 | Essex | 4·0 | 23 | Oxford | 27·1 | 27 | Worcester | 36·4 |
| 12 | Essex | 39·2 | 37 | Warwick | 3·9 | 22 | Norfolk | 26·5 | 4 | London | 36·1 |
| 13 | Suffolk | 39·2 | 24 | South Wales | 3·7 | 20 | Salop | 25·8 | 42 | Northampton | 35·3 |
| 14 | Monmouth | 39·1 | 9 | Cornwall | 3·6 | 15 | Berks | 25·6 | 14 | Monmouth | 34·9 |
| 15 | Berks | 38·8 | 2 | Sussex | 3·6 | 44 | Buckingham | 25·4 | 44 | Buckingham | 33·0 |
| 16 | Lincoln | 38·6 | 14 | Monmouth | 3·5 | 12 | Essex | 25·3 | 36 | Cumberland | 32·0 |
| 17 | Cambridge | 38·5 | 25 | Devon | 3·4 | 29 | Hertford | 25·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 31·8 |
| 18 | Huntingdon | 38·5 | 36 | Cumberland | 3·3 | 45 | Bedford | 25·0 | 9 | Cornwall | 31·1 |
| 19 | Gloucester | 38·2 | 27 | Worcester | 3·3 | 30 | Dorset | 23·9 | 19 | Gloucester | 31·0 |
| 20 | Salop | 38·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 3·2 | 42 | Northampton | 23·2 | 34 | Somerset | 30·7 |
| 21 | Stafford | 38·2 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 3·2 | 36 | Cumberland | 23·1 | 24 | South Wales | 29·3 |
| 22 | Norfolk | 38·1 | 30 | Dorset | 3·0 | 34 | Somerset | 21·7 | 43 | Westmorland | 28·8 |
| 23 | Oxford | 37·2 | 26 | North Wales | 3·0 | 24 | South Wales | 20·8 | 29 | Hertford | 28·3 |
| 24 | South Wales | 36·9 | 21 | Stafford | 3·0 | 2 | Sussex | 20·5 | 25 | Devon | 27·4 |
| 25 | Devon | 36·5 | 22 | Norfolk | 2·9 | 25 | Devon | 19·4 | 30 | Dorset | 27·4 |
| 26 | North Wales | 36·2 | 13 | Suffolk | 2·7 | 41 | Leicester | 19·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 26·7 |
| 27 | Worcester | 36·2 | 34 | Somerset | 2·5 | 9 | Cornwall | 18·8 | 20 | Salop | 26·0 |
| 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 36·1 | 39 | Derby | 2·4 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 18·6 | 26 | North Wales | 25·3 |
| 29 | Hertford | 36·0 | 29 | Hertford | 2·4 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 18·3 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 25·0 |
| 30 | Dorset | 35·6 | 16 | Lincoln | 2·4 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 16·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 24·9 |
| 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 35·4 | 40 | Nottingham | 2·4 | 27 | Worcester | 15·5 | 23 | Oxford | 24·9 |
| 32 | Wilts | 35·3 | 41 | Leicester | 2·3 | 33 | Chester | 15·4 | 32 | Wilts | 24·4 |
| 33 | Chester | 35·1 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 2·3 | 40 | Nottingham | 15·3 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 24·3 |
| 34 | Somerset | 35·0 | 15 | Berks | 2·2 | 19 | Gloucester | 15·0 | 8 | Southampton | 23·0 |
| 35 | Hereford | 34·9 | 42 | Northampton | 2·2 | 39 | Derby | 14·8 | 2 | Sussex | 23·0 |
| 36 | Cumberland | 34·8 | 23 | Oxford | 2·1 | 8 | Southampton | 14·7 | 15 | Berks | 22·8 |
| 37 | Warwick | 34·7 | 20 | Salop | 2·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 13·6 | 35 | Hereford | 22·7 |
| 38 | Lancaster | 34·1 | 17 | Cambridge | 2·0 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 13·1 | 13 | Suffolk | 22·5 |
| 39 | Derby | 33·8 | 44 | Buckingham | 1·9 | 14 | Monmouth | 13·1 | 12 | Essex | 22·1 |
| 40 | Nottingham | 33·3 | 43 | Westmorland | 1·9 | 37 | Warwick | 10·2 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·4 |
| 41 | Leicester | 32·0 | 35 | Hereford | 1·8 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 9·8 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·2 |
| 42 | Northampton | 31·9 | 18 | Huntingdon | 1·8 | 21 | Stafford | 9·4 | 18 | Huntingdon | 20·9 |
| 43 | Westmorland | 31·8 | 32 | Wilts | 1·8 | 3 | Durham | 7·5 | 16 | Lincoln | 19·4 |
| 44 | Buckingham | 30·6 | 45 | Bedford | 1·6 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·3 | 17 | Cambridge | 19·1 |
| 45 | Bedford | 23·3 | 10 | Rutland | 1·4 | 4 | London | 1·6 | 10 | Rutland | 17·3 |

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July 1868, the entire Population of England

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | IN-DOOR. Able-Bodied. | | | IN-DOOR. Not Able-Bodied. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (pt.) | 28 | 162 | 32,402 | 2,029,192 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 1,245 | 2,296 | 2,423 | 5,448 | 6,994 | 4,829 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 9 | 17 | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 451 | 768 | 781 | 1,350 | 1,426 | 1,514 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - | 2 | 11 | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 129 | 213 | 81 | 239 | 354 | 610 |
| Totals - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 1,825 | 3,277 | 3,285 | 7,037 | 8,774 | 6,953 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 11 | 136 | 436,620 | 258,946 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 81 | 157 | 153 | 649 | 368 | 725 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - | 26 | 418 | 1,013,659 | 543,549 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 246 | 435 | 565 | 1,304 | 721 | 1,041 |
| 4. Sussex - - | 22 | 287 | 888,860 | 341,827 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 77 | 194 | 244 | 780 | 488 | 843 |
| 5. Southampton | 26 | 345 | 1,017,893 | 455,587 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 226 | 506 | 562 | 890 | 541 | 1,231 |
| 6. Berks - - | 12 | 240 | 565,807 | 205,625 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 62 | 167 | 168 | 438 | 183 | 506 |
| Totals - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 692 | 1,459 | 1,692 | 4,061 | 2,301 | 4,346 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (pt.) | 6 | 58 | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 65 | 104 | 128 | 511 | 308 | 396 |
| 7. Hertford - | 12 | 165 | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 42 | 93 | 128 | 460 | 196 | 286 |
| 8. Buckingham | 7 | 195 | 402,106 | 147,186 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 27 | 93 | 145 | 253 | 132 | 239 |
| 9. Oxford - | 9 | 294 | 478,177 | 171,057 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 40 | 113 | 164 | 284 | 132 | 426 |
| 10. Northampton | 12 | 332 | 632,219 | 230,964 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 39 | 93 | 130 | 262 | 108 | 357 |
| 11. Huntingdon - | 3 | 88 | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 17 | 34 | 36 | 108 | 43 | 90 |
| 12. Bedford - | 6 | 137 | 305,366 | 140,479 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 37 | 71 | 116 | 227 | 81 | 211 |
| 13. Cambridge - | 9 | 174 | 570,638 | 181,552 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 68 | 145 | 189 | 355 | 108 | 284 |
| Totals - - | 64 | 1,443 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 335 | 746 | 1,036 | 2,460 | 1,108 | 2,289 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - | 17 | 372 | 982,573 | 379,699 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 130 | 328 | 456 | 972 | 496 | 988 |
| 15. Suffolk - | 17 | 530 | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 164 | 277 | 434 | 616 | 236 | 549 |
| 16. Norfolk - | 22 | 739 | 1,296,976 | 427,122 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 176 | 453 | 665 | 797 | 358 | 781 |
| Totals - - | 56 | 1,641 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 470 | 1,058 | 1,555 | 2,385 | 1,090 | 2,318 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - | 18 | 315 | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 69 | 232 | 357 | 355 | 170 | 519 |
| 18. Dorset - - | 12 | 287 | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 27 | 107 | 157 | 217 | 137 | 287 |
| 19. Devon - - | 20 | 474 | 1,642,780 | 589,159 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 78 | 435 | 599 | 768 | 643 | 751 |
| 20. Cornwall - | 13 | 221 | 885,703 | 362,409 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 4 | 223 | 359 | 345 | 356 | 551 |
| 21. Somerset - | 17 | 495 | 1,067,461 | 463,286 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 71 | 244 | 371 | 684 | 505 | 1,014 |
| Totals - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 249 | 1,241 | 1,843 | 2,369 | 1,811 | 3,122 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - | 17 | 363 | 716,045 | 442,983 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 145 | 484 | 457 | 737 | 445 | 818 |
| 23. Hereford - | 7 | 218 | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 25 | 78 | 104 | 135 | 45 | 227 |
| 24. Salop - - | 16 | 302 | 920,600 | 260,229 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 29 | 179 | 211 | 416 | 203 | 424 |

in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; and Wales being 20,066,224. (Census 1861.)

| IN-DOOR. | | | | | OUT-DOOR. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | ABLE-BODIED. | | | NOT ABLE-BODIED. | | | LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Persons Relieved. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | |
| 616 | 852 | 51 | 1,420 | 26,174 | 3,686 | 11,330 | 25,859 | 5,164 | 16,179 | 5,297 | 1,500 | 2,376 | 140 | 218 | 71,749 | – | 97,923 |
| 146 | 233 | 16 | 355 | 7,040 | 1,397 | 3,132 | 9,740 | 1,696 | 3,980 | 766 | 460 | 599 | 6 | – | 22,608 | 357 | 29,291 |
| 16 | 29 | 3 | 42 | 1,716 | 391 | 1,629 | 3,298 | 524 | 1,894 | 395 | 147 | 293 | – | 50 | 8,621 | – | 10,337 |
| 778 | 1,114 | 70 | 1,817 | 34,930 | 5,474 | 16,091 | 38,897 | 7,384 | 22,053 | 6,458 | 2,107 | 3,268 | 146 | 268 | 102,978 | 357 | 137,551 |
| 47 | 97 | 2 | 157 | 2,436 | 538 | 1,244 | 3,011 | 1,507 | 3,146 | 660 | 195 | 288 | 3 | – | 10,592 | 8 | 13,020 |
| 114 | 147 | 13 | 285 | 4,871 | 655 | 2,225 | 5,823 | 2,882 | 6,615 | 1,303 | 376 | 516 | 4 | 17 | 20,416 | 1 | 25,286 |
| 86 | 80 | 6 | 214 | 3,022 | 849 | 1,795 | 4,308 | 2,447 | 4,719 | 1,161 | 276 | 378 | 5 | 79 | 16,017 | 7 | 19,032 |
| 117 | 185 | 9 | 114 | 4,381 | 1,157 | 2,968 | 5,985 | 3,294 | 7,290 | 1,633 | 370 | 478 | 13 | – | 23,188 | – | 27,569 |
| 46 | 64 | 3 | 48 | 1,685 | 780 | 1,286 | 2,572 | 1,548 | 2,890 | 414 | 223 | 256 | 6 | 13 | 9,988 | 3 | 11,670 |
| 410 | 573 | 33 | 818 | 16,395 | 3,979 | 9,518 | 21,699 | 11,678 | 24,660 | 5,171 | 1,440 | 1,916 | 31 | 109 | 80,201 | 19 | 96,577 |
| 20 | 26 | – | 94 | 1,652 | 406 | 1,018 | 2,495 | 709 | 1,706 | 128 | 109 | 208 | 2 | 19 | 6,800 | – | 8,452 |
| 38 | 48 | 1 | 31 | 1,323 | 493 | 1,208 | 2,728 | 1,420 | 3,133 | 556 | 168 | 205 | 3 | – | 9,914 | – | 11,237 |
| 26 | 39 | 1 | 44 | 999 | 416 | 1,134 | 2,192 | 1,440 | 3,094 | 433 | 141 | 201 | 6 | 30 | 9,087 | – | 10,086 |
| 33 | 61 | 1 | 118 | 1,372 | 508 | 984 | 2,104 | 1,760 | 3,220 | 642 | 170 | 225 | 6 | – | 9,619 | – | 10,991 |
| 55 | 53 | 2 | 29 | 1,128 | 601 | 1,595 | 3,374 | 2,140 | 4,117 | 629 | 234 | 248 | 9 | 9 | 12,956 | – | 14,084 |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 357 | 92 | 232 | 567 | 449 | 1,054 | 125 | 45 | 65 | 1 | – | 2,630 | – | 2,987 |
| 22 | 29 | 1 | 89 | 884 | 382 | 951 | 2,283 | 1,427 | 2,674 | 584 | 113 | 145 | 9 | – | 8,568 | – | 9,452 |
| 23 | 37 | 4 | 11 | 1,224 | 473 | 1,244 | 2,440 | 1,628 | 3,758 | 568 | 153 | 167 | 5 | 5 | 10,441 | – | 11,665 |
| 224 | 299 | 12 | 430 | 8,939 | 3,371 | 8,366 | 18,183 | 10,973 | 22,756 | 3,665 | 1,133 | 1,464 | 41 | 63 | 70,015 | – | 78,954 |
| 63 | 81 | 4 | 51 | 3,569 | 1,475 | 3,008 | 7,283 | 2,983 | 6,031 | 1,121 | 298 | 416 | 20 | 5 | 22,640 | 268 | 25,941 |
| 59 | 62 | 3 | 28 | 2,428 | 1,062 | 2,383 | 5,368 | 3,341 | 6,321 | 1,161 | 301 | 382 | 15 | 42 | 20,376 | 57 | 22,747 |
| 99 | 126 | 5 | 31 | 3,491 | 1,092 | 2,838 | 5,537 | 3,956 | 8,857 | 1,550 | 314 | 441 | 6 | 3 | 24,613 | – | 28,104 |
| 221 | 269 | 12 | 110 | 9,488 | 3,629 | 8,229 | 18,188 | 10,280 | 21,209 | 3,832 | 913 | 1,239 | 41 | 50 | 67,629 | 325 | 76,792 |
| 43 | 65 | 7 | 32 | 1,849 | 694 | 1,618 | 3,373 | 2,727 | 5,171 | 1,201 | 226 | 343 | 5 | 22 | 15,380 | – | 17,229 |
| 37 | 39 | 4 | 10 | 1,022 | 424 | 1,187 | 2,611 | 2,144 | 4,411 | 955 | 167 | 183 | 5 | 1 | 12,088 | 9 | 13,101 |
| 122 | 140 | 17 | 28 | 3,581 | 816 | 2,636 | 5,742 | 5,367 | 11,551 | 2,210 | 397 | 578 | 40 | 30 | 29,367 | 32 | 32,916 |
| 27 | 63 | – | 2 | 1,930 | 327 | 1,831 | 4,438 | 1,973 | 5,315 | 1,066 | 215 | 254 | – | 2 | 15,421 | – | 17,351 |
| 123 | 171 | 11 | 35 | 3,229 | 925 | 2,438 | 5,774 | 5,061 | 9,799 | 2,243 | 378 | 504 | 13 | 25 | 27,160 | 30 | 30,359 |
| 352 | 478 | 39 | 107 | 11,611 | 3,186 | 9,710 | 21,938 | 17,272 | 36,247 | 7,675 | 1,383 | 1,862 | 63 | 80 | 99,416 | 71 | 110,956 |
| 171 | 241 | 6 | 140 | 3,644 | 848 | 2,795 | 5,950 | 3,408 | 7,240 | 1,625 | 409 | 456 | 17 | 32 | 22,780 | 3 | 26,421 |
| 22 | 27 | 1 | 21 | 685 | 245 | 535 | 1,324 | 1,026 | 1,917 | 354 | 118 | 159 | 2 | 4 | 5,684 | 9 | 6,360 |
| 38 | 93 | – | 91 | 1,684 | 214 | 765 | 2,097 | 1,311 | 2,891 | 517 | 198 | 275 | 8 | 18 | 8,294 | – | 9,978 |

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July 1868, in 655 Unions, &c.

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | IN-DOOR. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Able-Bodied. | | | Not Able-Bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford - | 17 | 276 | 746,248 | 768,371 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 214 | 533 | 620 | 940 | 462 | 1,078 |
| 26. Worcester - | 11 | 233 | 432,776 | 294,901 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 51 | 142 | 268 | 467 | 258 | 393 |
| 27. Warwick - | 14 | 272 | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 132 | 346 | 534 | 987 | 591 | 824 |
| Totals - - | 82 | 1,664 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 596 | 1,762 | 2,194 | 3,682 | 2,004 | 3,764 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester - | 11 | 349 | 536,546 | 243,636 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 46 | 175 | 205 | 368 | 152 | 370 |
| 29. Rutland - | 2 | 67 | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 31 | 16 | 28 |
| 30. Lincoln - | 14 | 750 | 1,738,022 | 403,850 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 43 | 194 | 302 | 587 | 210 | 583 |
| 31. Nottingham - | 9 | 305 | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 105 | 210 | 210 | 356 | 159 | 299 |
| 32. Derby - - | 9 | 277 | 551,832 | 293,223 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 47 | 86 | 104 | 244 | 140 | 340 |
| Totals - - | 45 | 1,748 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 249 | 676 | 834 | 1,586 | 677 | 1,620 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester - | 12 | 469 | 680,836 | 469,577 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 117 | 271 | 329 | 487 | 286 | 693 |
| 34. Lancaster - | 28 | 454 | 1,230,780 | 2,453,910 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 563 | 1,513 | 1,381 | 3,815 | 3,601 | 4,664 |
| Totals - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 680 | 1,784 | 1,710 | 4,302 | 3,887 | 5,357 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 610 | 1,544,070 | 1,420,107 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 290 | 487 | 552 | 1,655 | 863 | 1,396 |
| 36. East Riding - | 10 | 373 | 714,001 | 273,674 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 53 | 170 | 214 | 313 | 203 | 450 |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 481 | 1,153,754 | 205,452 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 15 | 86 | 138 | 189 | 111 | 264 |
| Totals - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 358 | 743 | 904 | 2,157 | 1,177 | 2,110 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham - | 15 | 314 | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 41 | 205 | 287 | 459 | 307 | 612 |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 540 | 1,249,299 | 342,997 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 36 | 195 | 256 | 276 | 212 | 484 |
| 40. Cumberland - | 9 | 208 | 1,001,273 | 205,264 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 27 | 162 | 201 | 305 | 156 | 322 |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 110 | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 10 | 31 | 48 | 90 | 42 | 60 |
| Totals - - | 39 | 1,172 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 114 | 593 | 792 | 1,130 | 717 | 1,478 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth - | 6 | 164 | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 31 | 90 | 190 | 248 | 130 | 290 |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 683 | 2,819,503 | 699,649 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 52 | 345 | 463 | 418 | 268 | 703 |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 371 | 1,957,908 | 414,483 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 37 | 199 | 302 | 286 | 109 | 378 |
| Totals - - | 53 | 1,218 | 5,210,317 | 1,311,109 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 120 | 634 | 955 | 952 | 507 | 1,371 |
| TOTALS of Unions, &c., in England and Wales - | 655 | 14,681 | 36,809,613 | 19,886,104 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5,688 | 13,973 | 16,800 | 32,121 | 24,053 | 34,728 |
| Residue of the Kingdom - | – | 205 | 515,270 | 180,120 | | | | | No Return. | | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS of England and Wales - | – | 14,886* | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

† Including 709 Medical Relief cases not classified in the preceding Columns.

having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224—*continued.*

| IN-DOOR. | | | | | OUT-DOOR. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-Bodied. | | | Not Able-Bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Persons Relieved. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | |
| 135 | 202 | 19 | 199 | 4,402 | 1,121 | 3,889 | 10,396 | 3,270 | 7,065 | 1,424 | 430 | 414 | – | 177 | 28,584 | 43 | 32,943 |
| 27 | 61 | 10 | 111 | 1,788 | 597 | 1,312 | 3,309 | 1,784 | 3,641 | 739 | 298 | 300 | 14 | 14 | 12,008 | 43 | 13,753 |
| 118 | 150 | 14 | 110 | 3,806 | 501 | 1,945 | 4,758 | 2,478 | 5,654 | 1,227 | 491 | 601 | 57 | – | 17,712 | – | 21,518 |
| 511 | 774 | 50 | 672 | 16,009 | 3,526 | 11,241 | 27,834 | 13,277 | 28,408 | 5,886 | 1,944 | 2,205 | 98 | 245 | 95,062 | 98 | 110,978 |
| 89 | 69 | 4 | 29 | 1,507 | 338 | 987 | 2,276 | 1,688 | 3,233 | 365 | 213 | 281 | 4 | 1 | 9,386 | – | 10,893 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 119 | 41 | 126 | 260 | 160 | 378 | 39 | 18 | 16 | – | – | 1,038 | – | 1,157 |
| 44 | 83 | 2 | 38 | 2,086 | 387 | 1,643 | 3,932 | 3,206 | 6,787 | 1,466 | 310 | 372 | 6 | 6 | 18,115 | – | 20,201 |
| 95 | 116 | 8 | 40 | 1,598 | 367 | 1,386 | 3,426 | 2,032 | 4,228 | 682 | 218 | 264 | 6 | 69 | 12,678 | 10 | 14,266 |
| 54 | 73 | 4 | 88 | 1,180 | 214 | 775 | 2,049 | 1,138 | 2,393 | 441 | 200 | 206 | 5 | – | 7,421 | – | 8,601 |
| 286 | 343 | 20 | 199 | 6,490 | 1,347 | 4,917 | 11,943 | 8,224 | 17,019 | 2,993 | 959 | 1,139 | 21 | 76 | 48,638 | 10 | 55,118 |
| 113 | 155 | 10 | 171 | 2,632 | 294 | 1,747 | 4,514 | 1,799 | 4,499 | 983 | 303 | 319 | 5 | 78 | 14,541 | – | 17,173 |
| 845 | 931 | 107 | 578 | 17,998 | 2,575 | 10,554 | 25,586 | 5,851 | 16,685 | 2,377 | 1,297 | 1,380 | 12 | 196 | 66,513 | 13 | 84,498 |
| 958 | 1,086 | 117 | 749 | 20,630 | 2,869 | 12,301 | 30,100 | 7,650 | 21,184 | 3,360 | 1,600 | 1,699 | 17 | 274 | 81,054 | 13 | 101,671 |
| 294 | 397 | 24 | 433 | 6,391 | 1,603 | 6,440 | 16,163 | 5,080 | 12,629 | 1,965 | 728 | 797 | 18 | 236 | 45,659 | 21 | 52,029 |
| 56 | 86 | 3 | 91 | 1,639 | 131 | 832 | 2,050 | 1,047 | 2,727 | 438 | 191 | 179 | 1 | 38 | 7,634 | – | 9,273 |
| 36 | 47 | 2 | 67 | 955 | 148 | 748 | 1,785 | 1,024 | 2,502 | 389 | 155 | 144 | 1 | 6 | 6,902 | 1 | 7,856 |
| 386 | 530 | 29 | 591 | 8,985 | 1,882 | 8,020 | 19,998 | 7,151 | 17,858 | 2,792 | 1,074 | 1,120 | 20 | 280 | 60,195 | 22 | 69,158 |
| 101 | 114 | 5 | 199 | 2,330 | 754 | 3,524 | 8,639 | 1,821 | 4,876 | 1,042 | 292 | 273 | 8 | 83 | 21,312 | – | 23,642 |
| 76 | 74 | 7 | 158 | 1,774 | 372 | 2,241 | 5,220 | 1,605 | 4,569 | 811 | 258 | 256 | 13 | 17 | 15,362 | – | 17,136 |
| 36 | 57 | 2 | 12 | 1,280 | 147 | 852 | 2,160 | 872 | 2,450 | 413 | 180 | 129 | 2 | 52 | 7,257 | 1 | 8,536 |
| 14 | 20 | – | 25 | 340 | 24 | 152 | 415 | 296 | 612 | 155 | 49 | 41 | – | 25 | 1,769 | – | 2,109 |
| 227 | 265 | 14 | 394 | 5,724 | 1,297 | 6,769 | 16,434 | 4,594 | 12,507 | 2,421 | 779 | 699 | 23 | 177 | 45,700 | 1 | 51,423 |
| 25 | 59 | 1 | 24 | 1,088 | 229 | 993 | 2,640 | 1,450 | 3,195 | 1,032 | 185 | 228 | 8 | 25 | 9,985 | – | 11,073 |
| 42 | 69 | 8 | 67 | 2,435 | 743 | 4,414 | 10,230 | 4,910 | 13,607 | 3,395 | 530 | 671 | 33 | 216 | 38,749 | 25 | 41,159 |
| 51 | 86 | 6 | 55 | 1,509 | 487 | 2,959 | 6,345 | 4,110 | 10,691 | 3,070 | 352 | 396 | 13 | 50 | 28,473 | – | 29,982 |
| 118 | 214 | 15 | 146 | 5,032 | 1,459 | 8,366 | 19,215 | 10,470 | 27,493 | 7,497 | 1,067 | 1,295 | 54 | 291 | 77,207 | 25 | 82,214 |
| 4,471 | 5,945 | 411 | 6,033 | 144,233 | 32,019 | 103,528 | 244,429 | 108,953 | 251,394 | 51,750 | 14,399 | 17,906 | 555 | 1,913 | †828,095 | 941 | 971,387 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

No. 4.– COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes Relieved on the 1st July 1867 and 1868, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED. ON 1st JULY 1867. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | ON 1st JULY 1868. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Difference between 1st July 1868 and 1867. Incr. | Decr. | Difference per Cent. Incr. | Decr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.* Middlesex (part) - | 28 | 25,590 | 63,645 | 89,235 | 26,174 | 71,749 | 97,923 | 8,688 | — | 9·7 | — |
| 2.* Surrey (part) - | 9 | 6,583 | 20,652 | 27,235 | 7,040 | 22,251 | 29,291 | 2,056 | — | 7·5 | — |
| 3.* Kent (part) - | 2 | 1,583 | 8,041 | 9,624 | 1,716 | 8,621 | 10,337 | 713 | — | 7·4 | — |
| Totals - - | 39 | 33,756 | 92,338 | 126,094 | 34,930 | 102,621 | 137,551 | 11,457 | — | 9·1 | — |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.* Surrey (part) - | 11 | 2,129 | 10,454 | 12,583 | 2,436 | 10,584 | 13,020 | 437 | — | 3·5 | — |
| 3.* Kent (part) - | 26 | 4,384 | 19,886 | 24,270 | 4,871 | 20,415 | 25,286 | 1,016 | — | 4·2 | — |
| 4. Sussex - - | 22 | 2,766 | 15,887 | 18,653 | 3,022 | 16,010 | 19,032 | 379 | — | 2·0 | — |
| 5. Southampton - | 26 | 4,386 | 22,544 | 26,930 | 4,381 | 23,188 | 27,569 | 639 | — | 2·4 | — |
| 6. Berks - - | 12 | 1,544 | 9,747 | 11,291 | 1,685 | 9,985 | 11,670 | 379 | — | 3·3 | — |
| Totals - - | 97 | 15,209 | 78,518 | 93,727 | 16,395 | 80,182 | 96,577 | 2,850 | — | 3·0 | — |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.* Middlesex (part) - | 6 | 1,490 | 6,376 | 7,866 | 1,652 | 6,800 | 8,452 | 586 | — | 7·7 | — |
| 7. Hertford - - | 12 | 1,240 | 9,544 | 10,784 | 1,323 | 9,914 | 11,237 | 453 | — | 4·2 | — |
| 8. Buckingham - | 7 | 836 | 8,671 | 9,507 | 999 | 9,087 | 10,086 | 579 | — | 6·1 | — |
| 9. Oxford - - | 9 | 1,178 | 9,410 | 10,588 | 1,372 | 9,619 | 10,991 | 403 | — | 4·0 | — |
| 10. Northampton - | 12 | 1,152 | 12,584 | 13,736 | 1,128 | 12,956 | 14,084 | 348 | — | 2·5 | — |
| 11. Huntingdon - | 3 | 314 | 2,616 | 2,930 | 357 | 2,630 | 2,987 | 57 | — | 1·9 | — |
| 12. Bedford - - | 6 | 730 | 7,487 | 8,217 | 884 | 8,568 | 9,452 | 1,235 | — | 15·0 | — |
| 13. Cambridge - - | 9 | 1,104 | 10,238 | 11,342 | 1,224 | 10,441 | 11,665 | 323 | — | 2·8 | — |
| Totals - - | 64 | 8,044 | 66,926 | 74,970 | 8,939 | 70,015 | 78,954 | 3,984 | — | 5·3 | — |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - | 17 | 3,347 | 22,092 | 25,439 | 3,569 | 22,372 | 25,941 | 502 | — | 2·0 | — |
| 15. Suffolk - - | 17 | 2,144 | 19,260 | 21,404 | 2,428 | 20,319 | 22,747 | 1,343 | — | 6·3 | — |
| 16. Norfolk - - | 22 | 3,189 | 24,189 | 27,378 | 3,491 | 24,613 | 28,104 | 726 | — | 2·7 | — |
| Totals - - | 56 | 8,680 | 65,541 | 74,221 | 9,488 | 67,304 | 76,792 | 2,571 | — | 3·5 | — |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - - | 18 | 1,745 | 15,310 | 17,055 | 1,849 | 15,380 | 17,229 | 174 | — | 1·0 | — |
| 18. Dorset - | 12 | 959 | 11,962 | 12,921 | 1,022 | 12,079 | 13,101 | 180 | — | 1·4 | — |
| 19. Devon - - | 20 | 3,332 | 29,416 | 32,748 | 3,581 | 29,335 | 32,916 | 168 | — | 0·5 | — |
| 20. Cornwall - - | 13 | 1,892 | 14,431 | 16,323 | 1,930 | 15,421 | 17,351 | 1,028 | — | 6·3 | — |
| 21. Somerset - - | 17 | 2,865 | 26,411 | 29,276 | 3,229 | 27,130 | 30,359 | 1,083 | — | 3·7 | — |
| Totals - - | 80 | 10,793 | 97,530 | 108,323 | 11,611 | 99,345 | 110,956 | 2,633 | — | 2·4 | — |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - - | 17 | 3,422 | 23,127 | 26,549 | 3,644 | 22,777 | 26,421 | — | 128 | — | 0·5 |
| 23. Hereford - - | 7 | 564 | 5,398 | 5,962 | 685 | 5,675 | 6,360 | 398 | — | 6·7 | — |
| 24. Salop - - - | 16 | 1,464 | 7,834 | 9,298 | 1,684 | 8,294 | 9,978 | 680 | — | 7·3 | — |

(*continued on p.* 16)

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants) Relieved on 1st July 1867 and 1868, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED. | | | | | | Difference between 1st July 1868 and 1867. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ON 1ST JULY 1867. | | | ON 1ST JULY 1868. | | | | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - | 28 | 2,811 | 11,657 | 14,468 | 3,541 | 15,016 | 18,557 | 4,089 | — | 28·2 | — |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - | 9 | 1,280 | 4,324 | 5,604 | 1,219 | 4,529 | 5,748 | 144 | — | 2·6 | — |
| 3.*Kent (part) - | 2 | 269 | 2,013 | 2,282 | 342 | 2,020 | 2,362 | 80 | — | 3·5 | — |
| Totals - - | 39 | 4,360 | 17,994 | 22,354 | 5,102 | 21,565 | 26,667 | 4,313 | — | 19·3 | — |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - | 11 | 247 | 1,721 | 1,968 | 238 | 1,782 | 2,020 | 52 | — | 2·6 | — |
| 3.*Kent (part) - - | 26 | 615 | 2,818 | 3,433 | 681 | 2,880 | 3,561 | 128 | — | 3·7 | — |
| 4. Sussex - - | 22 | 281 | 2,669 | 2,950 | 271 | 2,644 | 2,915 | — | 35 | — | 1·2 |
| 5. Southampton - | 26 | 776 | 4,046 | 4,822 | 732 | 4,125 | 4,857 | 35 | — | 0·7 | — |
| 6. Berks - - | 12 | 174 | 2,019 | 2,193 | 229 | 2,066 | 2,295 | 102 | — | 4·7 | — |
| Totals - - | 97 | 2,093 | 13,273 | 15,366 | 2,151 | 13,497 | 15,648 | 282 | — | 1·8 | — |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - | 6 | 165 | 1,294 | 1,459 | 169 | 1,424 | 1,593 | 134 | — | 9·2 | — |
| 7. Hertford - - | 12 | 117 | 1,626 | 1,743 | 135 | 1,701 | 1,836 | 93 | — | 5·3 | — |
| 8. Buckingham - | 7 | 95 | 1,454 | 1,549 | 120 | 1,550 | 1,670 | 121 | — | 7·8 | — |
| 9. Oxford - - | 9 | 135 | 1,424 | 1,559 | 153 | 1,492 | 1,645 | 86 | — | 5·5 | — |
| 10. Northampton - | 12 | 151 | 2,176 | 2,327 | 132 | 2,196 | 2,328 | 1 | — | 0·0 | — |
| 11. Huntingdon - | 3 | 39 | 330 | 369 | 51 | 324 | 375 | 6 | — | 1·6 | — |
| 12. Bedford - - | 6 | 79 | 1,117 | 1,196 | 108 | 1,333 | 1,441 | 245 | — | 20·5 | — |
| 13. Cambridge - - | 9 | 162 | 1,680 | 1,842 | 213 | 1,717 | 1,930 | 88 | — | 4·8 | — |
| Totals - - | 64 | 943 | 11,101 | 12,044 | 1,081 | 11,737 | 12,818 | 774 | — | 6·4 | — |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - - | 17 | 411 | 4,391 | 4,802 | 458 | 4,483 | 4,941 | 139 | — | 2·9 | — |
| 15. Suffolk - - | 17 | 344 | 3,284 | 3,628 | 441 | 3,445 | 3,886 | 258 | — | 7·1 | — |
| 16. Norfolk - - | 22 | 640 | 3,974 | 4,614 | 629 | 3,930 | 4,559 | — | 55 | — | 1·2 |
| Totals - - | 56 | 1,395 | 11,649 | 13,044 | 1,528 | 11,858 | 13,386 | 342 | — | 2·6 | — |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - | 18 | 277 | 2,183 | 2,460 | 301 | 2,312 | 2,613 | 153 | — | 6·2 | — |
| 18. Dorset - - | 12 | 114 | 1,583 | 1,697 | 134 | 1,611 | 1,745 | 48 | — | 2·8 | — |
| 19. Devon - - | 20 | 415 | 3,695 | 4,110 | 513 | 3,452 | 3,965 | — | 145 | — | 3·5 |
| 20. Cornwall - - | 13 | 233 | 2,109 | 2,342 | 227 | 2,158 | 2,385 | 43 | — | 1·8 | — |
| 21. Somerset - - | 17 | 239 | 3,198 | 3,437 | 315 | 3,363 | 3,678 | 241 | — | 7·0 | — |
| Totals - - | 80 | 1,278 | 12,768 | 14,046 | 1,490 | 12,896 | 14,386 | 340 | — | 2·4 | — |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - - | 17 | 626 | 3,671 | 4,297 | 629 | 3,643 | 4,272 | — | 25 | — | 0·6 |
| 23. Hereford - - | 7 | 75 | 721 | 796 | 103 | 780 | 883 | 87 | — | 10·9 | — |
| 24. Salop - - - | 16 | 193 | 917 | 1,110 | 208 | 979 | 1,187 | 77 | — | 6·9 | — |

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years, and upwards.


(*continued on p.* 17)

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved, 1st July 1867 and 1868, &c.—*continued.*

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED. | | | | | | Difference between 1st July 1868 and 1867. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ON 1st JULY 1867. | | | ON 1st JULY 1868. | | | | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 3,875 | 25,526 | 29,401 | 4,402 | 28,541 | 32,943 | 3,542 | — | 12·0 | — |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 1,480 | 10,913 | 12,393 | 1,788 | 11,965 | 13,753 | 1,360 | — | 11·0 | — |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 3,489 | 18,021 | 21,510 | 3,806 | 17,712 | 21,518 | 8 | — | 0·0 | — |
| Totals | 82 | 14,294 | 90,819 | 105,113 | 16,009 | 94,964 | 110,973 | 5,860 | — | 5·6 | — |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 1,301 | 9,442 | 10,743 | 1,507 | 9,386 | 10,893 | 150 | — | 1·4 | — |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 113 | 1,023 | 1,136 | 119 | 1,038 | 1,157 | 21 | — | 1·8 | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 1,831 | 17,809 | 19,640 | 2,086 | 18,115 | 20,201 | 561 | — | 2·9 | — |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 1,524 | 12,246 | 13,770 | 1,598 | 12,668 | 14,266 | 496 | — | 3·6 | — |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 1,127 | 7,147 | 8,274 | 1,180 | 7,421 | 8,601 | 327 | — | 4·0 | — |
| Totals | 45 | 5,896 | 47,667 | 53,563 | 6,490 | 48,628 | 55,118 | 1,555 | — | 2·9 | — |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 2,402 | 13,762 | 16,164 | 2,632 | 14,541 | 17,173 | 1,009 | — | 6·2 | — |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 17,084 | 62,852 | 79,936 | 17,998 | 66,500 | 84,498 | 4,562 | — | 5·7 | — |
| Totals | 40 | 19,486 | 76,614 | 96,100 | 20,630 | 81,041 | 101,671 | 5,571 | — | 5·8 | — |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 5,800 | 42,151 | 47,951 | 6,391 | 45,638 | 52,029 | 4,078 | — | 8·5 | — |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 1,437 | 7,168 | 8,605 | 1,639 | 7,634 | 9,273 | 668 | — | 7·8 | — |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 806 | 6,844 | 7,650 | 955 | 6,901 | 7,856 | 206 | — | 2·7 | — |
| Totals | 60 | 8,043 | 56,163 | 64,206 | 8,985 | 60,173 | 69,158 | 4,952 | — | 7·7 | — |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 2,190 | 20,086 | 22,276 | 2,330 | 21,312 | 23,642 | 1,366 | — | 6·1 | — |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 1,541 | 14,938 | 16,479 | 1,774 | 15,362 | 17,136 | 657 | — | 4·0 | — |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 1,232 | 6,889 | 8,121 | 1,280 | 7,256 | 8,536 | 415 | — | 5·1 | — |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 331 | 1,799 | 2,130 | 340 | 1,769 | 2,109 | — | 21 | — | 1·0 |
| Totals | 39 | 5,294 | 43,712 | 49,006 | 5,724 | 45,699 | 51,423 | 2,417 | — | 4·9 | — |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 943 | 9,674 | 10,617 | 1,088 | 9,985 | 11,073 | 456 | — | 4·3 | — |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 2,231 | 37,488 | 39,719 | 2,435 | 38,724 | 41,159 | 1,440 | — | 3·6 | — |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 1,382 | 28,503 | 29,885 | 1,509 | 28,473 | 29,982 | 97 | — | 0·3 | — |
| Totals | 53 | 4,556 | 75,665 | 80,221 | 5,032 | 77,182 | 82,214 | 1,993 | — | 2·5 | — |
| Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales | 655 | 134,051 | 791,493 | 925,544 | 144,233 | 827,154 | 971,387 | 45,843 | — | 5·0 | — |
| Residue of the Kingdom | No Return. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Totals of England and Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | |

No. 5.—Comparative Statement of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers Relieved, 1st July 1867 and 1868, &c.—*continued.*

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED. ON 1st JULY 1867. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | ON 1st JULY 1868. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Difference between 1st July 1868 and 1867. Incr. | Decr. | Difference per Cent. Incr. | Decr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 695 | 4,365 | 4,960 | 747 | 5,010 | 5,757 | 797 | — | 16·1 | — |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 175 | 1,588 | 1,763 | 193 | 1,909 | 2,102 | 339 | — | 19·2 | — |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 448 | 2,495 | 2,943 | 478 | 2,446 | 2,924 | — | 19 | — | 0·6 |
| Totals | 82 | 2,212 | 13,657 | 15,869 | 2,358 | 14,767 | 17,125 | 1,256 | — | 7·9 | — |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 171 | 1,363 | 1,534 | 221 | 1,325 | 1,546 | 12 | — | 0·8 | — |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 16 | 157 | 173 | 19 | 167 | 186 | 13 | — | 7·5 | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 202 | 2,037 | 2,239 | 237 | 2,030 | 2,267 | 28 | — | 1·3 | — |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 171 | 1,709 | 1,880 | 315 | 1,753 | 2,068 | 188 | — | 10·0 | — |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 135 | 959 | 1,094 | 133 | 989 | 1,122 | 28 | — | 2·6 | — |
| Totals | 45 | 695 | 6,225 | 6,920 | 925 | 6,264 | 7,189 | 269 | — | 3·9 | — |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 418 | 1,778 | 2,196 | 388 | 2,041 | 2,429 | 233 | — | 10·6 | — |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 2,557 | 11,861 | 14,418 | 2,076 | 13,129 | 15,205 | 787 | — | 5·5 | — |
| Totals | 40 | 2,975 | 13,639 | 16,614 | 2,464 | 15,170 | 17,634 | 1,020 | — | 6·1 | — |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 750 | 7,092 | 7,842 | 777 | 8,043 | 8,820 | 978 | — | 12·4 | — |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 179 | 911 | 1,090 | 223 | 963 | 1,186 | 96 | — | 8·8 | — |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 82 | 870 | 952 | 101 | 896 | 997 | 45 | — | 4·7 | — |
| Totals | 60 | 1,011 | 8,873 | 9,884 | 1,101 | 9,902 | 11,003 | 1,119 | — | 11·3 | — |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 242 | 3,978 | 4,220 | 246 | 4,278 | 4,524 | 304 | — | 7·2 | — |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 170 | 2,491 | 2,661 | 231 | 2,613 | 2,844 | 183 | — | 6·9 | — |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 172 | 933 | 1,105 | 189 | 999 | 1,188 | 83 | — | 7·5 | — |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 44 | 191 | 235 | 41 | 176 | 217 | — | 18 | — | 7·7 |
| Totals | 39 | 628 | 7,593 | 8,221 | 707 | 8,066 | 8,773 | 552 | — | 6·7 | — |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 105 | 1,227 | 1,332 | 121 | 1,222 | 1,343 | 11 | — | 0·8 | — |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 331 | 5,020 | 5,351 | 397 | 5,157 | 5,554 | 203 | — | 3·8 | — |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 227 | 3,393 | 3,620 | 236 | 3,446 | 3,682 | 62 | — | 1·7 | — |
| Totals | 53 | 663 | 9,640 | 10,303 | 754 | 9,825 | 10,579 | 276 | — | 2·7 | — |
| Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales | 655 | 18,253 | 126,412 | 144,665 | 19,661 | 135,547 | 155,208 | 10,543 | — | 7·3 | — |
| Residue of the Kingdom | No Return. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Totals of England and Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door PAUPERS Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as, Boards of Guardians here returned. The Population of these Unions and single Parishes

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1*a* | Kensington * - - - | 1 | 1,942 | 70,108 | 50·1 | 6·2 | 3·2 | 24·2 | *Domestic service* - | 6 | 96 | 91 | 165 | 203 | 188 |
| 1*b* | Fulham - - - - | 2 | 4,155 | 40,058 | | | | | | 34 | 46 | 39 | 47 | 62 | 44 |
| 1*c* | Paddington * - - - | 1 | 1,245 | 75,784 | | | | | | 29 | 53 | 39 | 80 | 117 | 108 |
| 2 | Chelsea * - - - | 1 | 865 | 63,439 | 40·6 | 5·1 | 1·7 | 36·2 | - - - - | 19 | 31 | 43 | 177 | 205 | 162 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-sq. * | 1 | 1,161 | 87,771 | 55·1 | 5·2 | 1·9 | 24·4 | *Domestic service; millinery.* | 37 | 98 | 138 | 187 | 195 | 59 |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. * | 2 | 917 | 68,213 | 39·5 | 6·3 | 1·4 | 35·4 | - - - - | 61 | 123 | 51 | 226 | 248 | 96 |
| 6 | Westminster - - - | 2 | 217 | 52,752 | 43·2 | 5·5 | ·9 | 39·3 | *Domestic service; tailoring.* | 17 | 90 | 133 | 269 | 378 | 208 |
| 7 | St. Marylebone * - - | 1 | 1,509 | 161,680 | 44·1 | 5·9 | 1·8 | 35·0 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 9 | 4 | 8 | 597 | 912 | 471 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead * - | 1 | 2,252 | 19,106 | 53·9 | 6·1 | 3·4 | 20·5 | *Domestic service* - | 14 | 13 | 9 | 40 | 35 | 20 |
| 9 | St. Pancras * - - - | 1 | 2,716 | 198,788 | 40·5 | 7·4 | 1·4 | 37·7 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 196 | 307 | 207 | 401 | 459 | 337 |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington * - | 1 | 3,127 | 155,341 | 42·7 | 9·3 | 1·7 | 33·3 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 32 | 51 | 84 | 178 | 273 | 165 |
| 11 | Hackney - - - | 2 | 3,929 | 83,295 | 45·5 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 28·9 | *Domestic service* - | 41 | 90 | 28 | 104 | 148 | 209 |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. * | 1 | 245 | 54,076 | 39·3 | 9·9 | 1·2 | 36·3 | *Domestic service* - | 11 | 42 | 99 | 209 | 312 | 134 |
| 13 | Strand - - - - | 6 | 419 | 48,161 | 38·5 | 7·1 | ·6 | 42·3 | *Millinery, &c.* - | 72 | 124 | 160 | 191 | 292 | 105 |
| 13*a* | *Middle Temple* - - | 1 | 5 | 81 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 14 | Holborn - - - | 5 | 164 | 44,252 | 38·0 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 41·6 | - - - - | 54 | 83 | 63 | 98 | 128 | 108 |
| 14*a* | *Gray's Inn* - - - | 1 | 13 | 308 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 14*b* | *Charterhouse* - - | 1 | 10 | 255 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell * - | 1 | 380 | 65,681 | 36·6 | 6·8 | 1·0 | 46·7 | *Watchmaking; working in gold and other metals.* | 62 | 121 | 185 | 105 | 180 | 7 |
| 16 | St. Luke * - - - | 1 | 220 | 57,073 | 35·1 | 7·3 | ·8 | 49·2 | *Ditto - - ditto* - | 32 | 72 | 50 | 225 | 277 | 224 |
| 17 | East London - - - | 4 | 153 | 40,687 | 36·4 | 10·2 | 1·0 | 44·4 | *Shoemaking; tailoring; millinery.* | 88 | 115 | 164 | 143 | 190 | 65 |
| 18 | West London - - - | 10 | 122 | 26,997 | 38·4 | 9·3 | ·8 | 41·1 | - - - - | 58 | 90 | 26 | 38 | 171 | 119 |
| 18*a* | *Inner Temple* - - | 1 | 16 | 148 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 19 | City of London - - | 98 | 434 | 45,555 | 45·4 | 13·7 | ·6 | 31·7 | *Domestic service* - | 59 | 81 | 144 | 226 | 283 | 173 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch * | 1 | 646 | 129,364 | 35·5 | 7·6 | ·6 | 48·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking; furniture.* | 21 | 47 | 75 | 263 | 364 | 345 |
| 21 | Bethnal Green * - - | 1 | 760 | 105,101 | 30·2 | 8·0 | ·5 | 55·1 | *Silk; furniture; shoemaking; millinery, &c.* | 29 | 92 | 72 | 476 | 411 | 312 |
| 22 | Whitechapel - - - | 9 | 406 | 78,187 | 32·3 | 13·1 | ·6 | 44·0 | *Silk; navigation; millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 117 | 186 | 167 | 185 | 192 | 252 |
| 23 | St. George-in-the-East * - | 1 | 243 | 48,891 | 33·9 | 16·8 | ·4 | 41·7 | *Navigation; millinery.* | 7 | 48 | 138 | 269 | 412 | 201 |
| 24*a* | Stepney - - - - | 4 | 576 | 56,572 | 38·4 | 17·1 | ·4 | 35·5 | *Navigation; shipping; millinery, &c.* | 34 | 76 | 117 | 191 | 195 | 279 |
| 24*b* | Mile End Old Town * - | 1 | 681 | 73,064 | 38·7 | 9·5 | ·6 | 39·1 | | 1 | – | 12 | 130 | 207 | 180 |
| 25 | Poplar - - - - | 3 | 2,918 | 79,196 | 41·3 | 12·3 | ·8 | 32·2 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 105 | 117 | 81 | 178 | 145 | 258 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark - | 2 | 250 | 36,170 | 38·1 | 8·5 | ·8 | 43·6 | *Hats; millinery* - | 34 | 85 | 31 | 87 | 126 | 166 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark - | 3 | 169 | 19,056 | 37·9 | 22·9 | ·7 | 30·8 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 34 | 74 | 20 | 84 | 77 | 99 |
| 28 | Bermondsey * - - | 1 | 688 | 58,355 | 39·1 | 11·2 | ·7 | 40·6 | *Skins and leather; millinery, &c.; navigation.* | 43 | 114 | 106 | 125 | 133 | 131 |
| 29 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark * | 1 | 282 | 55,510 | 35·4 | 8·9 | 1·2 | 44·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 51 | 90 | 118 | 104 | 135 | 148 |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington * - | 1 | 624 | 82,220 | 37·6 | 8·9 | ·9 | 41·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 31 | 34 | 37 | 224 | 257 | 236 |
| 31 | Lambeth * - - - | 1 | 4,015 | 162,044 | 42·2 | 7·8 | 1·8 | 35·1 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 171 | 220 | 271 | 323 | 289 | 222 |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are
¶ The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, and therefore entered in the in-door and

(A) Bermondsey.—Including 32, 74, and 106 cases not classified.

(B) St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.—Including 620 cases not classified.

1.—ABLE-BODIED; 2.—NOT ABLE-BODIED; 3.—INSANE; 4.—VAGRANTS, in each of the 655 UNIONS and single PARISHES under
is 19,886,104; and the entire Population of England and Wales, is 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.¶ | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): |
| 9 | 21 | 1 | 49 | 829 | 181 | 477 | 1,101 | 123 | 361 | 1 | 43 | 73 | – | – | 2,360 | – | 3,189 | Kensington* - - | 1*a* |
| 18 | 20 | 1 | 37 | 348 | 47 | 163 | 412 | 103 | 344 | 67 | 39 | 39 | – | – | 1,214 | – | 1,562 | Fulham - - - | 1*b* |
| 6 | 16 | 1 | 40 | 489 | 111 | 325 | 552 | 80 | 309 | 12 | 34 | 44 | – | – | 1,467 | – | 1,956 | Paddington* - - | 1*c* |
| 18 | 15 | 3 | 34 | 707 | 49 | 169 | 535 | 102 | 397 | 46 | 45 | 118 | – | – | 1,461 | – | 2,168 | Chelsea* - - - | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | – | 49 | 773 | 55 | 213 | 557 | 103 | 400 | 28 | 91 | 152 | 94 | – | 1,693 | – | 2,466 | St. George, Hanover-sq.* | 3 |
| 24 | 34 | 5 | 73 | 941 | 237 | 518 | 1,087 | 195 | 993 | 880 | 52 | 60 | 2 | 63 | 4,087 | – | 5,028 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.* | 4 |
| 14 | 17 | – | 22 | 1,148 | 35 | 131 | 331 | 133 | 358 | 56 | 64 | 78 | – | – | 1,186 | – | 2,334 | Westminster - - | 6 |
| 46 | 58 | 11 | 55 | 2,171 | 154 | 412 | 1,039 | 293 | 1,228 | 62 | 117 | 185 | – | – | 3,490 | – | 5,661 | St. Marylebone* - | 7 |
| 2 | 7 | – | 18 | 158 | 13 | 33 | 69 | 19 | 70 | – | 11 | 17 | – | – | 232 | – | 390 | St. John, Hampstead* | 8 |
| 46 | 108 | 3 | 163 | 2,227 | 342 | 1,243 | 2,463 | 496 | 1,781 | 236 | 185 | 290 | 10 | – | 7,046 | – | 9,273 | St. Pancras* - - | 9 |
| 13 | 5 | 1 | 41 | 843 | 19 | 467 | – | 344 | 824 | 1,401 | 97 | 156 | 11 | – | 3,319 | – | 4,162 | St. Mary, Islington* | 10 |
| 29 | 19 | 1 | 51 | 720 | 442 | 758 | 1,762 | 200 | 593 | 45 | 45 | 86 | – | – | 3,931 | – | 4,651 | Hackney - - - | 11 |
| 10 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 849 | 21 | 121 | 363 | 42 | 183 | 26 | 31 | 47 | – | – | 834 | – | 1,683 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.* | 12 |
| 12 | 27 | – | 114 | 1,098 | 33 | 177 | 404 | 100 | 355 | 37 | 54 | 94 | – | – | 1,254 | – | 2,352 | Strand - - - | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Middle Temple* - | 13*a* |
| 3 | 6 | 1 | 40 | 584 | 104 | 390 | 759 | 116 | 360 | 107 | 37 | 56 | – | – | 1,929 | – | 2,513 | Holborn - - - | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Gray's Inn* - - | 14*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Charterhouse* - | 14*b* |
| 17 | 20 | 2 | 43 | 742 | 117 | 396 | 743 | 141 | 566 | 36 | 59 | 78 | – | – | 2,136 | – | 2,878 | St. James, Clerkenwell* | 15 |
| 31 | 47 | – | 19 | 977 | 104 | 386 | 866 | 150 | 361 | 115 | 40 | 42 | 1 | – | 2,065 | – | 3,042 | St. Luke* - - | 16 |
| 19 | 43 | – | 67 | 894 | 54 | 255 | 638 | 186 | 534 | 204 | 40 | 62 | – | – | 1,973 | – | 2,867 | East London - - | 17 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 553 | 26 | 186 | 419 | 108 | 325 | 61 | 38 | 45 | – | 60 | 1,268 | – | 1,821 | West London - - | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Inner Temple* - - | 18*a* |
| 39 | 53 | 2 | 84 | 1,144 | 27 | 200 | 394 | 200 | 784 | 246 | 18 | 45 | – | 95 | 2,009 | – | 3,153 | City of London - | 19 |
| 84 | 94 | 6 | 119 | 1,418 | 175 | 602 | 1,626 | 309 | 894 | 144 | 62 | 110 | 1 | – | 3,923 | – | 5,341 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch* | 20 |
| 28 | 39 | 6 | 18 | 1,483 | 154 | 434 | 1,335 | 259 | 396 | 195 | 69 | 97 | 4 | – | 2,943 | – | 4,426 | Bethnal Green* - | 21 |
| 38 | 55 | 3 | 37 | 1,232 | 72 | 538 | 1,577 | 316 | 642 | 380 | 60 | 113 | – | – | 3,698 | – | 4,930 | Whitechapel - - | 22 |
| 20 | 29 | – | 47 | 1,171 | 155 | 448 | 1,184 | 139 | 467 | 70 | 34 | 56 | 1 | – | 2,554 | – | 3,725 | St. George-in-the-East.* | 23 |
| 39 | 45 | 2 | 28 | 1,006 | 148 | 478 | 1,224 | 320 | 903 | 394 | 39 | 83 | 3 | – | 3,592 | – | 4,598 | Stepney - - - | 24*a* |
| 37 | 44 | – | 119 | 730 | 117 | 338 | 863 | 281 | 739 | 342 | 29 | 63 | – | – | 2,772 | – | 3,502 | Mile End Old Town* | 24*b* |
| 8 | 8 | 1 | 38 | 939 | 694 | 1,472 | 3,556 | 306 | 1,012 | 106 | 67 | 87 | 13 | – | 7,313 | – | 8,252 | Poplar - - - | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (part of): |
| 4 | 25 | 1 | 23 | 582 | 66 | 246 | 651 | 73 | 282 | 34 | 31 | 75 | – | – | 1,458 | – | 2,040 | St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 35 | 433 | 94 | 183 | 456 | 36 | 118 | 3 | 13 | 26 | – | – | 929 | – | 1,362 | St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| 15 | 19 | 5 | 37 | 728 | 15 | 158 | 593 | 99 | 337 | 71 | 45 | 56 | 1 | (A) | 1,587 | – | 2,315 | Bermondsey* - - | 28 |
| 31 | 52 | – | 18 | 747 | 121 | 409 | 1,276 | 186 | 402 | 152 | 29 | 25 | – | (B) | 3,220 | 357 | 3,610 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.* | 29 |
| 31 | 33 | – | 50 | 933 | 105 | 376 | 1,031 | 157 | 537 | 85 | 97 | 84 | – | – | 2,472 | – | 3,405 | St. Mary, Newington* | 30 |
| 13 | 32 | 6 | 67 | 1,614 | 691 | 816 | 3,043 | 662 | 783 | 117 | 129 | 176 | 3 | – | 6,420 | – | 8,034 | Lambeth* - - | 31 |

incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.
out-door totals on the 1st July; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 6 | 11,695 | 70,403 | 46·2 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 28·8 | *Domestic service* | 27 | 47 | 74 | 218 | 213 | 206 |
| 33 | Camberwell* | 1 | 4,342 | 71,488 | 43·8 | 7·9 | 2·6 | 31·2 | *Domestic service* | 39 | 63 | 81 | 119 | 129 | 281 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe* | 1 | 886 | 24,502 | 38·6 | 18·9 | ·8 | 29·3 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 21 | 41 | 43 | 66 | 67 | 25 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich (A) | 4 | 5,367 | 127,670 | 39·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 27·6 | *Millinery; navigation; shipping.* | 129 | 204 | 64 | 163 | 275 | 485 |
| 35*a* | Woolwich (A) | | | | | | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 36 | Lewisham | 7 | 17,224 | 65,757 | 44·7 | 5·5 | 4·3 | 25·2 | *Domestic service* | – | 9 | 17 | 76 | 79 | 125 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom | 15 | 41,180 | 22,409 | 46·4 | 3·3 | 17·3 | 21·6 | | – | 17 | 31 | 39 | 19 | 63 |
| 38 | Chertsey | 9 | 43,541 | 18,642 | 43·1 | 2·7 | 24·5 | 19·1 | | 1 | 14 | 9 | 80 | 40 | 82 |
| 39 | Guildford | 23 | 65,592 | 29,330 | 40·1 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 24·0 | | – | 11 | 14 | 70 | 27 | 69 |
| 40 | Farnham | 6 | 31,197 | 30,707 | 26·6 | 1·3 | 8·8 | 15·2 | | 2 | 16 | 12 | 41 | 20 | 87 |
| 41*a* | Ash§ | 4 | 11,898 | 2,853 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 17·5 | 10·4 | | – No returns – | | | – | – | – |
| 41*b* | Farnborough§ | 4 | 12,244 | 8,337 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41*c* | Headley§ | 3 | 15,429 | 3,128 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hambledon | 16 | 60,351 | 13,907 | 39·2 | 1·3 | 34·6 | 17·3 | | – | 3 | 2 | 38 | 15 | 10 |
| 43 | Dorking | 8 | 40,006 | 12,445 | 41·8 | 1·8 | 25·1 | 21·8 | | – | 6 | 12 | 29 | 20 | 16 |
| 44 | Reigate | 16 | 51,276 | 20,109 | 44·0 | 3·2 | 21·0 | 19·9 | | 18 | 22 | 30 | 42 | 15 | 13 |
| 45 | Godstone | 14 | 43,848 | 9,642 | 42·5 | 1·1 | 34·3 | 16·6 | | – | 4 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 12 |
| 46 | Croydon | 11 | 32,803 | 46,474 | 45·2 | 5·5 | 9·3 | 26·0 | | – | 5 | 1 | 159 | 120 | 192 |
| 47 | Kingston | 13 | 22,487 | 36,479 | 47·2 | 3·8 | 10·4 | 24·9 | | 56 | 40 | 11 | 82 | 35 | 154 |
| 48 | Richmond | 5 | 4,339 | 18,802 | 48·3 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 24·8 | | 4 | 19 | 27 | 49 | 52 | 27 |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley | 16 | 39,927 | 20,368 | 45·0 | 2·8 | 18·7 | 21·6 | *Paper* | 23 | 18 | 35 | 47 | 21 | – |
| 50 | Dartford | 21 | 53,109 | 32,316 | 40·1 | 4·3 | 18·5 | 25·7 | *Paper* | – | 8 | 25 | 73 | 43 | 46 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton | 2 | 1,541 | 18,782 | 43·1 | 14·1 | 4·9 | 24·4 | *Navigation* | – | 3 | 5 | 58 | 64 | 34 |
| 52 | North Aylesford | 15 | 41,732 | 19,121 | 42·5 | 4·7 | 20·2 | 23·3 | | – | 5 | 11 | 76 | 39 | 50 |
| 53 | Hoo | 7 | 33,281 | 2,861 | 40·9 | 1·0 | 44·3 | 9·3 | | 4 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 10 |
| 54 | Medway | 7 | 14,565 | 51,805 | 35·3 | 4·1 | 2·9 | 22·0 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 48 | 100 | 102 | 90 | 83 | 90 |
| 55 | Malling | 22 | 47,398 | 21,447 | 40·8 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 22·0 | *Paper* | 20 | 21 | 24 | 76 | 24 | 51 |
| 56 | Seven Oaks | 16 | 67,488 | 22,039 | 42·3 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 19·7 | *Paper* | 8 | 18 | 26 | 52 | 16 | 37 |
| 57 | Tonbridge | 10 | 46,179 | 34,271 | 44·3 | 2·9 | 17·8 | 23·1 | | 26 | 18 | 26 | 53 | 14 | 85 |
| 58 | Maidstone | 16 | 38,082 | 38,070 | 39·9 | 3·1 | 18·5 | 27·8 | *Paper* | 1 | 16 | 30 | 107 | 73 | 90 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn | 23 | 57,017 | 13,584 | 39·7 | 1·0 | 40·7 | 12·5 | | 2 | 5 | 15 | 58 | 29 | 36 |
| 60 | Cranbrook | 6 | 40,249 | 13,412 | 39·2 | 1·5 | 34·3 | 18·8 | | 1 | 8 | 13 | 35 | 16 | 40 |
| 61 | Tenterden | 11 | 46,889 | 10,947 | 38·9 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 15·3 | | 3 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 21 |
| 62 | West Ashford | 12 | 41,901 | 15,137 | 38·2 | 2·2 | 27·2 | 24·8 | | 2 | 10 | 18 | 29 | 4 | 15 |
| 63 | East Ashford | 25 | 54,498 | 12,286 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 37·1 | 15·1 | | 1 | 8 | 12 | 22 | 13 | 22 |
| 64 | Bridge | 24 | 41,394 | 11,316 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 34·4 | 17·0 | | 6 | 7 | 11 | 38 | 14 | 20 |
| 65 | Canterbury† | 14 | 3,079 | 16,149 | 37·4 | 2·5 | 5·9 | 29·9 | | 6 | 12 | 16 | 33 | 26 | 17 |
| 66 | Blean | 16 | 32,221 | 16,161 | 42·8 | 7·4 | 18·5 | 20·1 | *Navigation* | 4 | 14 | 17 | 39 | 14 | 19 |
| 67 | Faversham | 25 | 46,448 | 18,867 | 42·2 | 3·4 | 24·9 | 20·9 | *Navigation* | 8 | 11 | 11 | 55 | 17 | 29 |
| 68 | Milton | 18 | 35,409 | 14,775 | 42·0 | 3·5 | 21·0 | 22·7 | | 2 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 42 |
| 69 | Sheppey | 7 | 31,083 | 18,494 | 36·3 | 2·8 | 7·4 | 10·3 | | 6 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 49 |
| 70 | Thanet, Isle of | 11 | 29,733 | 31,862 | 46·5 | 6·1 | 10·6 | 23·9 | *Navigation* | 7 | 22 | 18 | 110 | 75 | 71 |
| 71 | Eastry | 31 | 50,710 | 25,900 | 40·0 | 5·5 | 22·0 | 18·1 | *Navigation* | 12 | 36 | 33 | 81 | 33 | 54 |
| 72 | Dover | 23 | 29,744 | 30,346 | 39·7 | 6·1 | 9·3 | 24·2 | *Navigation* | 39 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 39 | 59 |
| 73 | Elham | 21 | 43,197 | 26,925 | 33·9 | 3·8 | 14·4 | 14·5 | *Navigation* | 14 | 26 | 29 | 36 | 20 | 37 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh | 19 | 46,785 | 5,708 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 38·5 | 11·8 | | 3 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 17 |

(A) Greenwich and Woolwich.—The in-door paupers belonging to the Woolwich Union are included in the Return for the Greenwich Union.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued*.

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*continued.* | |
| 9 | 3 | – | 60 | 857 | 147 | 405 | 1,309 | 225 | 706 | 170 | 66 | 73 | 2 | – | 3,103 | – | 3,960 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| 36 | 60 | 4 | 47 | 859 | 113 | 366 | 977 | 166 | 547 | 82 | 28 | 47 | – | – | 2,326 | – | 3,185 | Camberwell * - - | 33 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 18 | 287 | 45 | 173 | 404 | 92 | 268 | 52 | 22 | 37 | – | – | 1,093 | – | 1,380 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe * | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (part of): | |
| 12 | 25 | 3 | 40 | 1,400 | 163 | 818 | 1,698 | 259 | 1,032 | 211 | 74 | 159 | – | 22 | 4,436 | – | 5,836 | Greenwich (A) - - | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 164 | 652 | 1,230 | 165 | 616 | 160 | 47 | 109 | – | – | 3,143 | – | 3,143 | Woolwich (A) - - | 35*a* |
| 4 | 4 | – | 2 | 316 | 64 | 159 | 370 | 100 | 246 | 24 | 26 | 25 | – | 28 | 1,042 | – | 1,358 | Lewisham - - | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 7 | 10 | – | 9 | 195 | 27 | 106 | 238 | 124 | 277 | 9 | 18 | 30 | – | – | 829 | – | 1,024 | Epsom - - - | 37 |
| 5 | 10 | – | 11 | 252 | 51 | 97 | 170 | 131 | 254 | 50 | 9 | 22 | – | – | 784 | – | 1,036 | Chertsey - - - | 38 |
| 4 | 9 | – | 6 | 210 | 53 | 148 | 340 | 268 | 477 | 160 | 28 | 36 | 3 | – | 1,513 | – | 1,723 | Guildford - - | 39 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 10 | 193 | 44 | 91 | 246 | 111 | 219 | 26 | 36 | 23 | – | – | 796 | – | 989 | Farnham - - - | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ash § - - - | 41*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Farnborough § - - | 41*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Headley § - - | 41*c* |
| 2 | 7 | – | 4 | 81 | 38 | 89 | 188 | 155 | 264 | 77 | 9 | 16 | – | – | 836 | – | 917 | Hambledon - | 42 |
| 5 | 6 | 1 | – | 95 | 6 | 48 | 138 | 86 | 178 | 59 | 13 | 13 | – | – | 541 | – | 636 | Dorking - - - | 43 |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 146 | 34 | 87 | 274 | 83 | 177 | 29 | 8 | 18 | – | – | 710 | – | 856 | Reigate - - - | 44 |
| 1 | 5 | – | 24 | 75 | 28 | 63 | 150 | 82 | 155 | 17 | 7 | 19 | – | – | 521 | 8 | 588 | Godstone - - - | 45 |
| 1 | 10 | 1 | 33 | 522 | 141 | 281 | 767 | 240 | 510 | 91 | 27 | 56 | – | – | 2,113 | – | 2,635 | Croydon - - - | 46 |
| 13 | 27 | – | 30 | 448 | 110 | 216 | 436 | 190 | 507 | 109 | 24 | 30 | – | – | 1,622 | – | 2,070 | Kingston - - - | 47 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 30 | 219 | 6 | 18 | 64 | 37 | 128 | 33 | 16 | 25 | – | – | 327 | – | 546 | Richmond - - | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 151 | 12 | 42 | 129 | 37 | 113 | 8 | 13 | 10 | – | – | 364 | – | 515 | Bromley - - - | 49 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 12 | 214 | 30 | 97 | 242 | 132 | 335 | 65 | 19 | 31 | – | – | 951 | – | 1,165 | Dartford - - - | 50 |
| 6 | 3 | – | 83 | 256 | 42 | 118 | 333 | 23 | 77 | 5 | 9 | 13 | – | – | 620 | – | 876 | Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| 1 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 213 | 12 | 94 | 240 | 86 | 190 | 48 | 12 | 27 | 1 | – | 710 | – | 923 | North Aylesford - | 52 |
| 2 | – | – | – | 54 | 7 | 14 | 46 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 96 | – | 150 | Hoo - - - | 53 |
| 19 | 23 | 2 | 55 | 612 | 33 | 195 | 479 | 74 | 332 | 20 | 20 | 27 | – | – | 1,180 | – | 1,792 | Medway - - - | 54 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 224 | 76 | 124 | 283 | 153 | 350 | 98 | 15 | 20 | – | – | 1,119 | – | 1,343 | Malling - - - | 55 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 162 | 31 | 102 | 223 | 111 | 244 | 60 | 19 | 26 | – | – | 816 | – | 978 | Seven Oaks - - | 56 |
| 2 | 10 | – | 38 | 272 | 43 | 140 | 423 | 231 | 489 | 139 | 43 | 35 | – | – | 1,543 | – | 1,815 | Tonbridge - - | 57 |
| 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 339 | 68 | 225 | 662 | 227 | 569 | 81 | 37 | 44 | 1 | – | 1,914 | 1 | 2,252 | Maidstone - - | 58 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 153 | 13 | 50 | 127 | 106 | 224 | 47 | 16 | 14 | – | – | 597 | – | 750 | Hollingbourn - - | 59 |
| 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 120 | 36 | 65 | 132 | 113 | 224 | 35 | 13 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 646 | – | 766 | Cranbrook - - | 60 |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | – | 62 | 27 | 64 | 195 | 120 | 205 | 40 | 10 | 10 | – | – | 671 | – | 733 | Tenterden - - | 61 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 83 | 16 | 71 | 196 | 118 | 221 | 94 | 11 | 10 | – | 10 | 747 | – | 830 | West Ashford - - | 62 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 9 | 98 | 15 | 50 | 155 | 103 | 211 | 53 | 7 | 6 | – | – | 600 | – | 698 | East Ashford - - | 63 |
| 4 | 2 | – | – | 102 | 12 | 46 | 101 | 117 | 236 | 55 | 5 | 10 | – | – | 582 | – | 684 | Bridge - - - | 64 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 6 | 124 | 17 | 41 | 78 | 109 | 227 | 125 | 12 | 16 | – | – | 625 | – | 749 | Canterbury † - - | 65 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 115 | 15 | 56 | 160 | 63 | 193 | 25 | 4 | 15 | – | – | 531 | – | 646 | Blean - - - | 66 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 12 | 148 | 26 | 107 | 275 | 125 | 267 | 54 | 11 | 21 | – | – | 886 | – | 1,034 | Faversham - - | 67 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 12 | 104 | 30 | 90 | 216 | 85 | 208 | 10 | 11 | 14 | – | – | 664 | – | 768 | Milton - - - | 68 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 126 | 5 | 33 | 86 | 42 | 164 | 79 | 13 | 7 | – | – | 429 | – | 555 | Sheppey - - - | 69 |
| 12 | 20 | 1 | 12 | 348 | 14 | 73 | 244 | 140 | 403 | 45 | 15 | 34 | – | 4 | 972 | – | 1,320 | Thanet, Isle of - - | 70 |
| 8 | 14 | 1 | – | 272 | 16 | 80 | 187 | 203 | 340 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 1 | – | 924 | – | 1,196 | Eastry - - - | 71 |
| 5 | 7 | 2 | – | 285 | 27 | 139 | 348 | 234 | 472 | 53 | 15 | 32 | – | – | 1,320 | – | 1,605 | Dover - - - | 72 |
| 6 | 4 | – | 15 | 187 | 8 | 63 | 165 | 96 | 215 | 24 | 15 | 23 | – | – | 609 | – | 796 | Elham - - - | 73 |
| – | – | – | 3 | 47 | 24 | 46 | 98 | 27 | 87 | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | 300 | – | 347 | Romney Marsh - | 74 |

No 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Not Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*contd.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye | 12 | 39,369 | 11,927 | 43·3 | 5·4 | 25·3 | 17·4 | - | 7 | 17 | 11 | 32 | 13 | 30 |
| 76 | Hastings | 13 | 14,027 | 26,631 | 46·9 | 4·9 | 7·1 | 25·1 | - | 4 | 10 | 20 | 36 | 20 | 51 |
| 77 | Battle | 14 | 54,000 | 12,680 | 40·9 | 2·3 | 34·0 | 16·2 | - | 5 | 13 | 26 | 36 | 18 | 26 |
| 78 | Eastbourne | 14 | 38,072 | 10,721 | 43·2 | 3·4 | 19·7 | 21·5 | - | 6 | 12 | 15 | 21 | 5 | 21 |
| 79 | Hailsham | 11 | 54,365 | 12,668 | 36·9 | 3·0 | 35·8 | 16·1 | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | 40 | 15 | 32 |
| 80 | Ticehurst | 8 | 51,659 | 14,626 | 40·7 | 3·0 | 33·0 | 17·4 | - | 3 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 9 | 28 |
| 81 | Uckfield | 11 | 74,230 | 17,260 | 37·1 | 2·8 | 40·1 | 15·3 | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 18 | 27 |
| 82 | East Grinstead | 7 | 61,317 | 14,097 | 39·7 | 2·7 | 32·7 | 17·1 | - | – | 4 | 11 | 33 | 15 | 23 |
| 83 | Cuckfield | 15 | 61,793 | 17,163 | 40·5 | 3·2 | 30·1 | 17·7 | - | – | 6 | 5 | 32 | 8 | 54 |
| 84*a* | Chailey | 11 | 36,278 | 8,895 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 17 |
| 84*b* | Lewes | 8 | 5,870 | 10,116 | | | | | | 7 | 12 | 11 | 33 | 19 | 38 |
| 84*c* | West Firle | 8 | 14,494 | 2,379 | 41·6 | 5·0 | 22·2 | 22·7 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 84*d* | Newhaven | 16 | 28,462 | 5,605 | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 8 |
| 85 | Brighton‖ | 1 | 2,320 | 77,693 | 42·3 | 4·8 | 3·2 | 34·9 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 4 | 20 | 16 | 215 | 228 | 268 |
| 86 | Steyning | 23 | 44,344 | 24,053 | 47·9 | 4·5 | 16·4 | 15·9 | *Navigation* | 6 | 13 | 16 | 35 | 17 | 18 |
| 87 | Horsham | 10 | 57,023 | 15,313 | 37·1 | 1·7 | 31·3 | 22·8 | - | 4 | 7 | 10 | 39 | 18 | 42 |
| 88 | Petworth | 5 | 39,329 | 9,397 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 32·0 | 19·3 | - | 6 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 34 |
| 89 | Thakeham | 15 | 36,559 | 7,567 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 36·2 | 15·9 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 16 |
| 90*a* | East Preston§ | 19 | 31,786 | 15,384 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90*b* | Arundel§ | 1 | 1,968 | 2,498 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90*c* | *Heene*, &c. | 4 | 3,282 | 408 | 43·4 | 3·7 | 16·6 | 23·0 | - | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 90*d* | Sutton§ (part of) | 3 | 4,461 | 6,522 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | West Hampnett | 38 | 74,913 | 14,811 | 39·4 | 1·6 | 35·8 | 15·4 | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 34 | 19 | 22 |
| 92*a* | Sutton§ (part of) | 12 | 19,224 | *see* 90*d* | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 92*b* | Chichester† | 9 | 1,830 | 8,687 | 40·0 | 2·0 | 13·0 | 29·0 | - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 19 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 26 | 65,720 | 12,581 | 38·9 | 2·3 | 33·5 | 16·9 | - | 1 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 44 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 12 | 32,886 | 6,957 | 41·2 | 2·5 | 31·5 | 15·9 | - | 3 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 15 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 6 | 23,891 | 7,212 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 16·6 | 23·4 | - | – | 10 | 15 | 31 | 10 | 19 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 3 | 7,806 | 94,828 | 36·6 | 4·4 | 1·6 | 27·0 | *Navigation; millinery, &c.; ship-building.* | 115 | 212 | 193 | 163 | 180 | 355 |
| 97 | Alverstoke§ | 1 | 5,222 | 22,653 | 34·3 | 3·8 | 2·6 | 21·2 | *Navigation; ship-building.* | 14 | 23 | 30 | 60 | 90 | 64 |
| 98 | Fareham | 9 | 42,225 | 14,864 | 40·3 | 3·6 | 18·6 | 20·1 | - | 3 | 11 | 16 | 63 | 14 | 42 |
| 99 | Isle of Wight | 30 | 99,746 | 55,362 | 42·3 | 5·0 | 13·3 | 24·9 | *Navigation* | 6 | 31 | 54 | 109 | 57 | 98 |
| 100 | Lymington | 6 | 33,394 | 12,023 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 20·6 | 20·5 | - | 6 | 16 | 21 | 30 | 5 | 22 |
| 101 | Christchurch | 3 | 36,775 | 10,438 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 18·0 | 23·5 | - | 4 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 102 | Ringwood | 5 | 16,900 | 5,151 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 26·7 | 23·0 | - | 1 | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | 12 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge | 12 | 31,167 | 6,377 | 39·3 | 3·1 | 32·3 | 18·5 | - | 3 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 22 |
| 104 | New Forest | 9 | 67,102 | 13,031 | 42·2 | 2·7 | 26·5 | 16·8 | - | – | 9 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 29 |
| 105 | Southampton† | 6 | 2,630 | 43,414 | 42·7 | 12·1 | 1·2 | 29·7 | *Navigation; ship-building.* | 28 | 56 | 54 | 72 | 50 | 142 |
| 106 | South Stoneham | 9 | 30,715 | 25,542 | 44·8 | 6·0 | 9·9 | 25·1 | - | 1 | 18 | 34 | 42 | 27 | 61 |
| 107 | Romsey | 14 | 28,203 | 10,771 | 38·7 | 2·5 | 24·3 | 23·9 | - | – | 2 | 3 | 21 | 11 | 36 |
| 108 | Stockbridge | 18 | 45,343 | 7,286 | 39·6 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 15·0 | - | 1 | 4 | – | 22 | 4 | 13 |
| 109*a* | New Winchester | 34 | 62,228 | 23,752 | 39·6 | 3·1 | 16·6 | 21·9 | - | 4 | 10 | 9 | 37 | 13 | 52 |
| 109*b* | Hursley | 4 | 16,338 | 2,550 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 110 | Droxford | 11 | 48,263 | 10,665 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 16·3 | - | 19 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 12 |
| 111 | Catherington | 6 | 11,197 | 2,497 | 43·0 | 2·4 | 28·2 | 14·1 | - | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| 112 | Petersfield | 13 | 40,112 | 7,853 | 41·0 | 1·9 | 33·9 | 16·2 | - | 9 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 16 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4. SUSSEX: | |
| 4 | 3 | – | 70 | 187 | 44 | 83 | 170 | 152 | 303 | 150 | 12 | 13 | – | – | 927 | – | 1,114 | Rye - - - | 75 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 22 | 169 | 67 | 193 | 458 | 127 | 294 | 31 | 13 | 16 | – | – | 1,199 | – | 1,368 | Hastings - - | 76 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | – | 130 | 17 | 54 | 175 | 122 | 258 | 58 | 11 | 12 | – | 43 | 750 | – | 880 | Battle - - - | 77 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 97 | 56 | 85 | 146 | 85 | 142 | 24 | 5 | 14 | – | – | 557 | – | 654 | Eastbourne - - | 78 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | – | 106 | 31 | 71 | 142 | 143 | 224 | 60 | 12 | 19 | 1 | – | 703 | – | 809 | Hailsham - - | 79 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 1 | 117 | 19 | 55 | 184 | 140 | 258 | 61 | 13 | 19 | – | 19 | 768 | – | 885 | Ticehurst - - | 80 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 8 | 106 | 73 | 113 | 235 | 184 | 287 | 114 | 23 | 19 | 1 | – | 1,049 | – | 1,155 | Uckfield - - - | 81 |
| 8 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 111 | 37 | 104 | 193 | 151 | 264 | 88 | 12 | 13 | 1 | – | 863 | – | 974 | East Grinstead - | 82 |
| 5 | 4 | – | 2 | 116 | 21 | 52 | 141 | 152 | 241 | 65 | 17 | 22 | – | – | 711 | – | 827 | Cuckfield - - | 83 |
| 2 | – | – | 2 | 48 | 41 | 65 | 106 | 89 | 133 | 42 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 495 | – | 543 | Chailey - - - | 84*a* |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 126 | 18 | 50 | 109 | 65 | 142 | 25 | 7 | 15 | – | 17 | 448 | – | 574 | Lewes - - - | 84*b* |
| – | – | – | 10 | 39 | 13 | 22 | 93 | 30 | 44 | 25 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 232 | – | 271 | West Firle - - | 84*c* |
| – | 2 | – | 8 | 60 | 17 | 32 | 95 | 41 | 91 | 14 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 298 | – | 358 | Newhaven - - | 84*d* |
| 21 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 819 | 88 | 309 | 853 | 196 | 610 | 35 | 57 | 74 | 1 | – | 2,223 | – | 3,042 | Brighton‖ - - | 85 |
| 6 | 4 | – | 21 | 136 | 69 | 102 | 256 | 135 | 265 | 87 | 10 | 23 | – | – | 947 | – | 1,083 | Steyning - - - | 86 |
| 5 | 10 | – | 12 | 147 | 47 | 106 | 332 | 161 | 284 | 89 | 11 | 28 | – | – | 1,058 | – | 1,205 | Horsham - - | 87 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 4 | 101 | 41 | 70 | 109 | 84 | 157 | 29 | 7 | 8 | – | – | 505 | – | 606 | Petworth - - | 88 |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 48 | 46 | 50 | 127 | 88 | 156 | 40 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | 519 | 7 | 560 | Thakeham - - | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | East Preston § - | 90*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arundel § - - | 90*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Heene*, &c. - - | 90*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sutton § (part of) - | 90*d* |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 101 | 48 | 64 | 129 | 64 | 145 | 13 | 23 | 24 | – | – | 510 | – | 611 | West Hampnett - | 91 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sutton § (part of) - | 92*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | 11 | 84 | 6 | 22 | 49 | 35 | 73 | 17 | 13 | 9 | – | – | 224 | – | 308 | Chichester† - - | 92*b* |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 92 | 25 | 50 | 107 | 146 | 239 | 71 | 7 | 13 | – | – | 658 | – | 750 | Midhurst - - | 93 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 82 | 25 | 43 | 99 | 57 | 109 | 23 | 6 | 11 | – | – | 373 | – | 455 | Westbourne - - | 94 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | |
| 4 | 5 | – | – | 94 | 17 | 39 | 77 | 68 | 110 | 21 | 6 | 5 | – | – | 343 | – | 437 | Havant - - - | 95 |
| 48 | 72 | 3 | 17 | 1,358 | 207 | 687 | 1,524 | 417 | 1,531 | 451 | 46 | 79 | 2 | – | 4,944 | – | 6,302 | Portsea Island - | 96 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 285 | 35 | 149 | 283 | 19 | 94 | 9 | 6 | 15 | – | – | 610 | – | 895 | Alverstoke § - - | 97 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 164 | 16 | 62 | 157 | 129 | 300 | 50 | 16 | 15 | 1 | – | 746 | – | 910 | Fareham - - | 98 |
| 15 | 18 | 1 | – | 389 | 94 | 227 | 541 | 322 | 565 | 89 | 43 | 52 | 1 | – | 1,934 | – | 2,323 | Isle of Wight - - | 99 |
| – | 3 | – | 1 | 104 | 23 | 57 | 138 | 132 | 298 | 112 | 10 | 18 | – | – | 788 | – | 892 | Lymington - - | 100 |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 45 | 22 | 52 | 96 | 78 | 173 | 28 | 18 | 9 | – | – | 476 | – | 521 | Christchurch - - | 101 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 37 | 8 | 19 | 46 | 72 | 113 | 48 | 1 | 8 | – | – | 315 | – | 352 | Ringwood - - | 102 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 78 | 32 | 95 | 147 | 41 | 106 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 2 | – | 452 | – | 530 | Fordingbridge - - | 103 |
| 2 | 10 | – | – | 83 | 19 | 64 | 171 | 126 | 240 | 42 | 12 | 20 | – | – | 694 | – | 777 | New Forest - - | 104 |
| 6 | 10 | – | 20 | 438 | 90 | 472 | 826 | 202 | 603 | 40 | 39 | 49 | 2 | – | 2,323 | – | 2,761 | Southampton† - | 105 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 12 | 199 | 32 | 137 | 336 | 166 | 346 | 142 | 21 | 39 | – | – | 1,219 | – | 1,418 | South Stoneham - | 106 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 10 | 91 | 21 | 54 | 115 | 95 | 183 | 60 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 539 | – | 630 | Romsey - - - | 107 |
| 3 | – | – | – | 47 | 14 | 38 | 73 | 84 | 159 | 13 | 7 | 7 | – | – | 395 | – | 442 | Stockbridge - - | 108 |
| 3 | 4 | – | 10 | 142 | 75 | 100 | 194 | 215 | 432 | 94 | 31 | 27 | 4 | – | 1,172 | – | 1,314 | New Winchester - | 109*a* |
| 2 | – | – | – | 18 | 7 | 21 | 35 | 10 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 110 | – | 128 | Hursley - - - | 109*b* |
| – | 3 | – | 2 | 88 | 37 | 67 | 140 | 77 | 136 | 23 | 15 | 17 | 1 | – | 513 | – | 601 | Droxford - - | 110 |
| – | – | – | 13 | 36 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 33 | 43 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 106 | – | 142 | Catherington - - | 111 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 70 | 18 | 33 | 61 | 90 | 176 | 31 | 3 | 6 | – | – | 418 | – | 488 | Petersfield - - | 112 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Not Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | Alresford | 19 | 39,761 | 7,182 | 42·0 | 3·2 | 29·9 | 15·9 | - | 1 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 18 |
| 114 | Alton | 20 | 53,057 | 12,063 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 33·4 | 17·9 | - | – | 5 | 7 | 29 | 11 | 36 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney | 13 | 42,051 | 11,480 | 42·4 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 17·3 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 38 |
| 116 | Basingstoke | 39 | 73,852 | 17,429 | 42·0 | 1·9 | 28·9 | 17·8 | - | 3 | 8 | 13 | 32 | 13 | 39 |
| 117 | Whitchurch | 8 | 29,513 | 5,522 | 35·8 | 2·4 | 32·9 | 22·4 | *Silk; paper* | – | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 22 |
| 118 | Andover | 32 | 83,615 | 17,125 | 38·9 | 2·9 | 30·1 | 20·0 | - | 3 | 12 | 4 | 37 | 4 | 43 |
| 119 | Kingsclere | 15 | 46,787 | 8,517 | 40·7 | 0·8 | 39·4 | 13·8 | - | – | 11 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 24 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury | 18 | 42,956 | 19,999 | 39·7 | 2·3 | 23·4 | 25·4 | - | 5 | 9 | 14 | 43 | 10 | 74 |
| 121 | Hungerford | 22 | 98,287 | 19,882 | 39·4 | 1·2 | 37·4 | 15·7 | - | 3 | 11 | 17 | 34 | 12 | 32 |
| 122 | Faringdon | 31 | 64,207 | 15,688 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·3 | 16·1 | - | – | 12 | 12 | 30 | 20 | 22 |
| 123 | Abingdon | 40 | 57,535 | 20,861 | 28·1 | 2·1 | 30·7 | 28·6 | *Rope and hemp* | 17 | 22 | 36 | 33 | 8 | 40 |
| 124 | Wantage | 34 | 75,700 | 17,308 | 37·2 | 1·6 | 38·4 | 16·7 | - | – | 2 | 2 | 21 | 15 | 38 |
| 125 | Wallingford | 29 | 40,860 | 14,017 | 37·4 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·3 | - | – | 10 | 13 | 12 | 21 | 42 |
| 126 | Bradfield | 29 | 62,166 | 15,771 | 40·4 | 1·4 | 34·3 | 15·0 | - | – | 11 | 20 | 57 | 7 | 38 |
| 127 | Reading | 3 | 4,699 | 25,876 | 40·7 | 4·0 | 4·4 | 37·1 | - | 17 | 37 | 6 | 53 | 28 | 93 |
| 128 | Wokingham | 16 | 42,226 | 14,455 | 43·7 | 1·3 | 27·7 | 18·1 | - | 3 | 11 | 4 | 35 | 13 | 51 |
| 129 | Cookham | 7 | 29,588 | 13,031 | 42·6 | 2·3 | 20·8 | 23·2 | - | 10 | 13 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 34 |
| 130 | Easthampstead | 5 | 25,176 | 7,436 | 44·6 | 1·2 | 23·4 | 18·9 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 13 |
| 131 | Windsor | 6 | 22,407 | 21,301 | 41·8 | 3·1 | 10·3 | 24·9 | *Domestic service; lace; straw plait.* | 6 | 28 | 27 | 66 | 27 | 29 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines | 13 | 24,881 | 15,976 | 44·5 | 2·6 | 20·0 | 17·7 | - | 1 | 13 | 26 | 50 | 42 | 33 |
| 133 | Uxbridge | 10 | 25,906 | 23,155 | 40·9 | 3·2 | 14·3 | 26·8 | *Brickmaking* | 3 | 2 | 1 | 71 | 22 | 46 |
| 134 | Brentford | 11 | 20,705 | 50,534 | 43·6 | 5·2 | 9·6 | 25·2 | - | – | 14 | 21 | 117 | 95 | 112 |
| 135 | Hendon | 8 | 32,767 | 19,220 | 44·4 | 4·0 | 17·6 | 21·1 | - | 19 | 13 | 13 | 60 | 21 | 31 |
| 136 | Barnet | 10 | 25,689 | 19,128 | 40·8 | 3·2 | 15·3 | 25·2 | - | 12 | 10 | 6 | 63 | 23 | 19 |
| 137 | Edmonton | 6 | 46,607 | 59,312 | 44·3 | 4·9 | 11·5 | 27·1 | - | 30 | 52 | 61 | 150 | 105 | 155 |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Ware | 15 | 35,747 | 16,515 | 43·4 | 3·6 | 21·0 | 22·2 | *Malt* | 3 | 11 | 14 | 39 | 10 | 24 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 20 | 53,689 | 20,212 | 41·0 | 2·5 | 30·8 | 17·5 | *Malt* | – | 10 | 18 | 81 | 36 | 57 |
| 140*a* | Buntingford | 17 | 28,351 | 6,389 | 39·5 | 1·4 | 34·9 | 16·9 | *Straw plait* | 2 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 6 | 10 |
| 140*b* | Royston | 29 | 60,440 | 18,625 | | | | | | 10 | 17 | 43 | 30 | 11 | 31 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 28 | 64,847 | 25,603 | 31·0 | 1·9 | 26·6 | 32·8 | *Straw plait* | 13 | 10 | 11 | 68 | 22 | 35 |
| 142 | Hertford | 18 | 34,410 | 15,301 | 41·2 | 2·7 | 22·2 | 24·1 | - | 3 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 19 | 19 |
| 143*a* | Hatfield | 4 | 23,027 | 6,189 | 40·2 | 2·6 | 28·0 | 22·1 | *Straw plait* | – | – | – | 23 | 14 | 14 |
| 143*b* | Welwyn | 4 | 6,457 | 2,211 | | | | | | – | 1 | – | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| 144 | St. Albans | 8 | 34,615 | 18,926 | 27·3 | 1·8 | 23·0 | 40·5 | *Straw plait; silk* | 4 | 9 | 5 | 38 | 23 | 17 |
| 145 | Watford | 6 | 36,520 | 20,355 | 40·9 | 2·9 | 19·7 | 28·0 | *Straw plait; paper; silk.* | – | 9 | 9 | 74 | 37 | 59 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 6 | 25,457 | 13,922 | 25·7 | 2·2 | 20·4 | 44·5 | *Straw plait; paper* | 6 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 5 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 10 | 24,583 | 13,204 | 29·3 | 3·2 | 19·0 | 39·8 | *Straw plait* | 1 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 8 | 10 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.* | |
| – | 1 | – | – | 69 | 37 | 52 | 127 | 64 | 131 | 18 | 7 | 4 | – | – | 440 | – | 509 | Alresford | 113 |
| 6 | 10 | – | 10 | 114 | 79 | 111 | 133 | 128 | 232 | 65 | 7 | 10 | – | – | 765 | – | 879 | Alton | 114 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 76 | 69 | 120 | 207 | 100 | 183 | 37 | 10 | 15 | – | – | 741 | – | 817 | Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| – | 4 | – | 5 | 117 | 109 | 162 | 230 | 215 | 380 | 73 | 25 | 27 | – | – | 1,221 | – | 1,338 | Basingstoke | 116 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 43 | 14 | 16 | 38 | 89 | 180 | 59 | 3 | 4 | – | – | 403 | – | 446 | Whitchurch | 117 |
| 9 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 129 | 55 | 81 | 174 | 194 | 342 | 85 | 14 | 23 | – | – | 968 | – | 1,097 | Andover | 118 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 67 | 23 | 44 | 103 | 128 | 207 | 21 | 14 | 13 | – | – | 553 | – | 620 | Kingsclere | 119 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6. BERKSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 10 | – | – | 168 | 86 | 161 | 313 | 178 | 421 | 89 | 26 | 41 | – | 3 | 1,318 | – | 1,486 | Newbury | 120 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 119 | 126 | 151 | 230 | 175 | 320 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 1 | – | 1,063 | – | 1,182 | Hungerford | 121 |
| 7 | 7 | – | 6 | 116 | 30 | 46 | 73 | 67 | 109 | 12 | 11 | 16 | – | 1 | 365 | – | 481 | Faringdon | 122 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 1 | 165 | 106 | 175 | 391 | 194 | 304 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 2 | – | 1,237 | – | 1,402 | Abingdon | 123 |
| 2 | 6 | – | – | 86 | 97 | 126 | 240 | 151 | 255 | 30 | 18 | 18 | 1 | – | 936 | – | 1,022 | Wantage | 124 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 22 | 126 | 86 | 142 | 207 | 124 | 251 | 18 | 22 | 33 | – | – | 883 | – | 1,009 | Wallingford | 125 |
| 8 | 10 | – | 1 | 152 | 60 | 82 | 181 | 165 | 294 | 44 | 15 | 17 | 1 | – | 859 | – | 1,011 | Bradfield | 126 |
| 2 | 10 | 2 | – | 248 | 73 | 124 | 275 | 104 | 268 | 62 | 25 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 962 | 3 | 1,207 | Reading | 127 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 6 | 127 | 67 | 126 | 335 | 226 | 297 | 52 | 22 | 28 | – | – | 1,153 | – | 1,280 | Wokingham | 128 |
| 7 | 4 | – | – | 128 | 18 | 58 | 112 | 69 | 141 | 35 | 14 | 10 | – | – | 457 | – | 585 | Cookham | 129 |
| – | 2 | – | 1 | 51 | 11 | 44 | 79 | 56 | 107 | 18 | 3 | 11 | – | – | 329 | – | 380 | Easthampstead | 130 |
| 6 | 3 | – | 7 | 199 | 20 | 51 | 136 | 39 | 123 | 12 | 25 | 20 | – | – | 426 | – | 625 | Windsor | 131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 4 | 2 | – | – | 171 | 54 | 138 | 207 | 42 | 129 | 6 | 6 | 20 | – | 2 | 604 | – | 775 | Staines | 132 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 25 | 175 | 112 | 175 | 532 | 138 | 288 | 10 | 13 | 25 | – | – | 1,293 | – | 1,468 | Uxbridge | 133 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 33 | 402 | 104 | 313 | 744 | 152 | 450 | 35 | 30 | 62 | – | – | 1,890 | – | 2,292 | Brentford | 134 |
| 1 | 6 | – | 2 | 166 | 37 | 104 | 247 | 69 | 209 | 35 | 10 | 15 | – | 17 | 743 | – | 909 | Hendon | 135 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 16 | 154 | 10 | 36 | 107 | 80 | 175 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 1 | – | 457 | – | 611 | Barnet | 136 |
| 5 | 8 | – | 18 | 584 | 89 | 252 | 658 | 228 | 455 | 22 | 39 | 69 | 1 | – | 1,813 | – | 2,397 | Edmonton | 137 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE. | |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 110 | 58 | 142 | 345 | 130 | 348 | 53 | 14 | 18 | – | – | 1,108 | – | 1,218 | Ware | 138 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 209 | 85 | 177 | 370 | 207 | 379 | 81 | 21 | 26 | – | – | 1,346 | – | 1,555 | Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| 2 | – | – | – | 47 | 22 | 37 | 55 | 36 | 76 | 7 | 2 | 7 | – | – | 242 | – | 289 | Buntingford | 140*a* |
| 5 | 5 | – | 3 | 155 | 75 | 146 | 343 | 172 | 370 | 48 | 17 | 25 | – | – | 1,196 | – | 1,351 | Royston | 140*b* |
| 9 | 1 | – | – | 169 | 98 | 248 | 557 | 235 | 479 | 80 | 28 | 35 | – | – | 1,760 | – | 1,929 | Hitchin | 141 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 6 | 96 | 46 | 80 | 180 | 113 | 221 | 19 | 17 | 10 | – | – | 686 | – | 782 | Hertford | 142 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 54 | 11 | 44 | 104 | 37 | 90 | 9 | 5 | 11 | – | – | 311 | – | 365 | Hatfield | 143*a* |
| – | – | – | 7 | 24 | 4 | 13 | 37 | 17 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 4 | – | – | 116 | – | 140 | Welwyn | 143*b* |
| 2 | 12 | – | 5 | 115 | 18 | 80 | 227 | 123 | 332 | 79 | 25 | 34 | 2 | – | 920 | – | 1,085 | St. Albans | 144 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 5 | 204 | 27 | 90 | 209 | 156 | 355 | 59 | 20 | 18 | – | – | 934 | – | 1,138 | Watford | 145 |
| 3 | 4 | – | 5 | 73 | 16 | 75 | 174 | 92 | 203 | 59 | 12 | 11 | 1 | – | 643 | – | 716 | Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 67 | 33 | 76 | 127 | 102 | 245 | 58 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 652 | – | 719 | Berkhampstead | 147 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 12 | 49,840 | 18,240 | 30·8 | 1·6 | 22·8 | 35·0 | *Straw plait; furniture; lace.* | 2 | 10 | 24 | 48 | 21 | 25 |
| 149 | Eton | 19 | 41,589 | 22,353 | 43·4 | 2·6 | 19·6 | 22·7 | *Paper; silk* | – | 11 | 13 | 67 | 31 | 14 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 30 | 81,308 | 35,138 | 27·0 | 1·6 | 20·7 | 41·1 | *Lace; furniture; paper.* | 10 | 26 | 39 | 58 | 23 | 63 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 40 | 73,364 | 23,600 | 30·1 | 1·9 | 30·6 | 29·1 | *Straw plait; lace* | 7 | 11 | 16 | 26 | 17 | 69 |
| 152 | Winslow | 17 | 34,115 | 9,265 | 25·0 | 1·4 | 34·2 | 31·8 | - | – | 2 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 22 |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 48 | 69,981 | 24,855 | 25·7 | 2·1 | 27·6 | 38·1 | *Lace* | – | 12 | 20 | 31 | 17 | 36 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 29 | 51,909 | 13,735 | 31·1 | 1·6 | 31·4 | 26·5 | *Lace* | 8 | 21 | 28 | 11 | 14 | 10 |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 24 | 61,662 | 18,200 | 37·2 | 1·5 | 29·6 | 22·7 | *Lace* | 7 | 18 | 28 | 32 | 18 | 70 |
| 156 | Thame | 36 | 54,997 | 15,305 | 31·2 | 1·8 | 34·5 | 22·9 | *Lace* | 2 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 34 |
| 157 | Headington | 23 | 24,637 | 17,107 | 41·4 | 2·3 | 19·9 | 25·1 | - | 2 | 10 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 27 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 12 | 2,930 | 19,960 | 44·5 | 4·7 | 2·9 | 36·5 | - | 18 | 16 | 19 | 65 | 47 | 98 |
| 159 | Bicester | 38 | 64,127 | 15,555 | 37·0 | 2·0 | 36·5 | 18·5 | *Lace* | – | 5 | 3 | 27 | 11 | 40 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 34 | 47,913 | 14,236 | 36·1 | 1·5 | 29·2 | 24·5 | - | 1 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 28 |
| 161 | Witney | 43 | 70,169 | 23,227 | 30·9 | 1·5 | 35·4 | 24·5 | *Wool* | – | 14 | 23 | 39 | 14 | 44 |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 35 | 76,418 | 17,296 | 34·7 | 1·3 | 34·9 | 23·2 | - | 6 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 20 |
| 163 | Banbury | 52 | 75,324 | 30,171 | 39·2 | 2·2 | 26·5 | 23·5 | *Lace* | 4 | 27 | 39 | 36 | 15 | 65 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 29 | 60,569 | 13,471 | 31·7 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 24·9 | *Lace* | – | 5 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| 165 | Towcester | 23 | 40,416 | 13,004 | 25·3 | 2·1 | 28·0 | 38·2 | *Lace* | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 13 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 15 | 22,401 | 11,618 | 27·6 | 3·3 | 18·7 | 41·0 | *Lace; engine-making* | 1 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 16 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 20 | 32,408 | 9,928 | 29·5 | 2·4 | 27·3 | 35·9 | *Lace* | – | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 168 | Northampton | 18 | 20,453 | 41,152 | 27·1 | 2·4 | 7·6 | 53·9 | *Shoes; lace; skins and leather.* | 3 | 10 | 15 | 42 | 23 | 65 |
| 169 | Daventry | 28 | 63,301 | 20,600 | 32·6 | 3·1 | 24·7 | 28·3 | *Shoes; lace; inland navigation.* | 3 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 10 | 42 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 37 | 60,376 | 15,367 | 37·7 | 1·2 | 33·3 | 23·0 | *Shoes; lace* | 2 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 27 | 55,505 | 24,224 | 23·1 | 1·3 | 20·0 | 50·3 | *Shoes; lace* | 21 | 20 | 30 | 28 | 11 | 33 |
| 172 | Kettering | 29 | 55,266 | 18,995 | 33·3 | 1·0 | 23·5 | 35·1 | *Shoes; lace* | 2 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 9 | 21 |
| 173 | Thrapstone | 26 | 51,188 | 14,065 | 33·1 | ·7 | 29·7 | 31·9 | *Shoes* | – | – | – | 11 | 11 | 27 |
| 174 | Oundle | 38 | 69,822 | 15,362 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 31·2 | 18·1 | - | 1 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 30 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 42 | 100,514 | 33,178 | 40·7 | 4·4 | 26·5 | 21·3 | *Shoes* | 3 | 14 | 8 | 33 | 7 | 50 |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 34 | 77,180 | 20,518 | 40·5 | 1·5 | 30·2 | 19·5 | - | 3 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 16 | 41 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 24 | 62,930 | 19,654 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 34·2 | 19·1 | - | 7 | 10 | 10 | 31 | 8 | 11 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 30 | 65,256 | 18,965 | 36·9 | 1·4 | 27·8 | 24·1 | *Lace; paper* | 7 | 5 | 4 | 36 | 19 | 38 |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 45 | 97,320 | 38,072 | 26·0 | 1·3 | 26·3 | 38·8 | *Lace* | 6 | 13 | 22 | 63 | 34 | 58 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 28 | 58,041 | 25,393 | 30·6 | 1·3 | 27·1 | 31·3 | *Straw plait* | 10 | 18 | 22 | 34 | 6 | 24 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 19 | 41,551 | 16,970 | 18·4 | 1·1 | 34·0 | 41·8 | *Straw plait; lace* | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 7 | 43 |
| 182 | Woburn | 16 | 29,603 | 11,684 | 23·6 | 1·0 | 27·2 | 39·8 | *Straw plait; lace* | 7 | 10 | 22 | 27 | 11 | 14 |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 16 | 38,015 | 17,648 | 21·5 | 2·5 | 27·3 | 43·3 | *Straw plait* | 4 | 11 | 20 | 30 | 9 | 22 |
| 184 | Luton | 14 | 40,836 | 30,712 | 17·3 | 2·1 | 14·6 | 59·0 | *Straw hats, &c.; straw plait.* | 7 | 13 | 18 | 52 | 14 | 50 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | |
| 6 | 6 | – | 11 | 153 | 52 | 136 | 251 | 152 | 393 | 49 | 20 | 34 | 3 | – | 1,090 | – | 1,243 | Amersham - - | 148 |
| 1 | 10 | – | 19 | 166 | 27 | 97 | 223 | 118 | 293 | 78 | 16 | 34 | 2 | – | 888 | – | 1,054 | Eton - - - | 149 |
| 5 | 9 | – | 4 | 237 | 90 | 319 | 503 | 348 | 732 | 90 | 30 | 48 | 1 | – | 2,161 | – | 2,398 | Wycombe - - | 150 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 162 | 90 | 217 | 377 | 290 | 533 | 95 | 29 | 34 | – | – | 1,665 | – | 1,827 | Aylesbury - - | 151 |
| 6 | 2 | – | 2 | 60 | 18 | 55 | 115 | 92 | 178 | 17 | 8 | 4 | – | – | 487 | – | 547 | Winslow - - - | 152 |
| 3 | 7 | – | – | 126 | 105 | 211 | 540 | 255 | 549 | 42 | 28 | 33 | – | 30 | 1,793 | – | 1,919 | Newport Pagnell - | 153 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 95 | 34 | 99 | 183 | 185 | 416 | 62 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 1,003 | – | 1,098 | Buckingham - - | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 201 | 130 | 181 | 303 | 223 | 418 | 88 | 12 | 17 | – | – | 1,372 | – | 1,573 | Henley - - - | 155 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 42 | 128 | 85 | 102 | 168 | 175 | 301 | 33 | 17 | 12 | 1 | – | 894 | – | 1,022 | Thame - - - | 156 |
| – | – | – | – | 90 | 70 | 116 | 293 | 119 | 194 | 27 | 10 | 21 | – | – | 850 | – | 940 | Headington - - | 157 |
| 9 | 6 | – | 8 | 286 | 26 | 76 | 158 | 59 | 143 | 6 | 22 | 33 | – | – | 523 | – | 809 | Oxford † - - - | 158 |
| 3 | 8 | – | 2 | 99 | 28 | 97 | 233 | 130 | 215 | 2 | 7 | 15 | – | – | 727 | – | 826 | Bicester - - - | 159 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 11 | 99 | 10 | 44 | 195 | 147 | 313 | 93 | 15 | 15 | – | – | 762 | – | 861 | Woodstock - - | 160 |
| 6 | 12 | – | 6 | 158 | 50 | 134 | 306 | 321 | 520 | 125 | 32 | 38 | 2 | – | 1,528 | – | 1,686 | Witney - - - | 161 |
| – | 2 | – | 9 | 82 | 33 | 81 | 153 | 221 | 388 | 99 | 21 | 25 | – | – | 1,021 | – | 1,103 | Chipping Norton - | 162 |
| 5 | 12 | – | 26 | 229 | 76 | 153 | 365 | 365 | 728 | 169 | 34 | 49 | 3 | – | 1,942 | – | 2,171 | Banbury - - | 163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | |
| – | 5 | – | – | 90 | 37 | 92 | 159 | 203 | 336 | 42 | 13 | 10 | – | – | 892 | – | 982 | Brackley - - | 164 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 42 | 69 | 133 | 226 | 146 | 321 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 3 | – | 938 | – | 980 | Towcester - - | 165 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 67 | 20 | 87 | 160 | 98 | 204 | 26 | 12 | 16 | – | – | 623 | – | 690 | Potterspury - - | 166 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 29 | 56 | 94 | 174 | 103 | 151 | 4 | 6 | 14 | – | – | 602 | – | 631 | Hardingstone - - | 167 |
| 6 | 13 | – | – | 177 | 70 | 220 | 499 | 272 | 487 | 65 | 44 | 55 | 2 | 8 | 1,722 | – | 1,899 | Northampton - - | 168 |
| 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 126 | 44 | 117 | 293 | 218 | 416 | 100 | 25 | 24 | 1 | – | 1,238 | – | 1,364 | Daventry - - | 169 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 61 | 73 | 109 | 236 | 207 | 355 | 46 | 19 | 13 | 1 | – | 1,059 | – | 1,120 | Brixworth - - | 170 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 158 | 66 | 233 | 463 | 187 | 387 | 50 | 25 | 27 | – | – | 1,438 | – | 1,596 | Wellingborough - | 171 |
| 6 | 4 | – | – | 88 | 50 | 125 | 301 | 227 | 459 | 145 | 18 | 19 | – | 1 | 1,345 | – | 1,433 | Kettering - - | 172 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 2 | 58 | 32 | 97 | 199 | 123 | 283 | 58 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 818 | – | 876 | Thrapstone - - | 173 |
| 7 | 6 | – | 16 | 107 | 24 | 102 | 209 | 120 | 253 | 21 | 18 | 14 | – | – | 761 | – | 868 | Oundle - - - | 174 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 125 | 60 | 186 | 455 | 236 | 465 | 59 | 30 | 27 | 2 | – | 1,520 | – | 1,645 | Peterborough - - | 175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | |
| 1 | – | – | 8 | 151 | 55 | 106 | 286 | 177 | 403 | 46 | 12 | 20 | – | – | 1,105 | – | 1,256 | Huntingdon - - | 176 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | – | 87 | 16 | 56 | 123 | 142 | 328 | 31 | 16 | 24 | – | – | 736 | – | 823 | St. Ives - - - | 177 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 119 | 21 | 70 | 158 | 130 | 323 | 48 | 17 | 21 | 1 | – | 789 | – | 908 | St. Neot's - - | 178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | |
| 2 | 10 | – | 9 | 217 | 88 | 261 | 631 | 426 | 813 | 166 | 21 | 35 | 2 | – | 2,443 | – | 2,660 | Bedford - - - | 179 |
| 8 | 4 | – | – | 126 | 99 | 236 | 519 | 296 | 541 | 92 | 20 | 22 | 2 | – | 1,827 | – | 1,953 | Biggleswade - - | 180 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 29 | 131 | 76 | 121 | 251 | 180 | 353 | 61 | 16 | 21 | – | – | 1,079 | – | 1,210 | Ampthill - - | 181 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 14 | 107 | 38 | 88 | 234 | 175 | 339 | 75 | 6 | 11 | 1 | – | 967 | – | 1,074 | Woburn - - - | 182 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 26 | 109 | 213 | 144 | 274 | 79 | 23 | 26 | 1 | – | 895 | – | 999 | Leighton Buzzard - | 183 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 35 | 199 | 55 | 136 | 435 | 206 | 354 | 111 | 27 | 30 | 3 | – | 1,357 | – | 1,556 | Luton - - - | 184 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 26 | 49,885 | 10,966 | 39·2 | ·7 | 41·0 | 11·6 | - - - - | 9 | 17 | 29 | 39 | 4 | 5 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 38 | 76,728 | 25,083 | 38·4 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 15·7 | - - - - | – | 3 | 8 | 28 | 15 | 31 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 14 | 3,470 | 26,361 | 44·5 | 3·9 | 3·6 | 34·1 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 26 | 27 | 30 | 43 | 23 | 54 |
| 188 | Linton | 22 | 48,739 | 13,510 | 40·1 | 1·3 | 33·7 | 16·6 | - - - - | 9 | 10 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 35 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 29 | 97,373 | 28,675 | 40·5 | 1·4 | 35·3 | 14·7 | - - - - | – | 16 | 20 | 85 | 18 | 23 |
| 190 | Ely | 15 | 77,904 | 21,891 | 38·4 | 2·1 | 35·6 | 16·5 | - - - - | 1 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 33 |
| 191 | North Witchford | 7 | 59,823 | 14,791 | 31·2 | 1·7 | 44·6 | 16·9 | - - - - | 9 | 20 | 30 | 41 | 14 | 40 |
| 192 | Whittlesey* | 1 | 25,131 | 6,966 | 35·5 | 1·8 | 36·3 | 19·1 | - - - - | 5 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 4 | 12 |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 22 | 131,585 | 33,309 | 34·3 | 2·3 | 36·5 | 18·9 | *Navigation; millinery, &c.* | 9 | 37 | 38 | 50 | 16 | 51 |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 7 | 19,477 | 59,319 | 44·6 | 10·5 | 6·5 | 28·4 | - - - - | 10 | 72 | 102 | 228 | 160 | 212 |
| 195 | Epping | 17 | 46,452 | 16,549 | 41·3 | 2·5 | 30·1 | 17·4 | - - - - | – | 2 | 6 | 31 | 14 | 25 |
| 196 | Ongar | 26 | 47,465 | 11,317 | 36·9 | 1·0 | 42·6 | 12·9 | - - - - | 11 | 17 | 20 | 30 | 7 | 26 |
| 197 | Romford | 10 | 48,244 | 26,965 | 41·9 | 3·8 | 24·6 | 19·7 | - - - - | 24 | 24 | 49 | 79 | 51 | 82 |
| 198 | Orsett | 18 | 45,597 | 11,595 | 38·7 | 4·3 | 29·1 | 13·8 | - - - - | 4 | 9 | 13 | 46 | 6 | 17 |
| 199 | Billericay | 25 | 50,845 | 15,031 | 39·6 | 2·0 | 27·3 | 18·5 | - - - - | – | 5 | 12 | 48 | 41 | 43 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 31 | 83,906 | 32,765 | 40·4 | 1·9 | 28·1 | 20·2 | - - - - | 3 | 21 | 29 | 58 | 29 | 54 |
| 201 | Rochford | 27 | 107,846 | 18,282 | 37·8 | 3·8 | 31·4 | 17·9 | - - - - | – | – | 4 | 53 | 18 | 62 |
| 202 | Maldon | 32 | 107,050 | 22,556 | 40·1 | 3·4 | 32·5 | 17·5 | - - - - | 2 | 15 | 26 | 56 | 28 | 55 |
| 203 | Tendring | 32 | 89,803 | 27,105 | 40·0 | 4·9 | 30·7 | 15·8 | *Navigation* - - | 5 | 14 | 19 | 46 | 11 | 52 |
| 204 | Colchester | 16 | 11,200 | 23,809 | 33·7 | 4·3 | 8·3 | 32·7 | *Silk* - - - | 16 | 41 | 17 | 50 | 37 | 56 |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 35 | 73,831 | 22,950 | 41·9 | 4·3 | 32·4 | 14·7 | - - - - | 4 | 12 | 31 | 52 | 27 | 70 |
| 206 | Witham | 17 | 38,938 | 16,324 | 37·0 | 1·9 | 27·5 | 26·7 | *Silk; lace* - - | 10 | 17 | 26 | 38 | 17 | 22 |
| 207 | Halstead | 16 | 38,913 | 18,482 | 25·4 | 1·6 | 27·9 | 40·7 | *Straw plait; silk* - | 2 | 16 | 48 | 32 | 12 | 36 |
| 208 | Braintree | 14 | 38,652 | 17,170 | 30·5 | 1·4 | 26·9 | 35·8 | *Straw plait; silk* - | 11 | 26 | 21 | 36 | 12 | 61 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 25 | 72,594 | 19,759 | 39·7 | 1·1 | 36·2 | 13·6 | - - - - | 12 | 16 | 17 | 50 | 8 | 74 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 24 | 61,760 | 19,721 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 35·1 | 15·2 | - - - - | 16 | 21 | 16 | 39 | 18 | 41 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 27 | 53,664 | 17,432 | 33·4 | 1·2 | 32·7 | 25·2 | *Silk; straw plait* - | 10 | 10 | 35 | 36 | 12 | 24 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 44 | 78,302 | 31,415 | 32·3 | 1·8 | 28·0 | 31·5 | *Silk; worsted; straw plait.* | 1 | 6 | 9 | 79 | 30 | 55 |
| 213 | Cosford | 28 | 52,696 | 17,376 | 39·0 | 1·3 | 33·9 | 18·1 | *Silk* - - - | 18 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 18 | 21 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 49 | 82,464 | 18,224 | 41·2 | ·9 | 40·1 | 12·2 | - - - - | 10 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 2 | 2,934 | 13,318 | 40·5 | 3·5 | 8·2 | 36·0 | *Millinery, &c.* - | 5 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 28 |
| 216 | Mildenhall | 13 | 61,244 | 9,595 | 41·5 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 12·2 | - - - - | – | 3 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 12 |
| 217 | Stow | 34 | 55,342 | 20,908 | 40·5 | 1·6 | 32·8 | 19·1 | - - - - | 11 | 18 | 36 | 24 | 8 | 33 |
| 218 | Hartismere | 32 | 54,215 | 17,665 | 39·0 | 1·4 | 35·8 | 16·9 | - - - - | 7 | 29 | 46 | 33 | 13 | 41 |
| 219 | Hoxne | 24 | 53,035 | 14,694 | 37·9 | ·9 | 42·2 | 13·9 | - - - - | 9 | 22 | 47 | 35 | 6 | 14 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon | 39 | 57,899 | 16,174 | 38·6 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 14·5 | - - - - | 10 | 18 | 30 | 26 | 12 | 20 |
| 221 | Samford | 28 | 50,230 | 12,736 | 41·2 | 3·5 | 34·3 | 13·0 | - - - - | 9 | 7 | 11 | 33 | 12 | 14 |
| 222 | Ipswich | 20 | 8,395 | 37,881 | 40·7 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 36·4 | *Millinery, &c.; navigation; iron manufacture.* | 34 | 35 | 42 | 69 | 24 | 69 |
| 223 | Woodbridge | 49 | 82,195 | 22,754 | 40·3 | 2·3 | 30·9 | 17·9 | - - - - | 15 | 19 | 22 | 35 | 10 | 39 |
| 224 | Plomesgate | 42 | 75,064 | 20,720 | 41·8 | 2·7 | 29·0 | 17·9 | - - - - | 1 | 11 | 14 | 31 | 17 | 38 |
| 225 | Blything | 49 | 92,097 | 26,848 | 40·1 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·2 | - - - - | 4 | 22 | 21 | 72 | 35 | 60 |
| 226 | Wangford | 27 | 35,079 | 13,619 | 38·8 | 2·8 | 26·8 | 25·7 | *Silk* - - - | 17 | 17 | 32 | 28 | 13 | 38 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland† | 24 | 35,490 | 24,050 | 41·5 | 6·3 | 19·5 | 25·9 | *Navigation; fishing* | 3 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 11 | 28 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 107 | 29 | 55 | 93 | 77 | 223 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 1 | – | 506 | – | 613 | Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | – | 91 | 67 | 174 | 359 | 253 | 533 | 51 | 12 | 20 | – | – | 1,469 | – | 1,560 | Chesterton - - | 186 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | – | 211 | 91 | 297 | 456 | 145 | 422 | 54 | 31 | 30 | – | – | 1,526 | – | 1,737 | Cambridge - - | 187 |
| 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 99 | 78 | 126 | 223 | 198 | 409 | 87 | 17 | 15 | 1 | – | 1,154 | – | 1,253 | Linton - - - | 188 |
| 2 | 6 | – | – | 170 | 108 | 228 | 544 | 306 | 682 | 115 | 31 | 33 | 1 | – | 2,048 | – | 2,218 | Newmarket - - | 189 |
| 5 | 9 | – | – | 87 | 23 | 65 | 147 | 195 | 383 | 143 | 14 | 20 | 2 | – | 992 | – | 1,079 | Ely - - - | 190 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 5 | 165 | 21 | 67 | 149 | 107 | 255 | 39 | 16 | 7 | – | 5 | 666 | – | 831 | North Witchford - | 191 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 2 | 82 | 1 | 18 | 46 | 59 | 153 | 27 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 310 | – | 392 | Whittlesey* - - | 192 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 3 | 212 | 55 | 214 | 423 | 288 | 698 | 44 | 22 | 26 | – | – | 1,770 | – | 1,982 | Wisbeach - - | 193 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14. ESSEX: | |
| 19 | 21 | 1 | 19 | 844 | 276 | 599 | 1,452 | 169 | 506 | 53 | 37 | 56 | 4 | – | 3,152 | 248 | 3,748 | West Ham - - | 194 |
| 4 | 7 | – | – | 89 | 55 | 109 | 243 | 132 | 267 | 37 | 13 | 23 | 1 | – | 880 | – | 969 | Epping - - - | 195 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 116 | 59 | 94 | 202 | 101 | 206 | 40 | 6 | 12 | – | – | 720 | – | 836 | Ongar - - - | 196 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 313 | 18 | 162 | 437 | 147 | 359 | 32 | 19 | 21 | – | – | 1,195 | – | 1,508 | Romford - - - | 197 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 116 | 28 | 82 | 236 | 70 | 130 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | – | 572 | 20 | 668 | Orsett - - - | 198 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 6 | 157 | 38 | 73 | 203 | 98 | 154 | 58 | 15 | 16 | – | – | 655 | – | 812 | Billericay - - | 199 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 201 | 107 | 245 | 448 | 358 | 698 | 253 | 30 | 38 | 3 | – | 2,180 | – | 2,381 | Chelmsford - - | 200 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 147 | 19 | 51 | 142 | 61 | 151 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 1 | – | 468 | – | 615 | Rochford - - | 201 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 184 | 119 | 254 | 720 | 196 | 393 | 92 | 14 | 19 | – | – | 1,807 | – | 1,991 | Maldon - - - | 202 |
| 3 | – | – | – | 150 | 54 | 127 | 319 | 262 | 438 | 45 | 21 | 32 | 2 | – | 1,300 | – | 1,450 | Tendring - - | 203 |
| 1 | 7 | – | – | 225 | 83 | 177 | 546 | 150 | 330 | 32 | 24 | 24 | 1 | – | 1,367 | – | 1,592 | Colchester - - | 204 |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | – | 209 | 118 | 216 | 608 | 228 | 353 | 50 | 18 | 20 | – | – | 1,611 | – | 1,820 | Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| – | 1 | – | 7 | 138 | 117 | 129 | 325 | 167 | 296 | 153 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 1,224 | – | 1,362 | Witham - - - | 206 |
| 1 | 5 | – | 4 | 156 | 65 | 144 | 306 | 158 | 399 | 92 | 18 | 19 | 1 | – | 1,202 | – | 1,358 | Halstead - - - | 207 |
| 2 | 7 | – | – | 176 | 86 | 170 | 316 | 152 | 339 | 12 | 13 | 26 | 5 | – | 1,119 | – | 1,295 | Braintree - - | 208 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 185 | 173 | 235 | 427 | 261 | 490 | 38 | 18 | 43 | – | – | 1,685 | – | 1,870 | Dunmow - - | 209 |
| 5 | 7 | – | – | 163 | 60 | 141 | 353 | 273 | 522 | 113 | 19 | 22 | – | – | 1,503 | – | 1,666 | Saffron Walden - | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15. SUFFOLK: | |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 135 | 84 | 189 | 451 | 203 | 407 | 113 | 18 | 24 | 5 | – | 1,494 | – | 1,629 | Risbridge - - | 211 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 188 | 131 | 345 | 780 | 425 | 751 | 97 | 24 | 46 | 5 | – | 2,604 | – | 2,792 | Sudbury - - - | 212 |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | – | 146 | 97 | 160 | 252 | 200 | 347 | 19 | 22 | 29 | 3 | – | 1,120 | – | 1,266 | Cosford - - - | 213 |
| – | – | – | – | 89 | 48 | 87 | 219 | 240 | 450 | 140 | 13 | 21 | 1 | 39 | 1,258 | – | 1,347 | Thingoe - - - | 214 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 4 | 87 | 38 | 122 | 255 | 106 | 206 | 22 | 9 | 10 | – | – | 768 | 57 | 798 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 215 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 39 | 13 | 50 | 116 | 134 | 244 | 55 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 624 | – | 663 | Mildenhall - - | 216 |
| – | – | – | – | 130 | 55 | 117 | 254 | 233 | 424 | 91 | 20 | 17 | – | – | 1,211 | – | 1,341 | Stow - - - | 217 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 3 | 175 | 81 | 120 | 255 | 163 | 316 | 48 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 1,025 | – | 1,200 | Hartismere - - | 218 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 138 | 65 | 110 | 277 | 174 | 319 | 54 | 12 | 24 | – | – | 1,035 | – | 1,173 | Hoxne - - - | 219 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 9 | 133 | 49 | 116 | 231 | 167 | 312 | 48 | 11 | 20 | – | – | 954 | – | 1,087 | Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 2 | 96 | 60 | 93 | 203 | 67 | 134 | 7 | 3 | 11 | – | – | 578 | – | 674 | Samford - - - | 221 |
| 17 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 310 | 91 | 220 | 549 | 243 | 545 | 107 | 41 | 49 | – | – | 1,845 | – | 2,155 | Ipswich - - - | 222 |
| 6 | 4 | – | – | 150 | 68 | 114 | 280 | 241 | 474 | 74 | 32 | 30 | – | – | 1,313 | – | 1,463 | Woodbridge - - | 223 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 119 | 60 | 167 | 328 | 251 | 389 | 89 | 25 | 17 | – | – | 1,326 | – | 1,445 | Plomesgate - - | 224 |
| 7 | 3 | – | 1 | 225 | 57 | 139 | 354 | 221 | 429 | 73 | 16 | 21 | – | – | 1,310 | – | 1,535 | Blything - - - | 225 |
| 5 | 3 | – | 3 | 156 | 30 | 86 | 188 | 153 | 277 | 47 | 22 | 21 | – | – | 824 | – | 980 | Wangford - - | 226 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 112 | 35 | 148 | 376 | 120 | 297 | 77 | 12 | 22 | – | – | 1,087 | – | 1,199 | Mutford and Lothingland.† | 227 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861.* Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16. NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth* | 1 | 1,510 | 30,338 | 43·0 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 33·1 | *Navigation, &c.; millinery, &c.; shoes; silk.* | 33 | 57 | 43 | 98 | 73 | 76 |
| 229 | Fleggs, East and West† | 20 | 29,087 | 8,615 | 40·1 | 2·2 | 38·8 | 12·5 | *Fishing* | 2 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 12 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing† | 41 | 62,607 | 14,516 | 38·6 | 2·2 | 40·2 | 13·4 | - | 2 | 11 | 21 | 27 | 6 | 20 |
| 231*a* | Erpingham | 49 | 69,178 | 20,579 | 39·1 | 2·2 | 32·7 | 18·8 | *Fishing* | 9 | 24 | 39 | 27 | 16 | 19 |
| 231*b* | Brinton§ | 2 | 3,335 | 295 | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 232 | Aylsham | 46 | 68,123 | 19,052 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 34·7 | 19·1 | *Silk* | – | 15 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 58 |
| 233 | St. Faiths | 29 | 48,304 | 11,298 | 39·4 | 1·4 | 34·0 | 18·3 | *Silk* | 5 | 13 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 27 |
| 234 | Norwich | 44 | 4,325 | 74,891 | 32·6 | 4·1 | 4·2 | 49·0 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.; silk; wool.* | 35 | 47 | 76 | 197 | 106 | 163 |
| 235 | Forehoe† | 23 | 37,834 | 12,818 | 39·2 | 1·2 | 33·2 | 19·4 | *Silk* | 6 | 19 | 40 | 27 | 10 | 23 |
| 236 | Henstead | 37 | 43,358 | 11,290 | 38·8 | 1·4 | 36·1 | 17·4 | - | 7 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 13 |
| 237 | Blofield | 32 | 44,178 | 11,521 | 42·1 | 2·0 | 33·9 | 15·1 | - | 3 | 15 | 38 | 33 | 9 | 26 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering | 41 | 59,401 | 14,242 | 37·8 | 1·1 | 39·6 | 16·7 | *Silk* | 6 | 30 | 48 | 38 | 5 | 22 |
| 239 | Depwade | 43 | 72,681 | 25,248 | 36·0 | 1·4 | 36·4 | 20·2 | *Silk* | 5 | 21 | 32 | 39 | 13 | 41 |
| 240 | Guiltcross | 21 | 44,585 | 11,541 | 37·6 | ·8 | 37·8 | 18·4 | - | 2 | 16 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 23 |
| 241 | Wayland | 25 | 51,063 | 11,562 | 40·4 | 1·1 | 36·6 | 16·6 | - | 3 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch | 60 | 105,233 | 28,020 | 37·3 | 1·7 | 35·1 | 17·4 | - | 7 | 43 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 78 |
| 243 | Walsingham | 53 | 87,342 | 21,118 | 40·2 | 2·5 | 30·6 | 19·5 | *Navigation* | 8 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 8 | 22 |
| 244 | Docking | 36 | 101,136 | 17,589 | 42·5 | 1·5 | 36·7 | 15·0 | - | 10 | 16 | 30 | 34 | 4 | 13 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn | 32 | 78,775 | 13,486 | 39·2 | 1·7 | 37·5 | 14·7 | - | – | 12 | 16 | 18 | 7 | 21 |
| 246 | King's Lynn | 4 | 5,499 | 16,701 | 41·5 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 33·6 | *Navigation; fishing; stone and clay.* | 7 | 30 | 20 | 27 | 13 | 48 |
| 247 | Downham | 34 | 83,687 | 20,264 | 37·4 | 1·4 | 40·8 | 14·8 | - | 14 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 10 | 19 |
| 248 | Swaffham | 33 | 81,200 | 13,747 | 40·2 | 1·3 | 35·9 | 17·1 | - | 3 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 7 |
| 249 | Thetford | 37 | 117,870 | 18,686 | 39·9 | 1·6 | 31·9 | 20·2 | - | 9 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 9 | 40 |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. WILTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon | 16 | 50,064 | 19,237 | 33·9 | 3·0 | 30·1 | 25·1 | - | 4 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 6 | 37 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 14 | 41,566 | 11,470 | 36·7 | 1·5 | 35·6 | 17·4 | - | 1 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 37 |
| 252 | Malmsbury | 25 | 57,508 | 14,556 | 33·2 | 1·4 | 38·6 | 17·6 | *Lace* | 4 | 18 | 41 | 20 | 9 | 24 |
| 253 | Chippenham | 28 | 60,035 | 22,029 | 38·9 | 2·0 | 25·2 | 24·1 | - | 8 | 25 | 37 | 36 | 18 | 54 |
| 254 | Calne | 11 | 28,610 | 8,885 | 39·9 | 1·0 | 31·6 | 18·9 | - | 4 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 32 |
| 255 | Marlborough | 18 | 42,092 | 9,774 | 28·2 | 1·4 | 40·9 | 22·4 | - | 6 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 16 |
| 256 | Devizes | 29 | 63,491 | 21,680 | 32·6 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 22·2 | - | 5 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 13 | 49 |
| 257 | Melksham | 6 | 17,768 | 17,233 | 29·0 | 2·3 | 11·2 | 47·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 8 | 19 | 27 | 44 | 8 | 42 |
| 258 | Bradford | 8 | 18,800 | 10,475 | 30·6 | 2·1 | 19·9 | 38·0 | *Woollen cloth* | 4 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 44 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 10 | 30,944 | 11,751 | 28·9 | 1·3 | 31·9 | 31·4 | *Woollen cloth* | – | 10 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 38 |
| 260 | Warminster | 21 | 56,356 | 15,942 | 39·3 | 1·5 | 28·7 | 22·9 | *Woollen cloth* | 2 | 15 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 12 |
| 261 | Pewsey | 23 | 65,650 | 12,466 | 35·6 | 1·2 | 38·2 | 14·3 | - | – | 7 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 19 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 23 | 62,420 | 8,127 | 38·1 | ·8 | 40·8 | 12·7 | - | 4 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 14 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 25 | 52,660 | 14,770 | 39·1 | 2·3 | 25·2 | 19·2 | - | 3 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 20 |
| 264 | Salisbury† | 3 | 480 | 9,039 | 36·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 43·0 | - | 11 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 19 |
| 265 | Wilton | 23 | 53,864 | 10,674 | 39·1 | 1·8 | 34·7 | 16·9 | - | 1 | 8 | 14 | 27 | 22 | 21 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 20 | 41,934 | 9,862 | 39·0 | ·9 | 35·6 | 17·1 | - | 4 | 12 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 22 |
| 267 | Mere | 12 | 33,211 | 8,057 | 39·6 | 1·0 | 30·8 | 20·0 | *Silk; flax* | – | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 19 |

(A) King's Lynn Union.—Including 19 cases not classified.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16. NORFOLK | |
| 23 | 27 | – | 11 | 441 | 40 | 217 | 432 | 220 | 637 | 115 | 8 | 16 | 3 | – | 1,688 | – | 2,129 | Great Yarmouth* - | 228 |
| – | 2 | – | 2 | 55 | 5 | 27 | 69 | 52 | 124 | 34 | 4 | 5 | – | – | 320 | – | 375 | Fleggs, East & West† | 229 |
| – | – | – | – | 87 | 136 | 89 | 167 | 73 | 153 | 93 | 9 | 17 | – | – | 737 | – | 824 | Tunstead and Happing†. | 230 |
| 5 | 1 | – | – | 140 | 44 | 107 | 221 | 234 | 475 | 43 | 15 | 23 | – | – | 1,162 | – | 1,302 | Erpingham - - | 231*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Brinton § - - | 231*b* |
| – | 1 | – | – | 112 | 51 | 148 | 289 | 191 | 398 | 57 | 15 | 16 | – | – | 1,165 | – | 1,277 | Aylsham - - | 232 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 105 | 31 | 77 | 121 | 92 | 177 | 14 | 6 | 14 | – | – | 532 | – | 637 | St. Faiths - - | 233 |
| 32 | 32 | 1 | 6 | 695 | 133 | 419 | 585 | 327 | 1,239 | 87 | 65 | 98 | – | – | 2,954 | – | 3,649 | Norwich - - | 234 |
| – | 8 | 1 | 3 | 137 | 48 | 103 | 265 | 146 | 310 | 66 | 13 | 9 | – | – | 960 | – | 1,097 | Forehoe† - - | 235 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 89 | 19 | 65 | 121 | 113 | 219 | 22 | 15 | 11 | – | – | 585 | – | 674 | Henstead - - | 236 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 128 | 15 | 46 | 110 | 108 | 242 | 47 | 5 | 16 | – | – | 589 | – | 717 | Blofield - - - | 237 |
| 2 | 9 | 1 | – | 161 | 35 | 93 | 167 | 136 | 286 | 48 | 16 | 18 | – | – | 799 | – | 960 | Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| 3 | 9 | – | 3 | 166 | 67 | 134 | 280 | 343 | 628 | 200 | 16 | 29 | – | – | 1,697 | – | 1,863 | Depwade - - | 239 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 2 | 105 | 22 | 69 | 164 | 153 | 252 | 79 | 6 | 13 | – | – | 758 | – | 863 | Guiltcross - - | 240 |
| – | 1 | – | 1 | 53 | 46 | 96 | 204 | 138 | 266 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 1 | – | 809 | – | 862 | Wayland - - - | 241 |
| 9 | 5 | 1 | – | 260 | 103 | 267 | 445 | 318 | 641 | 49 | 25 | 38 | – | 3 | 1,889 | – | 2,149 | Mitford and Launditch. | 242 |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 113 | 61 | 185 | 405 | 305 | 565 | 123 | 17 | 28 | 1 | – | 1,690 | – | 1,803 | Walsingham - - | 243 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 114 | 20 | 64 | 170 | 207 | 520 | 103 | 10 | 7 | – | – | 1,101 | – | 1,215 | Docking - - - | 244 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 78 | 25 | 97 | 265 | 178 | 353 | 117 | 13 | 8 | – | – | 1,056 | – | 1,134 | Freebridge Lynn - | 245 |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 154 | 29 | 137 | 287 | 159 | 385 | 42 | 14 | 11 | – | –(A) | 1,083 | – | 1,237 | King's Lynn - - | 246 |
| – | 2 | – | 1 | 106 | 69 | 136 | 280 | 161 | 367 | 58 | 8 | 20 | – | – | 1,099 | – | 1,205 | Downham - - | 247 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 78 | 46 | 129 | 246 | 147 | 307 | 104 | 12 | 17 | 1 | – | 1,009 | – | 1,087 | Swaffham - - | 248 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 114 | 47 | 133 | 243 | 155 | 313 | 14 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 931 | – | 1,045 | Thetford - - - | 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17. WILTSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 119 | 58 | 105 | 223 | 133 | 185 | 45 | 17 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 790 | – | 909 | Highworth and Swindon. | 250 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 74 | 27 | 61 | 140 | 163 | 240 | 74 | 5 | 16 | – | – | 726 | – | 800 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 251 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 121 | 28 | 75 | 182 | 139 | 299 | 74 | 5 | 7 | – | – | 809 | – | 930 | Malmsbury - - | 252 |
| 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 199 | 69 | 137 | 279 | 266 | 477 | 68 | 25 | 28 | 1 | – | 1,350 | – | 1,549 | Chippenham - - | 253 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | – | 101 | 30 | 60 | 110 | 124 | 239 | 70 | 8 | 19 | – | – | 660 | – | 761 | Calne - - - - | 254 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 65 | 39 | 63 | 121 | 111 | 169 | 31 | 10 | 9 | – | 9 | 562 | – | 627 | Marlborough - - | 255 |
| 6 | 5 | – | 7 | 152 | 71 | 124 | 264 | 215 | 446 | 94 | 16 | 28 | – | – | 1,258 | – | 1,410 | Devizes - - - | 256 |
| 1 | 7 | – | – | 156 | 34 | 158 | 237 | 257 | 492 | 123 | 22 | 37 | – | 11 | 1,371 | – | 1,527 | Melksham - - | 257 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 112 | 20 | 49 | 134 | 109 | 237 | 21 | 16 | 18 | – | – | 604 | – | 716 | Bradford - - | 258 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 86 | 26 | 96 | 214 | 165 | 294 | 39 | 9 | 24 | 1 | – | 868 | – | 954 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 259 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 6 | 105 | 43 | 144 | 339 | 225 | 484 | 132 | 13 | 31 | 1 | – | 1,412 | – | 1,517 | Warminster - - | 260 |
| – | 2 | – | – | 70 | 55 | 107 | 186 | 128 | 265 | 16 | 15 | 10 | – | – | 782 | – | 852 | Pewsey - - - | 261 |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 68 | 33 | 49 | 122 | 78 | 159 | 46 | 6 | 6 | 1 | – | 500 | – | 568 | Amesbury - - | 262 |
| 4 | 2 | – | – | 88 | 40 | 107 | 246 | 167 | 312 | 134 | 16 | 20 | – | – | 1,042 | – | 1,130 | Alderbury - - | 263 |
| 2 | – | – | 6 | 75 | 11 | 41 | 97 | 61 | 196 | 66 | 15 | 20 | – | – | 507 | – | 582 | Salisbury† - - | 264 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 7 | 108 | 24 | 75 | 166 | 180 | 255 | 94 | 9 | 26 | – | – | 829 | – | 937 | Wilton - - - | 265 |
| 4 | 7 | – | – | 92 | 57 | 83 | 192 | 118 | 213 | 45 | 14 | 19 | – | – | 741 | – | 833 | Tisbury - - - | 266 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 58 | 29 | 84 | 121 | 88 | 209 | 29 | 5 | 4 | – | – | 569 | – | 627 | Mere - - - | 267 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 19 | 36,493 | 12,986 | 33·6 | 1·6 | 28·8 | 28·0 | *Buttons* | 3 | 8 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 14 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 20 | 37,934 | 10,340 | 28·7 | 1·0 | 33·6 | 29·1 | | – | 7 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 14 |
| 270 | Blandford | 33 | 58,105 | 14,821 | 38·7 | 1·6 | 29·5 | 22·5 | | 1 | 10 | 20 | 22 | 5 | 37 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 25 | 81,163 | 17,253 | 39·5 | 1·5 | 30·7 | 18·7 | | 4 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 12 | 7 |
| 272 | Poole | 8 | 27,023 | 13,742 | 39·4 | 7·8 | 14·0 | 30·5 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 8 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 20 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 27 | 95,475 | 17,072 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 23·2 | 24·2 | *Stone; clay; buttons* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 23 | 33 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 18 | 37,282 | 27,291 | 36·4 | 6·2 | 9·9 | 29·7 | *Navigation; stone* | 3 | 10 | 26 | 38 | 15 | 43 |
| 275*a* | Dorchester | 40 | 69,976 | 17,492 | 37·3 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 23·3 | | – | 3 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 15 |
| 275*b* | Cerne | 21 | 45,363 | 7,318 | | | | | | 1 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 10 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 31 | 40,018 | 13,463 | 34·5 | 1·5 | 25·3 | 29·4 | *Silk* | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 30 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 26 | 53,764 | 13,587 | 33·0 | 1·2 | 33·6 | 24·2 | *Hemp; flax* | 1 | 4 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 41 |
| 278 | Bridport | 19 | 33,187 | 16,828 | 27·7 | 2·8 | 20·0 | 42·1 | *Hemp; flax; paper* | 4 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 30 | 23 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 18 | 61,738 | 19,758 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 27·4 | 29·3 | *Lace* | 2 | 13 | 25 | 22 | 13 | 45 |
| 280 | Honiton | 28 | 80,867 | 22,729 | 30·8 | 1·5 | 29·1 | 30·1 | *Lace* | – | 15 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 26 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 50 | 130,141 | 48,338 | 36·6 | 3·3 | 22·7 | 26·8 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.; navigation; lace.* | – | 17 | 14 | 52 | 19 | 48 |
| 282 | Exeter† | 22 | 1,800 | 33,738 | 38·7 | 5·7 | 3·3 | 40·7 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 6 | 18 | 16 | 59 | 72 | 66 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 39 | 117,396 | 59,063 | 42·2 | 3·5 | 14·6 | 27·5 | *Navigation; cloth; stone; clay.* | 2 | 24 | 34 | 76 | 52 | 57 |
| 284 | Totnes | 28 | 98,342 | 32,942 | 39·1 | 4·1 | 21·4 | 25·4 | *Navigation; shipping; cloth.* | 10 | 32 | 61 | 54 | 40 | 33 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 26 | 72,918 | 19,394 | 37·9 | 2·5 | 31·4 | 19·6 | *Navigation* | – | 18 | 27 | 39 | 32 | 23 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 20 | 75,569 | 20,502 | 42·0 | 2·6 | 23·5 | 18·6 | *Navigation; stone; clay.* | 1 | 16 | 32 | 32 | 19 | 23 |
| 287 | Plymouth† | 2 | 1,635 | 62,599 | 40·3 | 7·6 | 3·0 | 30·2 | *Millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping.* | 51 | 114 | 81 | 98 | 74 | 93 |
| 88 | East Stonehouse* | 1 | 385 | 14,343 | 40·9 | 3·5 | ·5 | 23·3 | *Millinery, &c.* | – | 5 | 4 | 7 | 30 | 24 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerel‖ | 1 | 2,380 | 50,440 | 35·1 | 3·4 | 1·0 | 25·6 | | 6 | 47 | 70 | 95 | 144 | 64 |
| 290 | Tavistock | 25 | 158,567 | 35,265 | 37·9 | 2·7 | 20·0 | 31·3 | *Copper; lead; tin* | – | 29 | 39 | 39 | 27 | 55 |
| 291 | Okehampton | 28 | 126,797 | 18,580 | 30·7 | ·8 | 41·9 | 21·2 | | – | 8 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 23 |
| 292 | Crediton | 30 | 91,866 | 20,274 | 31·8 | ·9 | 34·8 | 25·1 | *Woollen stuff* | – | 12 | 31 | 20 | 22 | 26 |
| 293 | Tiverton | 27 | 103,212 | 30,875 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 29·5 | *Wool; lace* | – | – | – | 24 | 15 | 28 |
| 294 | South Molton | 30 | 142,503 | 19,532 | 29·1 | 1·1 | 39·2 | 22·4 | | – | 7 | 16 | 17 | 5 | 19 |
| 295 | Barnstaple | 39 | 149,729 | 36,293 | 36·0 | 2·6 | 26·7 | 25·1 | | – | 17 | 40 | 56 | 39 | 42 |
| 296 | Torrington | 23 | 81,472 | 16,876 | 26·5 | ·9 | 36·2 | 30·0 | | – | 27 | 45 | 8 | 4 | 22 |
| 297 | Bideford | 17 | 62,944 | 17,742 | 36·8 | 4·3 | 26·0 | 26·8 | | – | 8 | 14 | 21 | 9 | 27 |
| 298 | Holsworthy | 20 | 82,519 | 9,876 | 28·5 | ·7 | 48·1 | 17·5 | | – | 8 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | Stratton | 11 | 54,406 | 8,028 | 33·5 | 2·0 | 42·8 | 15·0 | | – | 9 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| 300 | Camelford | 14 | 51,847 | 7,784 | 35·3 | 1·0 | 33·2 | 24·2 | *Slate* | 2 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 16 |
| 301 | Launceston | 25 | 101,777 | 17,005 | 36·1 | 1·1 | 35·8 | 20·2 | *Copper* | – | 9 | 28 | 19 | 9 | 13 |
| 302 | St. Germans | 14 | 47,148 | 17,631 | 39·6 | 3·4 | 20·2 | 18·9 | | – | 11 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 13 |
| 303 | Liskeard | 25 | 107,320 | 33,554 | 39·3 | 2·4 | 22·1 | 29·8 | *Copper; lead; tin* | – | 20 | 33 | 20 | 32 | 51 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 2 | – | 2 | 61 | 23 | 100 | 182 | 174 | 331 | 99 | 15 | 19 | 4 | – | 947 | – | 1,008 | Shaftesbury | 268 |
| – | 1 | – | 2 | 50 | 55 | 86 | 179 | 136 | 254 | 40 | 6 | 9 | – | – | 765 | 6 | 809 | Sturminster | 269 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 104 | 55 | 106 | 228 | 173 | 381 | 69 | 17 | 16 | – | – | 1,045 | – | 1,149 | Blandford | 270 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 91 | 50 | 126 | 210 | 203 | 383 | 111 | 9 | 14 | – | – | 1,106 | – | 1,197 | Wimborne and Cranborne. | 271 |
| 13 | 8 | – | – | 95 | 34 | 102 | 228 | 131 | 324 | 35 | 7 | 3 | – | – | 864 | – | 959 | Poole | 272 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 94 | 50 | 128 | 306 | 287 | 595 | 142 | 20 | 18 | 1 | – | 1,547 | – | 1,641 | Wareham and Purbeck. | 273 |
| 9 | 9 | – | – | 153 | 23 | 117 | 277 | 142 | 396 | 42 | 17 | 27 | – | – | 1,041 | – | 1,194 | Weymouth | 274 |
| – | 5 | – | 2 | 48 | 43 | 99 | 217 | 239 | 437 | 132 | 23 | 19 | – | 1 | 1,210 | – | 1,258 | Dorchester | 275*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 54 | 21 | 49 | 147 | 113 | 188 | 36 | 7 | 14 | – | – | 575 | 3 | 626 | Cerne | 275*b* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 72 | 29 | 95 | 222 | 155 | 328 | 63 | 11 | 14 | – | – | 917 | – | 989 | Sherborne | 276 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 87 | 12 | 70 | 174 | 220 | 413 | 115 | 21 | 18 | – | – | 1,043 | – | 1,130 | Beaminster | 277 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 113 | 29 | 109 | 241 | 171 | 381 | 71 | 14 | 12 | – | – | 1,028 | – | 1,141 | Bridport | 278 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 6 | – | – | 129 | 81 | 110 | 270 | 320 | 547 | 103 | 9 | 17 | 3 | – | 1,460 | – | 1,589 | Axminster | 279 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 3 | 83 | 52 | 99 | 251 | 408 | 663 | 198 | 31 | 42 | 2 | 18 | 1,764 | – | 1,847 | Honiton | 280 |
| 8 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 179 | 46 | 186 | 494 | 524 | 992 | 160 | 50 | 71 | 10 | – | 2,533 | – | 2,712 | St. Thomas | 281 |
| 16 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 277 | 12 | 104 | 253 | 125 | 430 | 51 | 18 | 20 | 2 | – | 1,015 | – | 1,292 | Exeter † | 282 |
| 4 | 7 | 2 | – | 258 | 65 | 219 | 549 | 463 | 979 | 124 | 29 | 47 | – | – | 2,475 | – | 2,733 | Newton Abbot | 283 |
| 10 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 252 | 26 | 86 | 155 | 183 | 492 | 15 | 24 | 51 | – | – | 1,032 | – | 1,284 | Totnes | 284 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | – | 150 | 18 | 78 | 194 | 206 | 411 | 73 | 6 | 12 | 1 | – | 999 | – | 1,149 | Kingsbridge | 285 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | – | 133 | 26 | 112 | 223 | 209 | 416 | 42 | 21 | 31 | 1 | – | 1,081 | – | 1,214 | Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| 25 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 562 | 211 | 748 | 1,190 | 202 | 760 | 29 | 46 | 50 | 6 | – | 3,242 | 32 | 3,772 | Plymouth † | 287 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 74 | 6 | 54 | 132 | 24 | 175 | 16 | 4 | 10 | – | – | 421 | – | 495 | East Stonehouse* | 288 |
| 12 | 14 | – | 4 | 456 | 38 | 153 | 343 | 121 | 531 | 96 | 28 | 43 | – | – | 1,353 | – | 1,809 | Stoke Damerel ‖ | 289 |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 196 | 20 | 161 | 379 | 302 | 647 | 161 | 19 | 28 | 3 | – | 1,720 | – | 1,916 | Tavistock | 290 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 5 | 98 | 13 | 47 | 106 | 275 | 546 | 119 | 18 | 16 | 9 | – | 1,149 | – | 1,247 | Okehampton | 291 |
| 7 | 10 | – | – | 128 | 21 | 63 | 153 | 316 | 644 | 105 | 13 | 14 | 1 | – | 1,330 | – | 1,458 | Crediton | 292 |
| 5 | 2 | 2 | – | 76 | 75 | 112 | 275 | 579 | 952 | 350 | 25 | 34 | 1 | 12 | 2,415 | – | 2,491 | Tiverton | 293 |
| 7 | 3 | – | – | 74 | 31 | 51 | 144 | 212 | 396 | 70 | 8 | 12 | – | – | 924 | – | 998 | South Molton | 294 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | – | 202 | 14 | 92 | 232 | 401 | 825 | 263 | 29 | 34 | – | – | 1,890 | – | 2,092 | Barnstaple | 295 |
| 3 | 8 | – | – | 117 | 38 | 71 | 155 | 227 | 496 | 87 | 5 | 10 | – | – | 1,089 | – | 1,206 | Torrington | 296 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 80 | 12 | 60 | 163 | 190 | 480 | 114 | 10 | 28 | 1 | – | 1,058 | – | 1,138 | Bideford | 297 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 57 | 11 | 30 | 81 | 80 | 169 | 34 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 417 | – | 474 | Holsworthy | 298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20. CORNWALL: | |
| 1 | – | – | – | 40 | 8 | 24 | 57 | 93 | 185 | 79 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 457 | – | 497 | Stratton | 299 |
| – | – | – | – | 58 | 5 | 47 | 77 | 62 | 141 | 22 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 366 | – | 424 | Camelford | 300 |
| 1 | 5 | – | – | 84 | 22 | 78 | 154 | 151 | 343 | 35 | 8 | 14 | – | – | 805 | – | 889 | Launceston | 301 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 89 | 14 | 79 | 144 | 116 | 323 | 21 | 9 | 19 | – | – | 725 | – | 814 | St. Germans | 302 |
| 4 | 6 | – | – | 171 | 43 | 219 | 494 | 307 | 597 | 130 | 26 | 19 | – | – | 1,835 | – | 2,006 | Liskeard | 303 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861.* Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20. Cornwall—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 304 | Bodmin | 21 | 88,981 | 19,691 | 37·1 | 2·3 | 29·3 | 23·1 | *Copper; tin* | 2 | 34 | 47 | 27 | 13 | 28 |
| 305 | St. Columb Major | 16 | 78,693 | 16,754 | 36·9 | 3·8 | 29·2 | 22·4 | *Lead* | – | 16 | 24 | 17 | 7 | 32 |
| 306 | St. Austell | 15 | 57,446 | 33,797 | 40·4 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 35·3 | *Tin; copper* | – | 30 | 48 | 35 | 30 | 58 |
| 307 | Truro | 24 | 92,211 | 43,070 | 40·6 | 4·1 | 16·4 | 32·2 | *Copper; tin; lead* | – | 10 | 17 | 38 | 54 | 75 |
| 308 | Falmouth | 10 | 27,906 | 23,332 | 38·0 | 13·8 | 11·1 | 28·5 | *Navigation; fishing* | – | 5 | 4 | 33 | 42 | 69 |
| 309 | Helston | 18 | 72,571 | 30,036 | 38·6 | 1·2 | 21·7 | 34·1 | *Tin; copper* | – | 28 | 43 | 32 | 54 | 34 |
| 310 | Redruth | 8 | 40,305 | 57,173 | 43·6 | 2·1 | 6·4 | 43·1 | *Copper; tin* | – | 29 | 55 | 35 | 44 | 107 |
| 311 | Penzance | 20 | 65,092 | 54,554 | 41·1 | 3·7 | 16·2 | 33·7 | *Fishing; tin; copper.* | – | 12 | 12 | 41 | 48 | 52 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands* | 5 | 3,560 | 2,431 | 34·4 | 15·0 | 24·6 | 18·1 | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313*a* | Williton | 36 | 109,202 | 19,918 | 34·4 | 2·6 | 33·6 | 21·6 | *Navigation* | 3 | 17 | 25 | 32 | 13 | 44 |
| 313*b* | Dulverton | 12 | 57,906 | 6,158 | 32·1 | ·8 | 42·4 | 17·2 | | – | 4 | 8 | 9 | – | 11 |
| 314 | Wellington | 24 | 60,454 | 20,480 | 31·9 | 1·6 | 29·0 | 30·1 | *Woollen cloth* | – | – | – | 31 | 19 | 62 |
| 315 | Taunton | 38 | 70,452 | 35,601 | 34·3 | 1·9 | 22·5 | 30·4 | *Silk* | 3 | 18 | 30 | 47 | 34 | 74 |
| 316 | Bridgwater | 40 | 92,273 | 34,420 | 36·0 | 4·1 | 26·5 | 24·2 | *Navigation; bricks* | – | 5 | 10 | 63 | 56 | 67 |
| 317 | Langport | 29 | 59,391 | 17,999 | 28·1 | 1·4 | 35·1 | 29·2 | *Gloves* | – | 4 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 29 |
| 318 | Chard | 34 | 60,342 | 25,591 | 29·6 | 1·6 | 25·3 | 35·8 | *Gloves; flax; lace* | – | 15 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 53 |
| 319 | Yeovil | 36 | 52,151 | 28,189 | 25·0 | 2·2 | 20·0 | 45·1 | *Gloves; hemp; flax* | 1 | 13 | 21 | 25 | 19 | 37 |
| 320 | Wincanton | 41 | 66,120 | 21,500 | 31·6 | 1·3 | 29·9 | 29·6 | *Gloves* | 3 | 9 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 48 |
| 321 | Frome | 29 | 51,239 | 23,700 | 33·9 | 1·4 | 19·1 | 36·9 | *Woollen cloth; coal* | 5 | 16 | 34 | 39 | 21 | 58 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet | 24 | 49,657 | 16,619 | 32·4 | 1·4 | 27·0 | 30·1 | *Coal; silk* | 6 | 26 | 38 | 14 | 9 | 38 |
| 323 | Wells | 19 | 64,822 | 21,889 | 34·3 | 1·7 | 27·4 | 25·9 | *Gloves* | 3 | 11 | 24 | 48 | 29 | 59 |
| 324 | Axbridge | 38 | 105,679 | 36,106 | 35·9 | 2·1 | 29·0 | 21·5 | | – | 3 | 2 | 22 | 12 | 87 |
| 325 | Clutton | 29 | 47,026 | 23,721 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 20·3 | 31·5 | *Coal* | – | 11 | 13 | 28 | 13 | 62 |
| 326 | Bath | 24 | 30,321 | 68,336 | 41·7 | 3·4 | 6·9 | 32·8 | *Domestic service* | 12 | 31 | 29 | 173 | 186 | 181 |
| 327 | Keynsham | 19 | 33,358 | 21,802 | 34·9 | 2·0 | 17·2 | 36·4 | *Coal; pins* | 2 | 10 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 40 |
| 328 | Bedminster | 23 | 57,068 | 41,257 | 38·7 | 5·6 | 13·8 | 32·5 | *Navigation; coal* | 33 | 51 | 61 | 67 | 27 | 64 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 329 | Bristol † | 19 | 1,840 | 66,027 | 36·9 | 8·6 | 1·1 | 41·2 | *Shoes; tailoring; millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping.* | 76 | 202 | 94 | 164 | 167 | 249 |
| 330 | Clifton | 12 | 29,475 | 94,687 | 40·9 | 5·6 | 5·3 | 34·5 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping; coal; stone.* | 33 | 100 | 103 | 134 | 61 | 125 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury | 23 | 62,356 | 18,763 | 37·5 | 1·5 | 32·1 | 21·4 | *Coal* | – | 8 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 25 |
| 332 | Thornbury | 21 | 65,840 | 16,499 | 36·5 | 3·0 | 35·9 | 17·4 | | – | 11 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 16 |
| 333 | Dursley | 11 | 26,521 | 13,331 | 33·1 | 1·7 | 21·3 | 34·6 | *Woollen cloth* | 3 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 21 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn | 14 | 43,246 | 19,854 | 39·5 | 2·6 | 16·0 | 31·7 | *Coal; iron* | – | 12 | 19 | 45 | 24 | 43 |
| 335 | Newent | 18 | 45,281 | 12,420 | 35·3 | 1·1 | 37·8 | 19·1 | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 29 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 40 | 32,222 | 34,733 | 39·9 | 7·0 | 11·0 | 28·3 | *Navigation* | 1 | 11 | 16 | 59 | 44 | 45 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 14 | 24,471 | 7,813 | 34·9 | 5·5 | 31·5 | 22·1 | *Woollen cloth* | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| 338 | Stroud | 16 | 43,720 | 36,448 | 30·3 | 2·7 | 12·3 | 44·4 | *Woollen cloth* | 16 | 35 | 49 | 56 | 17 | 70 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 13 | 25,641 | 6,110 | 40·9 | 1·6 | 30·3 | 19·4 | | – | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 340 | Cirencester | 39 | 85,366 | 20,934 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 30·9 | 19·1 | | 5 | 37 | 44 | 31 | 15 | 34 |
| 341 | Northleach | 30 | 67,647 | 10,895 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 37·2 | 14·3 | | 3 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 13 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 28 | 41,131 | 9,687 | 37·7 | ·9 | 36·8 | 17·1 | | 4 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 19 |

(A) Wincanton Union.—Including 25 medical cases not classified.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20. Cornwall—*cont*d. | |
| 1 | – | – | 1 | 153 | 24 | 110 | 230 | 149 | 323 | 10 | 23 | 22 | – | – | 891 | – | 1,044 | Bodmin | 304 |
| – | 10 | – | – | 106 | 3 | 68 | 155 | 102 | 282 | 90 | 9 | 6 | – | – | 715 | – | 821 | St. Columb Major | 305 |
| 2 | 8 | – | – | 211 | 20 | 162 | 409 | 316 | 795 | 265 | 21 | 29 | – | 1 | 2,018 | – | 2,229 | St. Austell | 306 |
| 3 | 9 | – | 1 | 207 | 30 | 207 | 531 | 301 | 795 | 209 | 33 | 42 | – | – | 2,148 | – | 2,355 | Truro | 307 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 155 | 20 | 120 | 280 | 80 | 255 | 25 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 806 | – | 961 | Falmouth | 308 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 196 | 57 | 259 | 695 | 106 | 427 | 43 | 24 | 26 | – | – | 1,637 | – | 1,833 | Helston | 309 |
| 7 | 12 | – | – | 289 | 63 | 252 | 687 | 75 | 474 | 41 | 21 | 21 | – | – | 1,634 | – | 1,923 | Redruth | 310 |
| 1 | 5 | – | – | 171 | 18 | 206 | 525 | 115 | 375 | 96 | 20 | 28 | – | 1 | 1,384 | – | 1,555 | Penzance | 311 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Scilly Islands* | 312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | |
| 5 | 10 | 1 | – | 150 | 73 | 140 | 282 | 307 | 527 | 111 | 16 | 17 | 1 | – | 1,474 | – | 1,624 | Williton | 313*a* |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 37 | 6 | 20 | 56 | 106 | 156 | 82 | 7 | 8 | 2 | – | 443 | – | 480 | Dulverton | 313*b* |
| 5 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 129 | 27 | 68 | 214 | 320 | 598 | 188 | 24 | 44 | 1 | – | 1,484 | – | 1,613 | Wellington | 314 |
| 7 | 10 | – | 6 | 229 | 107 | 218 | 473 | 450 | 831 | 235 | 9 | 10 | – | – | 2,333 | – | 2,562 | Taunton | 315 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 1 | 216 | 58 | 183 | 543 | 454 | 836 | 310 | 14 | 33 | 3 | – | 2,434 | – | 2,650 | Bridgwater | 316 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 86 | 45 | 108 | 280 | 210 | 333 | 65 | 12 | 11 | – | – | 1,064 | – | 1,150 | Langport | 317 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 129 | 52 | 135 | 324 | 313 | 608 | 207 | 27 | 21 | – | – | 1,687 | – | 1,816 | Chard | 318 |
| 9 | 14 | – | 1 | 140 | 59 | 184 | 441 | 302 | 653 | 152 | 18 | 19 | – | – | 1,828 | – | 1,968 | Yeovil | 319 |
| 2 | 8 | – | – | 142 | 43 | 112 | 310 | 314 | 558 | 150 | 17 | 22 | 1 | – | 1,527 | – | 1,669 | Wincanton | 320 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 8 | 189 | 33 | 107 | 247 | 284 | 593 | 107 | 16 | 30 | – | – | 1,417 | – | 1,606 | Frome | 321 |
| 1 | 9 | – | 1 | 142 | 48 | 111 | 293 | 249 | 465 | 138 | 65 | 110 | 3 | – | 1,482 | – | 1,624 | Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | – | 180 | 36 | 97 | 260 | 224 | 453 | 83 | 13 | 21 | – | – | 1,187 | – | 1,367 | Wells | 323 |
| 10 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 156 | 124 | 192 | 400 | 407 | 680 | 49 | 28 | 35 | – | – | 1,915 | 30 | 2,041 | Axbridge | 324 |
| 7 | 10 | – | – | 144 | 29 | 137 | 307 | 336 | 618 | 73 | 38 | 32 | 1 | – | 1,571 | – | 1,715 | Clutton | 325 |
| 45 | 53 | 2 | – | 712 | 37 | 96 | 242 | 198 | 668 | 16 | 22 | 30 | – | 23 | 1,332 | – | 2,044 | Bath | 326 |
| 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 130 | 27 | 115 | 276 | 185 | 422 | 70 | 20 | 22 | 1 | – | 1,138 | – | 1,268 | Keynsham | 327 |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 318 | 121 | 415 | 826 | 402 | 800 | 207 | 32 | 39 | – | 2 | 2,844 | – | 3,162 | Bedminster | 328 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | |
| 62 | 94 | 4 | 56 | 1,168 | 84 | 470 | 1,046 | 354 | 1,206 | 209 | 62 | 71 | 3 | – | 3,505 | – | 4,673 | Bristol† | 329 |
| 59 | 65 | – | – | 680 | 186 | 669 | 1,133 | 349 | 955 | 118 | 67 | 79 | 1 | – | 3,557 | – | 4,237 | Clifton | 330 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 88 | 89 | 149 | 279 | 152 | 297 | 19 | 11 | 9 | – | – | 1,005 | – | 1,093 | Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 1 | 72 | 66 | 107 | 247 | 177 | 316 | 37 | 20 | 17 | – | – | 987 | – | 1,059 | Thornbury | 332 |
| 7 | 8 | – | 4 | 88 | 38 | 93 | 208 | 180 | 356 | 54 | 13 | 18 | 1 | – | 961 | – | 1,049 | Dursley | 333 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 4 | 152 | 37 | 91 | 301 | 170 | 306 | 138 | 14 | 11 | – | – | 1,068 | – | 1,220 | Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 63 | 35 | 75 | 204 | 202 | 331 | 146 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 1,019 | – | 1,082 | Newent | 335 |
| 1 | 7 | – | – | 184 | 11 | 137 | 399 | 163 | 407 | 175 | 32 | 35 | 1 | 28 | 1,388 | – | 1,572 | Gloucester | 336 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 38 | 7 | 47 | 98 | 69 | 134 | 17 | 2 | 6 | – | – | 380 | – | 418 | Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| 13 | 23 | – | 10 | 289 | 18 | 141 | 417 | 388 | 734 | 189 | 53 | 55 | 4 | – | 1,999 | – | 2,288 | Stroud | 338 |
| – | – | – | 4 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 94 | 69 | 97 | 14 | 6 | 2 | – | – | 326 | – | 344 | Tetbury | 339 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 8 | 180 | 43 | 131 | 219 | 189 | 334 | 28 | 33 | 30 | 1 | – | 1,008 | – | 1,188 | Cirencester | 340 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 63 | 14 | 41 | 107 | 91 | 200 | 56 | 15 | 13 | 1 | – | 538 | – | 601 | Northleach | 341 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 73 | 14 | 32 | 67 | 107 | 185 | 34 | 7 | 15 | 3 | – | 464 | – | 537 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861.* Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each: Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR: Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Not Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 343 | Winchcomb | 29 | 57,494 | 10,082 | 31·0 | 1·2 | 43·3 | 17·2 | - - - - | – | 6 | 6 | 30 | 9 | 18 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 13 | 24,876 | 49,792 | 44·0 | 3·1 | 7·7 | 29·7 | *Domestic service; millinery.* | 2 | 29 | 34 | 97 | 50 | 85 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 23 | 38,918 | 14,908 | 32·7 | 3·5 | 28·2 | 27·6 | *Hose, stockings; navigation.* | – | – | – | 22 | 15 | 16 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 22 | 48,783 | 14,880 | 33·6 | 1·5 | 27·2 | 28·3 | *Gloves* | – | 4 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 36 |
| 347 | Ross | 30 | 55,568 | 16,306 | 37·7 | 2·1 | 30·1 | 22·0 | *Coal* | – | 7 | 8 | 29 | 6 | 45 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 50 | 70,074 | 29,768 | 35·7 | 2·4 | 27·7 | 24·1 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.* | 8 | 25 | 34 | 37 | 12 | 75 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 29 | 74,917 | 9,519 | | | | | | 5 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 5 | 20 |
| 349 | Weobley | 26 | 48,959 | 9,018 | 34·4 | ·8 | 39·3 | 16·6 | - - - - | 2 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 19 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 35 | 61,659 | 11,811 | 29·9 | 1·4 | 42·5 | 18·8 | *Gloves* | 2 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 23 |
| 351 | Leominster | 27 | 65,620 | 15,494 | 35·0 | 1·4 | 33·2 | 21·1 | - - - - | 8 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 9 |
| | 24. SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 34 | 84,197 | 17,721 | 37·9 | 1·7 | 28·8 | 21·6 | *Coal* | – | 12 | 20 | 34 | 20 | 32 |
| 353 | Clun | 23 | 82,886 | 10,615 | 34·9 | ·6 | 40·0 | 17·8 | - - - - | 2 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 7 | 15 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 14 | 46,184 | 6,289 | 33·2 | 1·0 | 40·4 | 17·9 | - - - - | 1 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 16 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 18 | 54,640 | 8,304 | 34·9 | ·7 | 35·2 | 19·9 | *Coal* | – | 7 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 23 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 29 | 69,896 | 15,920 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 29·3 | 22·9 | *Carpet and rug* | – | 12 | 5 | 38 | 18 | 36 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 16 | 46,053 | 11,994 | 43·8 | 1·7 | 23·7 | 20·9 | *Coal* | – | 6 | 10 | 21 | 3 | 12 |
| 358 | Madeley | 12 | 27,951 | 30,403 | 39·9 | 2·5 | 8·0 | 42·5 | *Inland navigation; coal; iron.* | – | 7 | 5 | 39 | 17 | 57 |
| 359 | Atcham | 43 | 104,144 | 19,314 | 36·4 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 20·0 | *Coal; lead* | – | 9 | 17 | 36 | 26 | 42 |
| 360 | Shrewsbury † | 6 | 16,583 | 25,784 | 40·1 | 5·0 | 8·3 | 33·4 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.* | 4 | 7 | 10 | 49 | 29 | 26 |
| 361 | Oswestry † | 14 | 76,348 | 23,778 | 37·5 | 2·5 | 28·7 | 24·9 | *Coal* | 5 | 20 | 30 | 36 | 15 | 25 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 17 | 71,081 | 14,611 | 36·5 | 1·1 | 39·5 | 17·8 | - - - - | – | 11 | 24 | 34 | 11 | 21 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 11 | 52,646 | 10,644 | 35·9 | 1·7 | 35·2 | 17·3 | - - - - | 6 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 17 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 25 | 39,076 | 11,272 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 34·2 | 21·5 | - - - - | 4 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 24 |
| 364 | Drayton | 14 | 67,910 | 14,260 | 36·8 | 1·3 | 37·2 | 19·1 | - - - - | 1 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 13 |
| 365 | Wellington | 11 | 33,528 | 23,873 | 40·5 | 2·3 | 13·9 | 35·7 | *Coal; stone; iron* | 6 | 28 | 21 | 27 | 11 | 33 |
| 366 | Newport | 16 | 47,477 | 15,447 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 26·4 | 25·3 | *Coal; stone* | – | 12 | 6 | 25 | 19 | 32 |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 367 | Stafford | 26 | 52,022 | 24,474 | 28·6 | 3·6 | 17·3 | 39·3 | *Shoes* | – | 3 | 11 | 43 | 19 | 53 |
| 368 | Stone | 10 | 68,524 | 21,926 | 31·7 | 3·1 | 24·9 | 34·6 | *Shoes; earthenware* | – | 9 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 10 |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9 | 26,718 | 24,567 | 39·7 | 2·0 | 11·7 | 38·8 | *Coal; earthenware* | 1 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 23 |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 13,679 | 54,356 | 38·6 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 49·4 | *Coal; earthenware; iron.* | 1 | 7 | 14 | 43 | 24 | 81 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent * | 1 | 10,490 | 71,308 | 35·6 | 3·7 | 2·8 | 51·7 | *Coal; earthenware; iron.* | 79 | 75 | 71 | 74 | 29 | 137 |
| 372 *a* | Leek | 19 | 65,124 | 23,658 | 24·5 | 1·3 | 29·5 | 41·5 | *Silk; coal* | 2 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 24 |
| 372 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 3 | 7,769 | 1,799 | | | | | - - - - | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 373 | Cheadle | 15 | 55,146 | 20,988 | 32·4 | 1·9 | 23·5 | 35·7 | *Coal* | 1 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 7 | 19 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter | 21 | 62,890 | 14,787 | 33·5 | 1·5 | 34·0 | 22·0 | - - - - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 28 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent | 54 | 89,652 | 41,065 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 18·1 | 30·6 | *Coal; earthenware* | – | 13 | 17 | 20 | 25 | 65 |
| 376 | Tamworth | 26 | 47,240 | 15,506 | 38·3 | 2·1 | 24·0 | 28·0 | *Coal* | 6 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 9 | 25 |
| 377 | Lichfield | 37 | 71,613 | 27,541 | 41·0 | 2·2 | 21·9 | 25·9 | *Coal* | 6 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 18 |
| 378 | Penkridge | 22 | 70,799 | 18,662 | 39·6 | 2·1 | 26·8 | 25·4 | *Coal* | 1 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 25 |

(A) Stoke-upon-Trent parish.—Including 398 cases not classified.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22. Gloucestershire—*continued.* | |
| 2 | 5 | – | 9 | 85 | 4 | 26 | 68 | 133 | 229 | 95 | 8 | 7 | – | – | 570 | – | 655 | Winchcomb - - | 343 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 33 | 339 | 136 | 402 | 852 | 433 | 856 | 224 | 44 | 53 | 2 | – | 3,002 | – | 3,341 | Cheltenham - - | 344 |
| 4 | 7 | – | – | 64 | 53 | 153 | 211 | 182 | 297 | 72 | 10 | 21 | – | 4 | 1,003 | 3 | 1,064 | Tewkesbury - - | 345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23. Herefordshire: | |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 79 | 22 | 63 | 156 | 140 | 260 | 66 | 12 | 20 | 1 | – | 740 | – | 819 | Ledbury - - - | 346 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 105 | 33 | 59 | 172 | 190 | 359 | 98 | 19 | 26 | – | 4 | 960 | 9 | 1,056 | Ross - - - | 347 |
| 3 | 9 | – | – | 203 | 89 | 179 | 473 | 246 | 479 | 25 | 33 | 41 | – | – | 1,565 | – | 1,768 | Hereford - - | 348*a* |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 79 | 9 | 37 | 109 | 82 | 166 | 38 | 8 | 13 | – | – | 462 | – | 541 | Dore - - | 348*b* |
| 3 | 4 | – | 6 | 72 | 16 | 39 | 69 | 66 | 144 | 4 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 350 | – | 422 | Weobley - - - | 349 |
| – | 2 | – | 15 | 78 | 33 | 60 | 115 | 172 | 243 | 57 | 14 | 16 | – | – | 710 | – | 788 | Bromyard - - | 350 |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 69 | 43 | 98 | 230 | 130 | 266 | 66 | 26 | 37 | 1 | – | 897 | – | 966 | Leominster - - | 351 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24. Salop: | |
| 1 | 5 | – | – | 124 | 7 | 44 | 131 | 171 | 330 | 56 | 17 | 18 | – | 5 | 779 | – | 903 | Ludlow - - - | 352 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 91 | 11 | 45 | 114 | 100 | 217 | 65 | 8 | 15 | – | – | 575 | – | 666 | Clun - - - | 353 |
| 5 | 4 | – | 4 | 60 | 6 | 22 | 64 | 48 | 91 | 20 | 5 | 10 | – | – | 266 | – | 326 | Church Stretton - | 354 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 11 | 81 | 13 | 36 | 97 | 56 | 129 | 14 | 15 | 24 | 1 | – | 385 | – | 466 | Cleobury Mortimer - | 355 |
| – | 5 | – | 3 | 117 | 14 | 52 | 126 | 110 | 226 | 43 | 10 | 18 | – | – | 599 | – | 716 | Bridgnorth - - | 356 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 57 | 15 | 53 | 178 | 81 | 216 | 65 | 7 | 10 | – | 3 | 628 | – | 685 | Shiffnal - - - | 357 |
| 4 | 7 | – | 2 | 138 | 45 | 117 | 305 | 62 | 211 | 26 | 31 | 39 | 1 | – | 837 | – | 975 | Madeley - - - | 358 |
| 2 | 10 | – | – | 142 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 84 | 14 | 20 | 16 | – | – | 165 | – | 307 | Atcham - - - | 359 |
| 1 | 8 | – | 13 | 147 | No return of the Out-door Paupers | | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 147 | Shrewsbury † - - | 360 |
| – | 12 | – | 10 | 153 | 22 | 84 | 218 | 89 | 266 | 37 | 14 | 16 | – | – | 746 | – | 899 | Oswestry † - - | 361 |
| 4 | 7 | – | 12 | 124 | 10 | 39 | 93 | 78 | 168 | 18 | 14 | 15 | – | – | 435 | – | 559 | Ellesmere - - | 362 |
| 1 | 10 | – | – | 59 | 14 | 38 | 71 | 74 | 158 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 3 | – | 390 | – | 449 | Wem - - - | 363*a* |
| 6 | 7 | – | 21 | 92 | 3 | 18 | 46 | 51 | 142 | 12 | 6 | 13 | – | – | 291 | – | 383 | Whitchurch - - | 363*b* |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 56 | 3 | 26 | 49 | 56 | 101 | 20 | 13 | 7 | – | 10 | 285 | – | 341 | Drayton - - - | 364 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 1 | 134 | 35 | 134 | 422 | 180 | 339 | 72 | 22 | 41 | 2 | – | 1,247 | – | 1,381 | Wellington - - | 365 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 10 | 109 | 15 | 56 | 181 | 128 | 213 | 44 | 12 | 16 | 1 | – | 666 | – | 775 | Newport - - - | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25. Staffordshire: | |
| 11 | 13 | 1 | 19 | 173 | 9 | 46 | 125 | 108 | 185 | 36 | 24 | 22 | – | – | 555 | – | 728 | Stafford - - - | 367 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 19 | 91 | 3 | 64 | 65 | 59 | 137 | 5 | 13 | 15 | – | 5 | 366 | – | 457 | Stone - - - | 368 |
| – | – | – | 5 | 131 | 15 | 76 | 221 | 30 | 94 | 10 | 12 | 10 | – | – | 468 | – | 599 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 5 | 189 | 100 | 334 | 923 | 147 | 402 | 27 | 17 | 24 | – | – | 1,974 (A) | – | 2,163 | Wolstanton and Burslem. | 370 |
| 8 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 505 | 78 | 347 | 1,082 | 176 | 461 | 107 | 37 | 42 | – | – | 2,728 | – | 3,233 | Stoke-upon-Trent * - | 371 |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 96 | 22 | 88 | 222 | 134 | 267 | 52 | 13 | 9 | – | 4 | 811 | – | 907 | Leek - - - | 372*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Alstonefield§ (part of)‡ | 372*b* |
| 2 | 5 | – | 9 | 69 | 6 | 40 | 114 | 72 | 162 | 21 | 10 | 8 | – | – | 433 | – | 502 | Cheadle - - - | 373 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 8 | 87 | 10 | 29 | 64 | 96 | 208 | 5 | 11 | 6 | – | – | 429 | – | 516 | Uttoxeter - - | 374 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 9 | 154 | 26 | 114 | 338 | 174 | 358 | 68 | 29 | 29 | – | 4 | 1,140 | – | 1,294 | Burton-on-Trent - | 375 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 93 | 13 | 64 | 140 | 84 | 202 | 12 | 11 | 8 | – | – | 534 | – | 627 | Tamworth - - | 376 |
| 4 | 5 | – | – | 77 | 47 | 134 | 317 | 164 | 342 | 34 | 18 | 21 | – | 26 | 1,103 | – | 1,180 | Lichfield - - - | 377 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 21 | 122 | 17 | 50 | 121 | 124 | 222 | 68 | 12 | 11 | – | 115 | 740 | – | 862 | Penkridge - - | 378 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 379*a* | Seisdon | 13 | 43,574 | 15,869 | 41·4 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 43·4 | *Coal; stone; iron; manufactures of iron, brass, and tin.* | – | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 32 |
| 379*b* | Wolverhampton | 4 | 10,326 | 111,033 | | | | | | 66 | 164 | 161 | 177 | 68 | 154 |
| 380 | Walsall | 8 | 21,603 | 59,908 | 40·6 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 46·8 | *Coal; manufactures of iron and steel.* | 34 | 49 | 62 | 47 | 22 | 57 |
| 381 | West Bromwich | 6 | 19,364 | 92,480 | 42·8 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 43·2 | *Coal; iron; manufactures of iron.* | 14 | 51 | 83 | 135 | 87 | 169 |
| 382 | Dudley | 4 | 17,984 | 130,243 | 38·5 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 48·3 | *Coal; iron; manufacture of iron; of nails.* | 2 | 86 | 105 | 207 | 102 | 158 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge | 17 | 16,200 | 68,726 | 39·2 | 3·2 | 3·5 | 47·2 | *Coal; iron; glass; manufacture of iron; of nails.* | 5 | 35 | 93 | 135 | 88 | 89 |
| 384 | Kidderminster | 13 | 37,321 | 30,307 | 39·1 | 2·9 | 12·7 | 37·7 | *Wool* | 27 | 28 | 29 | 66 | 25 | 38 |
| 385 | Tenbury | 19 | 35,941 | 7,366 | 32·8 | 1·1 | 41·0 | 17·8 | – | – | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| 386 | Martley | 29 | 53,718 | 15,098 | 30·2 | 1·8 | 36·0 | 26·0 | *Gloves* | 1 | 6 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 20 |
| 387 | Worcester | 14 | 6,779 | 30,969 | 31·2 | 5·3 | 4·1 | 48·0 | *Gloves, millinery, &c.* | 7 | 8 | 10 | 74 | 49 | 70 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn | 22 | 53,016 | 21,010 | 37·5 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 21·6 | *Gloves* | 1 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 12 | 19 |
| 389 | Evesham | 30 | 46,609 | 14,767 | 30·9 | 3·2 | 34·0 | 23·8 | *Gloves* | 2 | 10 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| 390 | Pershore | 39 | 52,269 | 13,865 | 30·0 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 22·4 | *Gloves* | – | 2 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 26 |
| 391 | Droitwich | 30 | 55,145 | 19,237 | 35·8 | 2·7 | 27·5 | 25·7 | *Gloves* | 6 | 8 | 12 | 31 | 12 | 25 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove | 15 | 47,374 | 26,207 | 28·0 | 2·2 | 17·1 | 47·3 | *Nails; needles* | 2 | 16 | 27 | 35 | 13 | 29 |
| 393 | King's Norton | 5 | 28,404 | 47,349 | 43·9 | 5·0 | 6·8 | 33·3 | *Glass; iron; nails* | – | 20 | 40 | 42 | 25 | 46 |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham ‖ | 1 | 2,660 | 212,621 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 1·1 | 50·8 | *Manufacture of arms, machines, tools; gold, silver, brass, iron, and glass.* | 93 | 199 | 314 | 476 | 343 | 422 |
| 395 | Aston | 5 | 31,273 | 100,522 | 38·4 | 5·4 | 4·3 | 44·4 | *Ditto; ditto* | 7 | 22 | 47 | 74 | 48 | 93 |
| 396 | Meriden | 18 | 48,618 | 11,290 | 37·3 | 1·2 | 34·1 | 18·1 | – | 3 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| 397 | Atherstone | 17 | 27,883 | 12,118 | 34·4 | 2·0 | 21·0 | 37·7 | *Silk; coal* | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 11 |
| 398 | Nuneaton | 7 | 20,428 | 13,054 | 16·5 | 1·8 | 12·3 | 62·2 | *Silk; coal* | – | 5 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 12 |
| 399 | Foleshill | 12 | 19,389 | 19,997 | 14·6 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 69·8 | *Silk; coal* | 6 | 14 | 22 | 44 | 22 | 11 |
| 400 | Coventry † | 2 | 5,489 | 41,647 | 21·8 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 67·1 | *Silk* | 8 | 21 | 34 | 106 | 56 | 50 |
| 401 | Rugby | 42 | 80,755 | 24,436 | 39·6 | 4·0 | 26·9 | 20·3 | – | 3 | 5 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 29 |
| 402 | Solihull | 12 | 46,487 | 13,231 | 37·9 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 17·5 | – | 2 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 19 |
| 403 | Warwick | 35 | 66,639 | 44,047 | 41·9 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 26·7 | – | 3 | 23 | 26 | 94 | 22 | 72 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon | 36 | 78,579 | 21,249 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 21·4 | – | 4 | 15 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 21 |
| 405 | Alcester | 22 | 52,430 | 16,878 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 28·3 | 35·6 | *Needles* | – | 7 | 9 | 22 | 18 | 26 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour | 37 | 78,899 | 19,852 | 36·4 | 1·2 | 34·0 | 20·7 | *Silk* | – | 7 | 11 | 37 | 16 | 18 |
| 407 | Southam | 26 | 50,409 | 10,392 | 37·9 | 2·4 | 36·5 | 16·9 | – | 1 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 35 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 37 | 59,031 | 15,515 | 33·1 | 1·6 | 31·0 | 28·0 | *Stockings* | 3 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 42 | 64,094 | 16,059 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 27·7 | 23·9 | *Stockings; lace* | 1 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 15 | 34 |
| 410 | Billesdon | 38 | 50,721 | 7,272 | 35·7 | ·9 | 41·1 | 16·8 | *Stockings* | – | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 411 | Blaby | 30 | 33,957 | 14,305 | 24·3 | 1·3 | 23·3 | 47·5 | *Stockings* | 1 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 17 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 14 | 28,070 | 16,374 | 20·9 | 1·5 | 18·6 | 55·3 | *Stockings* | 3 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 2 | 12 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.* | |
| – | – | – | – | 49 | 20 | 66 | 136 | 64 | 133 | 11 | 12 | 10 | – | – | 452 | – | 501 | Seisdon | 379*a* |
| 35 | 47 | 4 | 24 | 900 | 252 | 702 | 1,972 | 486 | 896 | 195 | 74 | 57 | – | – | 4,634 | – | 5,534 | Wolverhampton | 379*b* |
| 6 | 7 | – | 7 | 291 | 94 | 368 | 940 | 304 | 633 | 243 | 44 | 40 | – | 23 | 2,689 | 42 | 2,938 | Walsall | 380 |
| 19 | 32 | 4 | 20 | 614 | 166 | 499 | 1,392 | 437 | 1,000 | 273 | 16 | 15 | – | – | 3,798 | – | 4,412 | West Bromwich | 381 |
| 26 | 44 | 4 | 27 | 761 | 243 | 868 | 2,224 | 611 | 1,363 | 257 | 77 | 87 | – | – | 5,730 | 1 | 6,490 | Dudley | 382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | |
| 2 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 464 | 113 | 271 | 663 | 180 | 413 | 45 | 82 | 54 | 5 | – | 1,826 | – | 2,290 | Stourbridge | 383 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 232 | 50 | 157 | 359 | 305 | 551 | 42 | 35 | 43 | 1 | – | 1,543 | – | 1,775 | Kidderminster | 384 |
| – | 1 | – | 3 | 38 | 17 | 25 | 70 | 69 | 111 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 1 | – | 324 | – | 362 | Tenbury | 385 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 83 | 23 | 45 | 104 | 151 | 304 | 135 | 18 | 17 | – | – | 797 | – | 880 | Martley | 386 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 45 | 267 | 20 | 101 | 322 | 144 | 478 | 54 | 36 | 47 | 1 | – | 1,203 | – | 1,470 | Worcester | 387 |
| 1 | 9 | 2 | 29 | 108 | 105 | 177 | 367 | 173 | 347 | 69 | 19 | 26 | – | – | 1,283 | – | 1,391 | Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 99 | 24 | 59 | 156 | 146 | 288 | 50 | 10 | 11 | – | 14 | 758 | – | 857 | Evesham | 389 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 61 | 24 | 73 | 213 | 156 | 275 | 85 | 15 | 17 | 3 | – | 861 | – | 922 | Pershore | 390 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 111 | 36 | 83 | 216 | 126 | 253 | 36 | 20 | 29 | – | – | 799 | – | 910 | Droitwich | 391 |
| 6 | 7 | – | 2 | 137 | 46 | 78 | 209 | 211 | 357 | 185 | 26 | 23 | 3 | – | 1,138 | 5 | 1,270 | Bromsgrove | 392 |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 188 | 139 | 243 | 630 | 123 | 264 | 18 | 33 | 26 | – | – | 1,476 | 38 | 1,626 | King's Norton | 393 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | |
| 73 | 74 | 10 | 49 | 2,053 | 169 | 1,004 | 2,317 | 659 | 2,096 | 501 | 232 | 284 | 14 | – | 7,276 | – | 9,329 | Birmingham ‖ | 394 |
| 11 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 339 | 30 | 123 | 341 | 39 | 104 | 2 | 30 | 62 | – | – | 731 | – | 1,070 | Aston | 395 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 48 | 27 | 58 | 100 | 88 | 165 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 1 | – | 497 | – | 545 | Meriden | 396 |
| – | 7 | 1 | – | 44 | 27 | 70 | 113 | 93 | 178 | 19 | 3 | 6 | – | – | 509 | – | 553 | Atherstone | 397 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 70 | 11 | 40 | 91 | 115 | 260 | 25 | 15 | 26 | – | – | 583 | – | 653 | Nuneaton | 398 |
| 2 | 9 | – | – | 130 | 14 | 70 | 187 | 117 | 289 | 40 | 19 | 25 | – | – | 761 | – | 891 | Foleshill | 399 |
| 3 | 12 | 1 | – | 291 | 17 | 97 | 293 | 171 | 400 | 50 | 19 | 1 | 37 | – | 1,085 | – | 1,376 | Coventry† | 400 |
| 7 | 6 | – | 12 | 105 | 30 | 53 | 142 | 147 | 260 | 45 | 21 | 17 | – | – | 715 | – | 820 | Rugby | 401 |
| 3 | 4 | – | 3 | 89 | 19 | 36 | 108 | 80 | 104 | 33 | 19 | 17 | 1 | – | 417 | – | 506 | Solihull | 402 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 15 | 263 | 47 | 139 | 403 | 321 | 600 | 181 | 54 | 58 | 1 | – | 1,804 | – | 2,067 | Warwick | 403 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 112 | 20 | 64 | 184 | 201 | 373 | 85 | 14 | 25 | – | – | 966 | – | 1,078 | Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| 2 | 5 | – | – | 89 | 32 | 61 | 136 | 169 | 298 | 98 | 16 | 29 | 2 | – | 841 | – | 930 | Alcester | 405 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 96 | 40 | 88 | 218 | 192 | 360 | 95 | 26 | 25 | – | – | 1,044 | – | 1,140 | Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 77 | 18 | 42 | 125 | 86 | 167 | 27 | 6 | 11 | 1 | – | 483 | – | 560 | Southam | 407 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | |
| 8 | 2 | – | – | 87 | 23 | 44 | 84 | 170 | 328 | 73 | 15 | 17 | – | 1 | 755 | – | 842 | Lutterworth | 408 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 105 | 49 | 105 | 243 | 208 | 346 | 60 | 14 | 18 | 1 | – | 1,044 | – | 1,149 | Market Harborough | 409 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 23 | 16 | 29 | 86 | 56 | 107 | 8 | 6 | 3 | – | – | 311 | – | 334 | Billesdon | 410 |
| 2 | 6 | – | – | 57 | 16 | 66 | 163 | 131 | 245 | 12 | 21 | 23 | – | – | 677 | – | 734 | Blaby | 411 |
| 5 | 12 | – | – | 75 | 50 | 101 | 201 | 201 | 312 | 20 | 27 | 29 | 1 | – | 942 | – | 1,017 | Hinckley | 412 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861.* Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 31 | 53,526 | 13,428 | 32·7 | 1·2 | 33·5 | 27·6 | *Stockings* | 2 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 6 | 12 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 30 | 51,952 | 28,543 | 38·1 | 2·1 | 18·3 | 35·5 | *Stockings; lace; coal; pottery.* | 5 | 23 | 37 | 40 | 17 | 43 |
| 415 | Loughborough | 25 | 43,840 | 24,147 | 30·5 | 1·8 | 18·3 | 44·9 | *Stockings; lace* | 2 | 25 | 31 | 49 | 19 | 9 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 37 | 48,118 | 19,766 | 30·7 | 1·3 | 23·4 | 40·8 | *Stockings* | – | 4 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 21 |
| 417 | Leicester | 10 | 3,960 | 68,056 | 31·0 | 3·9 | 2·7 | 54·4 | *Stockings; millinery, &c.; worsted.* | 27 | 52 | 33 | 124 | 62 | 167 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 56 | 99,277 | 20,171 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 19·1 | | 2 | 22 | 29 | 25 | 10 | 30 |
| | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 31 | 55,030 | 11,112 | 39·5 | 1·6 | 34·0 | 16·2 | | 7 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 13 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 36 | 52,698 | 12,367 | 39·9 | 1·3 | 33·8 | 18·3 | | 1 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 15 |
| | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 37 | 52,858 | 18,213 | 41·1 | 2·2 | 21·0 | 26·3 | | 2 | 15 | 28 | 59 | 16 | 50 |
| 422 | Bourn | 36 | 90,644 | 20,113 | 38·5 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 16·2 | | 10 | 20 | 23 | 54 | 11 | 25 |
| 423 | Spalding | 10 | 86,471 | 22,129 | 37·9 | 1·6 | 35·5 | 19·3 | | – | 10 | 21 | 74 | 18 | 59 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 10 | 107,299 | 18,290 | 37·0 | 1·4 | 41·1 | 14·2 | | 9 | 14 | 18 | 43 | 12 | 34 |
| 425 | Boston | 42 | 125,547 | 37,933 | 39·0 | 3·2 | 28·3 | 21·3 | *Navigation; fishing.* | 8 | 37 | 51 | 58 | 32 | 50 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 59 | 131,777 | 24,919 | 38·3 | 1·2 | 38·3 | 15·5 | | – | 15 | 33 | 34 | 12 | 29 |
| 427 | Grantham | 53 | 102,729 | 28,886 | 41·0 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 22·9 | *Stone; clay* | 5 | 10 | 17 | 50 | 12 | 37 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 97 | 158,920 | 46,941 | 39·6 | 2·4 | 25·6 | 23·6 | | 1 | 17 | 15 | 43 | 20 | 84 |
| 429 | Horncastle | 69 | 113,588 | 24,695 | 37·6 | 1·2 | 37·5 | 16·1 | | 2 | 10 | 17 | 33 | 12 | 15 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 66 | 140,269 | 28,799 | 37·2 | 1·2 | 39·3 | 15·7 | | 1 | 11 | 29 | 23 | 18 | 28 |
| 431 | Louth | 90 | 170,708 | 34,711 | 37·7 | 1·7 | 35·5 | 17·9 | | – | 7 | 8 | 32 | 14 | 48 |
| 432 | Caistor | 76 | 183,164 | 37,517 | 40·0 | 5·1 | 28·6 | 18·9 | *Navigation; fishing.* | 4 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 5 | 38 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 54 | 165,470 | 34,731 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 32·6 | 19·4 | | 1 | 13 | 15 | 30 | 8 | 42 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 50 | 108,578 | 25,973 | 36·6 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 19·3 | | – | 6 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 44 |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 435 | East Retford | 50 | 91,145 | 22,677 | 38·8 | 2·3 | 31·5 | 19·9 | | 6 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 12 |
| 436 | Worksop | 29 | 77,482 | 20,704 | 40·2 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 24·5 | | 3 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 16 | 36 |
| 437 | Mansfield | 21 | 55,960 | 30,593 | 31·4 | 1·5 | 14·9 | 45·7 | *Stockings; cotton; coal.* | 3 | 20 | 33 | 33 | 20 | 12 |
| 438 | Basford | 44 | 88,159 | 74,357 | 30·4 | 1·3 | 11·4 | 51·9 | *Stockings; gloves; lace; coal.* | 15 | 32 | 42 | 83 | 23 | 48 |
| 439 | Radford | 4 | 6,800 | 30,479 | 28·0 | 2·3 | 2·8 | 61·5 | *Stockings; engines; lace.* | – | 5 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| 440 | Nottingham | 3 | 1,750 | 74,693 | 30·6 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 56·2 | *Stockings; shoes, millinery, &c.; lace.* | 74 | 99 | 69 | 125 | 49 | 109 |
| 441 | Southwell | 61 | 116,154 | 24,425 | 37·4 | 1·7 | 35·4 | 19·4 | *Stockings* | – | 11 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 28 |
| 442 | Newark | 51 | 94,202 | 30,186 | 39·7 | 2·6 | 27·0 | 24·2 | | 4 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 35 |
| 443 | Bingham | 42 | 68,139 | 15,670 | 37·7 | 1·6 | 35·6 | 19·6 | *Lace* | – | 7 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 5 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow | 48 | 74,290 | 31,113 | 33·1 | 2·8 | 21·4 | 36·3 | *Stockings; lace; iron.* | – | 1 | – | 28 | 27 | 54 |
| 445 | Derby | 7 | 2,970 | 51,049 | 36·1 | 5·3 | 2·4 | 46·7 | *Shoes; silk; cotton; iron.* | 44 | 44 | 37 | 45 | 28 | 77 |
| 446 | Belper | 35 | 67,392 | 51,711 | 34·7 | 1·4 | 12·5 | 44·3 | *Stockings; engines; coal; iron.* | 1 | 19 | 33 | 34 | 20 | 47 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28. Leicestershire—*continued.* |
| 5 | 3 | – | 1 | 80 | 29 | 79 | 174 | 129 | 295 | 49 | 14 | 19 | – | – | 788 | – | 868 | Market Bosworth - 413 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 170 | 30 | 127 | 346 | 197 | 357 | 28 | 23 | 23 | – | – | 1,131 | – | 1,301 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch - 414 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 18 | 162 | 40 | 105 | 245 | 187 | 389 | 45 | 13 | 24 | 2 | – | 1,050 | – | 1,212 | Loughborough - 415 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 | – | 74 | 23 | 70 | 170 | 144 | 261 | 54 | 7 | 18 | – | – | 747 | – | 821 | Barrow-on-Soar - 416 |
| 45 | 25 | 1 | 6 | 542 | 51 | 184 | 420 | 177 | 391 | 7 | 59 | 91 | – | – | 1,380 | – | 1,922 | Leicester - - - 417 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 4 | 132 | 11 | 77 | 144 | 88 | 202 | 9 | 14 | 16 | – | – | 561 | – | 693 | Melton Mowbray - 418 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: |
| 2 | – | 2 | – | 57 | 25 | 74 | 165 | 53 | 163 | 9 | 11 | 7 | – | – | 507 | – | 564 | Oakham - - - 419 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 4 | 62 | 16 | 52 | 95 | 107 | 215 | 30 | 7 | 9 | – | – | 531 | – | 593 | Uppingham - - 420 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: |
| 3 | 1 | – | 13 | 187 | 13 | 99 | 219 | 142 | 367 | 36 | 10 | 11 | – | – | 897 | – | 1,084 | Stamford - - 421 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 150 | 49 | 107 | 225 | 114 | 286 | 11 | 15 | 14 | – | – | 821 | – | 971 | Bourn - - - 422 |
| 7 | 8 | – | 5 | 202 | 37 | 117 | 256 | 145 | 314 | 14 | 20 | 31 | – | 2 | 936 | – | 1,138 | Spalding - - - 423 |
| 2 | 10 | – | – | 142 | 30 | 82 | 181 | 133 | 312 | 61 | 15 | 26 | 1 | – | 841 | – | 983 | Holbeach - - 424 |
| 2 | 8 | – | 4 | 250 | 31 | 170 | 422 | 319 | 702 | 126 | 38 | 55 | 1 | – | 1,864 | – | 2,114 | Boston - - - 425 |
| 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 140 | 29 | 127 | 279 | 182 | 415 | 16 | 13 | 33 | – | – | 1,094 | – | 1,234 | Sleaford - - - 426 |
| – | 3 | – | 6 | 140 | 14 | 113 | 263 | 202 | 384 | 103 | 35 | 40 | 2 | – | 1,156 | – | 1,296 | Grantham - - 427 |
| 6 | 11 | – | – | 197 | 20 | 168 | 421 | 323 | 774 | 214 | 35 | 32 | – | – | 1,987 | – | 2,184 | Lincoln - - - 428 |
| 4 | 7 | – | 2 | 102 | 38 | 118 | 258 | 273 | 470 | 149 | 15 | 14 | – | – | 1,335 | – | 1,437 | Horncastle - - 429 |
| 5 | 4 | – | – | 119 | 27 | 96 | 248 | 369 | 660 | 269 | 32 | 34 | 1 | – | 1,736 | – | 1,855 | Spilsby - - - 430 |
| 3 | 4 | – | 2 | 118 | 20 | 117 | 314 | 304 | 669 | 153 | 16 | 17 | – | – | 1,610 | – | 1,728 | Louth - - - 431 |
| 1 | 14 | 1 | – | 115 | 14 | 104 | 294 | 200 | 430 | 94 | 23 | 21 | – | – | 1,180 | – | 1,295 | Caistor - - - 432 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 110 | 29 | 125 | 352 | 330 | 633 | 184 | 28 | 31 | – | 4 | 1,716 | – | 1,826 | Glanford Brigg - 433 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 2 | 114 | 36 | 100 | 200 | 170 | 371 | 36 | 15 | 13 | 1 | – | 942 | – | 1,056 | Gainsborough - 434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: |
| 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 62 | 9 | 57 | 135 | 167 | 365 | 58 | 18 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 836 | – | 898 | East Retford - - 435 |
| 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 151 | 10 | 69 | 178 | 97 | 243 | 68 | 9 | 8 | – | 2 | 684 | – | 835 | Worksop - - 436 |
| 8 | 8 | – | – | 137 | 31 | 121 | 339 | 273 | 498 | 111 | 22 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 1,453 | – | 1,590 | Mansfield - - 437 |
| 16 | 14 | – | – | 273 | 111 | 303 | 877 | 501 | 866 | 130 | 51 | 57 | – | – | 2,896 | – | 3,169 | Basford - - - 438 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 61 | 21 | 83 | 186 | 93 | 227 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 1 | – | 694 | – | 755 | Radford - - 439 |
| 56 | 58 | 4 | 12 | 655 | 127 | 513 | 1,097 | 392 | 982 | 143 | 43 | 67 | 1 | – | 3,365 | – | 4,020 | Nottingham - - 440 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 3 | 96 | 7 | 60 | 173 | 190 | 379 | 75 | 12 | 15 | – | 1 | 912 | – | 1,008 | Southwell - - 441 |
| 4 | 14 | – | 9 | 118 | 37 | 134 | 333 | 239 | 506 | 57 | 23 | 27 | – | 39 | 1,395 | 10 | 1,503 | Newark - - - 442 |
| – | 2 | – | 5 | 45 | 14 | 46 | 108 | 80 | 162 | 10 | 12 | 11 | – | – | 443 | – | 488 | Bingham - - 443 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32. DERBYSHIRE: |
| 5 | 3 | – | 7 | 125 | 13 | 87 | 253 | 186 | 392 | 89 | 24 | 30 | – | – | 1,074 | – | 1,199 | Shardlow - - 444 |
| 11 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 312 | 36 | 98 | 200 | 86 | 266 | 36 | 41 | 39 | – | – | 802 | – | 1,114 | Derby - - - - 445 |
| 7 | 7 | – | – | 168 | 57 | 177 | 463 | 218 | 421 | 44 | 31 | 41 | 2 | – | 1,454 | – | 1,622 | Belper - - - 446 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 447*a* | Ashbourne | 62 | 86,740 | 19,997 | 30·1 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 25·0 | *Lead* | – | 4 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 11 |
| 447*b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,700 | *see* 372*b* | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 448 | Chesterfield | 34 | 89,737 | 61,779 | 36·1 | 1·6 | 14·6 | 43·0 | *Stockings; coal; iron.* | – | – | – | 56 | 30 | 90 |
| 449 | Bakewell | 60 | 107,023 | 31,378 | 33·6 | 1·8 | 20·1 | 36·7 | *Cotton; lead* | – | 5 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 36 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 17 | 74,825 | 14,020 | 31·8 | 2·0 | 24·9 | 35·4 | *Lead* | – | 3 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 11 |
| 451*a* | Glossop | 10 | 31,457 | 21,200 | 28·3 | 1·8 | 7·8 | 57·0 | *Cotton; coal* | 1 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 |
| 451*b* | Hayfield | 4 | 17,398 | 10,976 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport | 17 | 30,709 | 94,335 | 28·1 | 3·0 | 5·1 | 58·2 | *Cotton; silk* | 31 | 59 | 65 | 85 | 72 | 82 |
| 453 | Macclesfield | 41 | 81,561 | 61,543 | 27·5 | 2·4 | 13·8 | 51·6 | *Silk; cotton* | 26 | 31 | 42 | 61 | 18 | 84 |
| 454 | Altrincham | 39 | 73,665 | 40,517 | 38·2 | 3·5 | 28·4 | 23·1 | | 1 | 9 | 19 | 43 | 43 | 57 |
| 455 | Runcorn | 37 | 45,776 | 26,792 | 37·9 | 11·1 | 23·3 | 22·3 | | 3 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 24 | 49 |
| 456 | Northwich | 60 | 65,445 | 33,338 | 39·6 | 5·5 | 19·7 | 26·5 | *Salt* | – | 15 | 18 | 32 | 8 | 41 |
| 457 | Congleton | 32 | 52,889 | 34,328 | 32·1 | 2·2 | 19·3 | 41·1 | *Silk* | – | 1 | 1 | 38 | 15 | 50 |
| 458 | Nantwich | 78 | 111,126 | 40,955 | 34·4 | 2·5 | 27·6 | 30·8 | *Shoemaking* | 1 | 11 | 25 | 28 | 12 | 35 |
| 459*a* | Great Boughton | 84 | 73,782 | 19,000 | 39·0 | 4·3 | 18·8 | 28·0 | | 1 | 13 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 34 |
| 459*b* | Chester † | 9 | 2,758 | 29,408 | | | | | | 8 | 41 | 41 | 83 | 48 | 72 |
| 459*c* | Hawarden | 16 | 31,015 | 9,528 | | | | | | – | 2 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 15 |
| 460*a* | Wirrall | 47 | 88,258 | 18,413 | 43·8 | 5·7 | 24·7 | 15·8 | *Navigation* | 4 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 18 |
| 460*b* | Birkenhead | 9 | 23,852 | 61,420 | 44·1 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 26·2 | *Navigation* | 42 | 65 | 57 | 61 | 19 | 156 |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool ‖ | 1 | 2,220 | 269,742 | 40·8 | 19·1 | 0·9 | 30·0 | *Navigation; ships; commerce.* | 30 | 335 | 289 | 920 | 1,159 | 1,999 |
| 462*a* | West Derby | 22 | 46,799 | 156,561 | 44·6 | 12·6 | 3·5 | 28·7 | *Navigation; ships; commerce* | 82 | 115 | 74 | 121 | 101 | 245 |
| 462*b* | Toxteth Park | 1 | 3,768 | 69,284 | | | | | | 36 | 62 | 65 | 106 | 134 | 157 |
| 463 | Prescot | 20 | 56,859 | 73,127 | 39·8 | 3·5 | 11·1 | 36·2 | *Coal; glass* | 23 | 25 | 49 | 39 | 20 | 58 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 21 | 111,968 | 46,252 | 35·4 | 3·9 | 33·4 | 21·7 | *Silk* | 1 | 17 | 24 | 50 | 9 | 41 |
| 465 | Wigan | 20 | 47,018 | 94,561 | 34·6 | 2·7 | 8·0 | 50·3 | *Cotton; coal* | 57 | 60 | 59 | 89 | 40 | 66 |
| 466 | Warrington | 16 | 29,984 | 43,875 | 36·5 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 37·0 | *Cotton; iron and steel.* | 12 | 42 | 45 | 70 | 38 | 71 |
| 467 | Leigh | 10 | 23,610 | 37,700 | 21·7 | 2·5 | 11·0 | 61·0 | *Silk; cotton; coal* | 1 | 10 | 22 | 60 | 37 | 50 |
| 468 | Bolton | 26 | 43,896 | 130,269 | 32·3 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 55·8 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | – | 22 | 40 | 182 | 174 | 109 |
| 469 | Bury | 12 | 32,990 | 101,135 | 29·9 | 2·7 | 5·5 | 56·4 | *Cotton; coal* | 4 | 33 | 16 | 93 | 50 | 50 |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 6 | 23,279 | 39,038 | 35·6 | 4·8 | 11·8 | 41·8 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | 7 | 22 | 33 | 35 | 20 | 29 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 12 | 11,549 | 169,579 | 39·1 | 8·8 | 2·1 | 40·8 | *Cotton; silk* | 68 | 106 | 100 | 263 | 318 | 298 |
| 472 | Salford | 4 | 4,830 | 105,335 | 36·4 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 47·2 | *Cotton; silk* | 10 | 38 | 45 | 160 | 175 | 257 |
| 473*a* | Manchester ● | 1 | 1,480 | 185,410 | 32·6 | 7·0 | 1·6 | 52·3 | *Cotton; silk* | 86 | 322 | 233 | 617 | 719 | 663 |
| 473*b* | Prestwich | 12 | 11,148 | 58,578 | | | | | | 11 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 4 | 9 |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 13 | 38,657 | 134,753 | 27·7 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 61·7 | *Hats; cotton; silk; coal.* | 4 | 9 | 17 | 129 | 92 | 78 |
| 475 | Oldham | 8 | 16,872 | 111,276 | 27·8 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 62·6 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | 59 | 76 | 45 | 103 | 54 | 43 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 6 | 33,334 | 91,754 | 29·9 | 3·2 | 4·6 | 57·8 | *Cotton; wool; coal* | 3 | 1 | 2 | 134 | 99 | 44 |
| 477 | Hasling len | 10 | 26,681 | 69,781 | 30·9 | 2·2 | 5·3 | 57·3 | *Cotton; wool* | 5 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 28 | 12 |

‡ The other Parishes of Alstonefield § will be found under No. 372 *b*.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32. DERBYSHIRE—*continued.* | |
| 3 | 10 | – | 10 | 72 | 15 | 47 | 136 | 84 | 184 | 33 | 22 | 10 | – | – | 531 | – | 603 | Ashbourne - - | 447*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 447*b* |
| 9 | 22 | 2 | – | 209 | 77 | 260 | 693 | 336 | 663 | 175 | 43 | 43 | 3 | – | 2,293 | – | 2,502 | Chesterfield - - | 448 |
| 5 | 5 | – | 9 | 101 | 5 | 57 | 172 | 138 | 275 | 38 | 20 | 20 | – | – | 725 | – | 826 | Bakewell - - | 449 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 31 | 74 | 1 | 22 | 69 | 34 | 73 | 9 | 7 | 3 | – | – | 218 | – | 292 | Chapel-en-le-Frith - | 450 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 3 | 49 | 8 | 18 | 43 | 25 | 48 | 5 | 8 | 13 | – | – | 168 | – | 217 | Glossop - - - | 451*a* |
| 9 | 4 | – | 15 | 70 | 2 | 9 | 20 | 31 | 71 | 12 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 156 | – | 226 | Hayfield - - | 451*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33. CHESHIRE: | |
| 52 | 70 | 3 | – | 519 | 74 | 241 | 469 | 139 | 336 | 24 | 44 | 70 | – | 44 | 1,441 | – | 1,960 | Stockport - - | 452 |
| 26 | 31 | – | 62 | 381 | 59 | 245 | 604 | 326 | 807 | 82 | 33 | 30 | – | – | 2,186 | – | 2,567 | Macclesfield - - | 453 |
| 3 | 10 | 3 | – | 188 | 14 | 107 | 319 | 169 | 394 | 59 | 37 | 30 | 1 | 9 | 1,139 | – | 1,327 | Altrincham - - | 454 |
| 6 | 6 | – | 15 | 158 | 14 | 109 | 270 | 128 | 359 | 46 | 16 | 14 | – | – | 956 | – | 1,114 | Runcorn - - | 455 |
| 2 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 134 | 18 | 120 | 269 | 177 | 400 | 134 | 27 | 28 | 2 | – | 1,175 | – | 1,309 | Northwich - - | 456 |
| 7 | 8 | – | 8 | 128 | 11 | 69 | 189 | 143 | 355 | 103 | 17 | 31 | 1 | 25 | 944 | – | 1,072 | Congleton - - | 457 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 130 | 22 | 148 | 410 | 254 | 490 | 138 | 25 | 27 | – | – | 1,514 | – | 1,644 | Nantwich - - | 458 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 4 | 102 | 7 | 51 | 116 | 114 | 254 | 59 | 19 | 14 | – | – | 634 | – | 736 | Great Boughton - | 459*a* |
| 5 | 4 | – | 23 | 325 | 12 | 193 | 487 | 95 | 310 | 55 | 16 | 16 | – | – | 1,184 | – | 1,509 | Chester † - - | 459*b* |
| 3 | 6 | – | 1 | 57 | 2 | 25 | 94 | 39 | 88 | 36 | 6 | 8 | – | – | 298 | – | 355 | Hawarden - - | 459*c* |
| 2 | 1 | – | 11 | 75 | – | 35 | 108 | 67 | 200 | 52 | 9 | 14 | – | – | 485 | – | 560 | Wirrall - - - | 460*a* |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 435 | 61 | 404 | 1,179 | 148 | 506 | 195 | 54 | 37 | 1 | – | 2,585 | – | 3,020 | Birkenhead - - | 460*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34. LANCASHIRE: | |
| 27 | 18 | 9 | 103 | 4,889 | 691 | 2,700 | 5,724 | 509 | 2,734 | 190 | 299 | 314 | 1 | – | 13,162 | – | 18,051 | Liverpool ‖ - - | 461 |
| 35 | 52 | 4 | – | 829 | 214 | 1,005 | 2,445 | 215 | 954 | 101 | 68 | 94 | – | – | 5,096 | – | 5,925 | West Derby - - | 462*a* |
| 12 | 21 | – | – | 593 | 73 | 460 | 1,338 | 94 | 460 | 89 | 27 | 33 | – | – | 2,574 | – | 3,167 | Toxteth Park * - | 462*b* |
| 19 | 16 | – | 33 | 282 | 60 | 322 | 889 | 118 | 418 | 71 | 38 | 41 | 1 | – | 1,958 | 27 | 2,240 | Prescot - - - | 463 |
| 4 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 183 | 29 | 173 | 490 | 139 | 312 | 41 | 24 | 20 | 1 | 51 | 1,280 | – | 1,463 | Ormskirk - - | 464 |
| 41 | 52 | 5 | 18 | 487 | 97 | 452 | 1,129 | 336 | 856 | 146 | 26 | 26 | – | – | 3,068 | – | 3,555 | Wigan - - - | 465 |
| 5 | 12 | 2 | 52 | 349 | 16 | 138 | 414 | 142 | 300 | 66 | 30 | 26 | – | – | 1,132 | – | 1,481 | Warrington - - | 466 |
| 6 | 7 | – | 5 | 198 | 14 | 81 | 210 | 127 | 253 | 43 | 14 | 18 | – | – | 760 | – | 958 | Leigh - - - | 467 |
| 55 | 66 | 6 | 16 | 670 | 27 | 294 | 805 | 407 | 1,057 | 175 | 63 | 68 | – | 12 | 2,908 | – | 3,578 | Bolton - - - | 468 |
| 65 | 90 | 4 | 15 | 420 | 61 | 349 | 884 | 363 | 861 | 154 | 16 | 24 | 1 | – | 2,713 | – | 3,133 | Bury - - - | 469 |
| 14 | 19 | – | 28 | 207 | 19 | 103 | 278 | 131 | 274 | 49 | 21 | 17 | – | – | 892 | – | 1,099 | Barton-upon-Irwell - | 470 |
| 69 | 73 | 17 | 1 | 1,313 | 184 | 870 | 2,309 | 245 | 888 | 158 | 74 | 49 | – | 37 | 4,814 | – | 6,127 | Chorlton - - | 471 |
| 53 | 72 | 10 | 30 | 850 | 202 | 637 | 1,470 | 233 | 696 | 45 | 50 | 64 | – | – | 3,397 | – | 4,247 | Salford - - - | 472 |
| 123 | 131 | 19 | 77 | 2,990 | 487 | 1,263 | 2,698 | 473 | 1,532 | 155 | 129 | 130 | 3 | – | 6,870 | – | 9,860 | Manchester * - - | 473*a* |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | – | 78 | 25 | 87 | 265 | 82 | 237 | 68 | 23 | 45 | – | – | 832 | – | 910 | Prestwich - - | 473*b* |
| 58 | 57 | 4 | 31 | 479 | 15 | 125 | 398 | 158 | 458 | 94 | 41 | 34 | – | – | 1,323 | 10 | 1,792 | Ashton-under-Lyne - | 474 |
| 63 | 55 | 7 | 22 | 527 | 35 | 137 | 337 | 234 | 589 | 79 | 26 | 24 | – | – | 1,461 | – | 1,988 | Oldham - - - | 475 |
| 36 | 32 | 6 | 34 | 391 | 34 | 181 | 427 | 209 | 520 | 40 | 51 | 56 | – | – | 1,518 | – | 1,999 | Rochdale - - | 476 |
| 10 | 16 | 1 | – | 123 | 25 | 92 | 217 | 99 | 220 | 17 | 50 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 754 | – | 877 | Haslingden - - | 477 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 478 | Burnley | 26 | 54,126 | 75,595 | 28·7 | 1·7 | 7·7 | 56·7 | *Cotton; coal* | – | 3 | 4 | 57 | 26 | 30 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 35 | 114,697 | 20,476 | 26·0 | 1·0 | 30·0 | 38·0 | *Cotton* | – | 3 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 9 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 24 | 43,569 | 119,942 | 26·7 | 1·2 | 5·3 | 60·7 | *Cotton; coal* | 42 | 50 | 81 | 100 | 71 | 25 |
| 481 | Chorley | 26 | 52,213 | 41,678 | 27·8 | 1·6 | 18·3 | 48·5 | *Cotton; coal* | – | 3 | – | 40 | 19 | 9 |
| 482 | Preston | 28 | 68,035 | 110,523 | 27·5 | 2·9 | 9·0 | 52·6 | *Cotton* | 11 | 96 | 62 | 232 | 155 | 223 |
| 483 | Fylde | 23 | 76,397 | 25,682 | 37·4 | 5·1 | 26·8 | 23·7 | – | 9 | 15 | 15 | 28 | 6 | 36 |
| 484 | Garstang | 23 | 62,617 | 12,425 | 27·2 | 1·0 | 50·1 | 17·8 | – | – | – | – | 17 | 11 | 5 |
| 485*a* | Lancaster | 20 | 57,141 | 23,841 | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 36 | 13 | 13 |
| 485*b* | Caton § | 17 | 53,262 | 9,312 | 34·4 | 3·7 | 24·1 | 28·7 | *Cotton; silk* | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 485*c* | *Arkholme*, &c. | 9 | 28,343 | 1,981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 28 | 135,043 | 35,738 | 36·3 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 31·2 | *Iron; slate; copper* | 1 | 22 | 43 | 51 | 20 | 35 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 3 | 52,882 | 4,391 | 23·5 | 1·4 | 45·0 | 26·0 | – | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 488 | Settle | 31 | 154,591 | 12,528 | 28·4 | 1·5 | 37·5 | 26·7 | *Cotton* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 9 | 17 |
| 489*a* | Skipton | 49 | 154,912 | 31,155 | 28·0 | 2·0 | 22·6 | 41·8 | *Cloth; worsted; cotton.* | – | 5 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 30 |
| 489*b* | Carlton § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,161 | 69,829 | – | – | – | – | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 14 | 74,275 | 9,534 | 26·9 | 0·9 | 37·8 | 30·1 | *Flax; lead* | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 491 | Ripon | 42 | 69,988 | 15,727 | 34·6 | 1·6 | 32·2 | 23·5 | – | – | 5 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 26 |
| 492*a* | Great Ouseburn | 42 | 51,808 | 11,534 | 34·6 | 1·2 | 40·2 | 18·4 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 12 |
| 492*b* | Knaresborough | 21 | 39,942 | 17,176 | 39·9 | 3·6 | 19·1 | 28·9 | – | – | 5 | 16 | 27 | 16 | 7 |
| 492*c* | Wetherby | 19 | 30,546 | 6,486 | 36·8 | 1·1 | 36·1 | 20·1 | – | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 492*d* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). ‡ | 40 | 65,083 | 18,595 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 493*a* | Carlton § (part of) | 17 | 41,204 | *see* 489*b* | – | – | – | – | – | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 493*b* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | – | *see* 492*d* | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 493*c* | Wharfedale | 18 | 30,798 | 15,453 | 28·2 | 1·1 | 17·2 | 49·4 | *Cloth; worsted* | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 494 | Keighley | 6 | 39,144 | 43,122 | 25·3 | 1·9 | 9·2 | 58·2 | *Worsted; cloth* | 5 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 24 | 20 |
| 495 | Todmorden | 6 | 33,926 | 31,113 | 27·6 | 1·8 | 8·3 | 55·8 | *Cotton; worsted* | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 496 | Saddleworth * | 1 | 18,280 | 18,631 | 28·3 | 1·4 | 5·5 | 59·0 | *Cloth; cotton* | 7 | 5 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 13 |
| 497 | Huddersfield | 34 | 66,560 | 131,336 | 33·2 | 3·0 | 6·9 | 52·5 | *Cloth; cotton; silk* | 22 | 31 | 24 | 147 | 47 | 60 |
| 498 | Halifax | 20 | 51,784 | 128,673 | 33·0 | 2·7 | 6·4 | 53·8 | *Worsted; cloth; cotton; silk; stone; coal.* | 13 | 20 | 17 | 92 | 48 | 42 |
| 499*a* | North Bierley | 16 | 32,674 | 85,775 | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 13 | 54 | 20 | 27 |
| 499*b* | Bradford | 4 | 6,590 | 106,218 | | | | | *Engines; worsted; cloth; coal; stone; iron.* | – | 18 | 30 | 150 | 87 | 80 |
| 499*c* | Carlton § (part of) | 1 | 1,070 | *see* 489*b* | 31·3 | 3·2 | 3·9 | 57·1 | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 500*a* | Carlton § (part of) | 10 | 19,701 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500*b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 1 | 360 | 44 | – | – | – | – | – | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 500*b*[1] | Holbeck * | 1 | 760 | 15,824 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 18 |
| 500*b*[2] | Hunslet * | 1 | 1,100 | 25,763 | 38·4 | 2·7 | 5·1 | 49·5 | – | 20 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 5 | 24 |
| 500*c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 24 | 42,673 | 21,901 | – | – | – | – | *Engines; cloth; flax; iron; wire.* | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 500*d* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | – | – | *see* 492*d* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500*e* | Bramley | 2 | 3,451 | 11,391 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| 501 | Leeds * | 1 | 2,100 | 117,566 | 37·6 | 5·1 | 1·8 | 48·2 | *Engines; woollen cloth; flax.* | 13 | 49 | 78 | 216 | 147 | 236 |
| 502 | Dewsbury | 11 | 24,456 | 92,883 | 36·5 | 2·3 | 4·7 | 52·7 | *Cloth; silk; carpets; coal.* | – | 22 | 31 | 99 | 57 | 83 |

‡ The other parishes of Carlton § will be found under the Nos. 493*a*, 499*c*, 500*a*, 514*d*. The other parishes of Barwick in Elmet § will be found under

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34. LANCASHIRE—*continued.* | |
| 10 | 9 | 2 | – | 141 | 38 | 110 | 374 | 280 | 526 | 81 | 52 | 61 | – | 46 | 1,568 | – | 1,709 | Burnley | 478 |
| 11 | 10 | – | 12 | 75 | 8 | 24 | 74 | 93 | 160 | 36 | 18 | 21 | – | 16 | 450 | – | 525 | Clitheroe | 479 |
| 55 | 71 | 2 | 24 | 521 | 71 | 272 | 869 | 321 | 675 | 89 | 23 | 17 | – | – | 2,337 | – | 2,858 | Blackburn | 480 |
| 12 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 111 | 9 | 64 | 182 | 148 | 276 | 65 | 17 | 27 | 1 | – | 789 | – | 900 | Chorley | 481 |
| 42 | 4 | 3 | 27 | 855 | 89 | 280 | 549 | 293 | 590 | 137 | 52 | 84 | 3 | – | 2,077 | 3 | 2,929 | Preston | 482 |
| 8 | 4 | 3 | – | 124 | 11 | 76 | 203 | 113 | 211 | 44 | 12 | 18 | – | 7 | 695 | – | 819 | Fylde | 483 |
| – | – | – | – | 33 | 1 | 30 | 88 | 72 | 121 | 42 | 8 | 6 | – | 15 | 383 | – | 416 | Garstang | 484 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 18 | 97 | 14 | 94 | 255 | 89 | 227 | 34 | 14 | 9 | – | – | 736 | – | 833 | Lancaster | 485*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Caton§ | 485*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arkholme*, &c. | 485*c* |
| 4 | 7 | – | – | 183 | 26 | 135 | 265 | 128 | 280 | 68 | 31 | 29 | – | 4 | 966 | – | 1,149 | Ulverstone | 486 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35. WEST RIDING: | |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 18 | – | 7 | 17 | 15 | 26 | 13 | 3 | – | – | – | 81 | – | 99 | Sedbergh | 487 |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 72 | 5 | 30 | 44 | 80 | 136 | 23 | 3 | 7 | – | 3 | 331 | – | 403 | Settle | 488 |
| 8 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 109 | 16 | 78 | 253 | 226 | 378 | 91 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 1,087 | – | 1,196 | Skipton | 489*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of)‡ | 489*b* |
| 1 | – | – | – | 27 | 4 | 63 | 115 | 47 | 89 | 9 | 7 | 5 | – | 10 | 349 | – | 376 | Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 13 | 110 | 1 | 33 | 70 | 75 | 190 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 1 | – | 411 | – | 521 | Ripon | 491 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 41 | 13 | 33 | 71 | 37 | 116 | 5 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 286 | – | 327 | Great Ouseburn | 492*a* |
| 2 | 6 | – | 52 | 131 | 13 | 72 | 180 | 108 | 254 | 85 | 16 | 8 | – | – | 736 | – | 867 | Knaresborough | 492*b* |
| 2 | 2 | – | 5 | 37 | 4 | 26 | 67 | 25 | 69 | 22 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 224 | – | 261 | Wetherby | 492*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of).‡ | 492*d* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of) | 493*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of). | 493*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 37 | 103 | 76 | 144 | 45 | 9 | 11 | 1 | – | 427 | – | 427 | Wharfedale | 493*c* |
| 14 | 14 | – | 30 | 156 | 25 | 74 | 247 | 208 | 402 | 34 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 1,018 | – | 1,174 | Keighley | 494 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 25 | 79 | 127 | 242 | 37 | 16 | 23 | – | 95 | 648 | – | 648 | Todmorden | 495 |
| 9 | 7 | – | – | 74 | 6 | 43 | 122 | 32 | 70 | 3 | 13 | 12 | – | 2 | 303 | – | 377 | Saddleworth* | 496 |
| 19 | 26 | – | – | 376 | 74 | 630 | 1,565 | 483 | 1,009 | 264 | 65 | 56 | – | 94 | 4,240 | – | 4,616 | Huddersfield | 497 |
| 43 | 67 | – | – | 342 | 31 | 326 | 869 | 529 | 1,290 | 169 | 52 | 72 | – | – | 3,338 | – | 3,680 | Halifax | 498 |
| 28 | 28 | – | – | 181 | 21 | 198 | 504 | 350 | 718 | 102 | 32 | 45 | – | – | 1,970 | – | 2,151 | North Bierley | 499*a* |
| 13 | 44 | 5 | 52 | 479 | 60 | 269 | 607 | 202 | 512 | 63 | 46 | 45 | – | – | 1,804 | – | 2,283 | Bradford | 499*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of) | 499*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Carlton§ (part of) | 500*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 500*b* |
| 6 | 4 | – | 13 | 91 | 15 | 67 | 149 | 35 | 107 | 5 | 6 | 4 | – | – | 388 | – | 479 | Holbeck* | 500*b*[1] |
| – | – | – | 6 | 129 | 35 | 149 | 347 | 46 | 184 | 27 | 10 | 10 | – | – | 808 | – | 937 | Hunslet* | 500*b*[3] |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Great Preston§ (part of) | 500*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of). | 500*d* |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 29 | 6 | 24 | 90 | 30 | 83 | 5 | 4 | 9 | – | – | 251 | – | 280 | Bramley | 500*e* |
| 35 | 50 | – | 36 | 860 | 297 | 836 | 1,969 | 255 | 784 | 68 | 83 | 77 | 3 | – | 4,372 | – | 5,232 | Leeds* | 501 |
| 5 | 5 | – | 20 | 322 | 81 | 334 | 918 | 234 | 530 | 37 | 49 | 47 | 2 | – | 2,232 | – | 2,554 | Dewsbury | 502 |

the Nos. 493*b*, 500*d*, 503*c*, 504*a*[3], 513*c*, 514*a*, 515*b*. The other parishes of Great Preston§ will be found under the Nos. 500*c*, 503*b*, 504*a*[1], 513*b*, 514*c*.

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield | 21 | 38,086 | 53,126 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 7 | 57 | 59 | 56 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 38·8 | 4·8 | 10·0 | 37·5 | *Worsted; cloth; coal* | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 503 *c* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 504 $a^1$ | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 504 $a^2$ | Pontefract | 19 | 28,465 | 14,635 | 40·9 | 4·9 | 18·0 | 29·0 | *Coal* | – | 5 | 7 | 33 | 15 | 15 |
| 504 $a^3$ | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth | 25 | 33,870 | 7,793 | 36·7 | 0·9 | 37·2 | 17·9 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 8 |
| 505 | Barnsley | 17 | 35,376 | 45,797 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 7·0 | 48·2 | *Flax; coal; nails* | 26 | 35 | 32 | 57 | 10 | 69 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone | 15 | 33,846 | 14,419 | 36·5 | 1·6 | 17·5 | 39·3 | *Worsted; cloth; coal; iron; files; cutlery.* | – | 3 | 2 | 28 | 9 | 30 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley | 4 | 51,944 | 24,092 | | | | | | 11 | 15 | 24 | 10 | 5 | 26 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow | 7 | 25,948 | 63,618 | 42·0 | 3·4 | 4·1 | 43·0 | *Tools; iron; steel; cutlery.* | 32 | 43 | 54 | 83 | 58 | 98 |
| 508 | Sheffield | 4 | 10,590 | 128,951 | 40·7 | 4·5 | 1·7 | 46·4 | *Engines; tools; iron; steel; cutlery.* | 127 | 118 | 87 | 172 | 66 | 191 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 27 | 50,591 | 44,350 | 42·0 | 2·7 | 11·6 | 37·0 | *Iron; coal; earthenware.* | – | 2 | 3 | 52 | 30 | 47 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 56 | 109,031 | 39,388 | 40·3 | 3·9 | 22·5 | 26·2 | – | 1 | 12 | 21 | 86 | 46 | 60 |
| 511 | Thorne | 13 | 71,946 | 16,011 | 34·6 | 3·4 | 38·6 | 17·0 | – | 3 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 36 |
| 512 | Goole | 17 | 40,908 | 15,153 | 36·5 | 9·3 | 29·3 | 20·1 | – | 1 | 7 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 28 |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 27 | 52,200 | 15,462 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 17 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 35·2 | 3·2 | 34·8 | 18·5 | – | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 513 *c* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | – | – | – | – | – | | | | | | |
| 514 *a* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 16 | 20,702 | 5,033 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 32·2 | 20·3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 83 | 79,769 | 59,158 | 40·1 | 4·2 | 14·6 | 30·1 | – | 1 | 10 | 23 | 57 | 53 | 108 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 516 | Pocklington | 47 | 107,636 | 16,710 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 41·1 | 17·3 | – | 4 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 16 |
| 517 | Howden | 42 | 72,253 | 15,001 | 36·9 | 1·9 | 38·3 | 17·7 | – | – | 10 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 27 |
| 518 | Beverley | 36 | 78,434 | 21,029 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 28·6 | 23·8 | – | 6 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 13 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 20 | 45,084 | 51,956 | 42·3 | 6·5 | 7·7 | 34·1 | *Navigation; ships; engines; cotton.* | 4 | 44 | 62 | 81 | 57 | 94 |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull † | 1 | 1,827 | 56,888 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 2·1 | 30·0 | *Navigation; ships; engines.* | 34 | 54 | 36 | 106 | 52 | 127 |
| 521 | Patrington | 27 | 88,872 | 9,681 | 36·8 | 1·8 | 39·3 | 15·1 | – | – | 6 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 18 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | 42 | 67,028 | 9,654 | 35·1 | 1·0 | 45·1 | 13·7 | – | – | 8 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 523 | Driffield | 43 | 105,114 | 19,226 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 35·3 | 19·9 | *Navigation* | 4 | 14 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 22 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 32 | 67,984 | 14,371 | 39·2 | 3·1 | 30·2 | 20·1 | – | – | 6 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 33 | 81,460 | 30,425 | 42·7 | 4·0 | 19·7 | 24·9 | *Navigation; fishing* | – | 1 | 4 | 30 | 26 | 54 |
| 526 | Malton | 65 | 112,407 | 23,483 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 33·3 | 20·2 | – | 2 | 10 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 20 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 29 | 63,603 | 10,148 | 31·5 | 1·1 | 44·3 | 16·8 | – | – | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35. WEST RIDING—*cont^d.* | |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 220 | 51 | 310 | 832 | 209 | 637 | 94 | 29 | 48 | – | – | 2,210 | – | 2,430 | Wakefield - - | 503 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Great Preston § (part of) | 503 *b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 503 *c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Great Preston § (part of) | 504 *a*[1] |
| – | – | – | 9 | 84 | 4 | 55 | 166 | 57 | 204 | 19 | 8 | 9 | – | – | 522 | – | 606 | Pontefract - - | 504 *a*[2] |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 504 *a*[3] |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 49 | 1 | 29 | 69 | 36 | 99 | 11 | 3 | 3 | – | – | 251 | 21 | 279 | Hemsworth - - | 504 *b* |
| 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 250 | 48 | 284 | 842 | 271 | 552 | 116 | 21 | 31 | – | – | 2,165 | – | 2,415 | Barnsley - - | 505 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 108 | 2 | 32 | 84 | 52 | 137 | 47 | 9 | 9 | – | – | 372 | – | 480 | Penistone - - | 506 *a* |
| 10 | 8 | – | 8 | 117 | 7 | 122 | 370 | 89 | 231 | 62 | 19 | 21 | 3 | – | 924 | – | 1,041 | Wortley - - - | 506 *b* |
| 10 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 397 | 243 | 473 | 1,049 | 95 | 355 | 67 | 25 | 33 | 4 | – | 2,344 | – | 2,741 | Ecclesall Bierlow - | 507 |
| 38 | 52 | 5 | 35 | 891 | 313 | 1,092 | 2,624 | 406 | 1,407 | 178 | 85 | 75 | – | – | 6,180 | – | 7,071 | Sheffield - - - | 508 |
| 7 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 165 | 144 | 369 | 889 | 187 | 541 | 80 | 15 | 22 | – | – | 2,247 | – | 2,412 | Rotherham - - | 509 |
| 4 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 248 | 12 | 83 | 272 | 143 | 359 | 73 | 29 | 30 | – | – | 1,001 | – | 1,249 | Doncaster - - | 510 |
| – | 5 | – | 5 | 81 | 16 | 51 | 119 | 92 | 231 | 18 | 9 | 9 | – | 4 | 549 | – | 630 | Thorne - - - | 511 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 107 | 17 | 94 | 236 | 98 | 274 | 27 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 756 | – | 863 | Goole - - - | 512 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 26 | 90 | 26 | 63 | 140 | 90 | 186 | 6 | 10 | 7 | – | – | 528 | – | 618 | Selby - - - | 513 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Great Preston § (part of) | 513 *b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 513 *c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 514 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 29 | 85 | 35 | 83 | 39 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 306 | – | 306 | Tadcaster - - | 514 *b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Great Preston § (part of) | 514 *c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Carlton § (part of) - | 514 *d* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36. EAST RIDING: | |
| 28 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 334 | 3 | 69 | 224 | 118 | 312 | 103 | 30 | 36 | – | – | 895 | – | 1,229 | York - - - | 515 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 515 *b* |
| 3 | 5 | – | 6 | 59 | 22 | 82 | 188 | 87 | 226 | 39 | 14 | 6 | – | – | 664 | – | 723 | Pocklington - - | 516 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 4 | 78 | 5 | 44 | 108 | 98 | 219 | 44 | 11 | 18 | – | – | 547 | – | 625 | Howden - - - | 517 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 12 | 84 | 11 | 75 | 172 | 139 | 290 | 63 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 754 | – | 838 | Beverley - - | 518 |
| 6 | 12 | – | 14 | 374 | 46 | 216 | 518 | 130 | 432 | 19 | 46 | 33 | – | – | 1,440 | – | 1,814 | Sculcoates - - | 519 |
| 9 | 11 | – | 2 | 431 | 16 | 203 | 516 | 189 | 574 | 107 | 35 | 41 | – | – | 1,681 | – | 2,112 | Kingston-on-Hull † - | 520 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 54 | 4 | 24 | 52 | 26 | 77 | – | 10 | 5 | 1 | – | 199 | – | 253 | Patrington - - | 521 |
| – | 3 | – | 33 | 80 | 7 | 28 | 73 | 51 | 126 | 21 | 8 | 7 | – | 38 | 359 | – | 439 | Skirlaugh - - | 522 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 1 | 88 | 11 | 45 | 94 | 125 | 252 | 20 | 30 | 23 | – | – | 600 | – | 688 | Driffield - - - | 523 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 6 | 57 | 6 | 46 | 105 | 84 | 219 | 22 | 6 | 7 | – | – | 495 | – | 552 | Bridlington - - | 524 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37. NORTH RIDING: | |
| 14 | 12 | – | 8 | 149 | 38 | 204 | 467 | 150 | 430 | 73 | 26 | 30 | – | – | 1,418 | – | 1,567 | Scarborough - - | 525 |
| 2 | – | – | – | 83 | 19 | 75 | 179 | 91 | 236 | 25 | 17 | 15 | – | 6 | 663 | – | 746 | Malton - - - | 526 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 32 | 2 | 32 | 84 | 71 | 145 | 42 | 12 | 8 | – | – | 396 | – | 428 | Easingwold - - | 527 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 528 | Thirsk | 42 | 62,444 | 12,299 | 33·5 | 1·6 | 37·7 | 20·7 | | 1 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 8 |
| 529*a* | Helmsley | 30 | 72,885 | 6,093 | 32·3 | 0·8 | 42·6 | 19·5 | | 1 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 529*b* | Kirkby Moorside | 23 | 58,631 | 5,739 | | | | | | – | 8 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 530 | Pickering | 25 | 88,062 | 10,541 | 31·9 | 1·4 | 40·6 | 20·2 | | – | 7 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| 531 | Whitby | 22 | 90,371 | 23,633 | 41·8 | 5·5 | 20·7 | 25·9 | *Navigation; fishing; ships.* | – | 1 | 4 | 26 | 17 | 44 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 27 | 96,862 | 22,128 | 36·1 | 2·4 | 19·8 | 34·8 | *Iron* | 5 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 45 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 29 | 79,345 | 10,381 | 33·3 | 1·5 | 36·3 | 22·8 | *Flax* | – | 7 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| 534 | Northallerton | 43 | 68,342 | 12,174 | 30·9 | 1·3 | 35·1 | 26·3 | *Flax; stone, &c.* | 1 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 20 |
| 535 | Bedale | 24 | 45,588 | 8,650 | 38·0 | 1·1 | 32·7 | 21·1 | | – | – | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 41 | 84,918 | 10,105 | 32·5 | 1·0 | 37·0 | 22·2 | *Lead* | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 537*a* | Bainbridge § | 8 | 63,630 | 4,949 | 23·8 | 0·9 | 45·4 | 24·6 | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 537*b* | *Carperby*, &c. | 4 | 13,678 | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 538 | Reeth | 7 | 70,267 | 6,196 | 34·9 | 0·9 | 20·0 | 40·2 | *Lead* | – | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 9 |
| 539 | Richmond | 41 | 78,569 | 13,457 | 35·7 | 1·3 | 31·5 | 22·7 | | 4 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 25 |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 41 | 62,952 | 26,122 | 38·0 | 4·6 | 17·7 | 31·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 8 | 11 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 20 |
| 541*a* | Stockton | 30 | 57,405 | 45,325 | 38·9 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 27·0 | | – | 23 | 42 | 43 | 22 | 78 |
| 541*b* | Hartlepool | 12 | 26,369 | 29,153 | 40·6 | 18·4 | 6·3 | 27·3 | *Navigation; coals; earthenware* | 11 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 14 | 42 |
| 541*c* | Sedgefield | 23 | 43,953 | 11,774 | – | – | – | – | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | – | 6 |
| 542 | Auckland | 33 | 59,303 | 50,491 | 40·1 | 2·0 | 7·0 | 44·7 | *Coals* | 7 | 20 | 39 | 33 | 8 | 39 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 44 | 174,162 | 20,880 | 34·1 | 1·3 | 27·0 | 31·3 | *Carpets; coals; lead* | – | 19 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 19 |
| 544 | Weardale | 4 | 90,533 | 16,418 | 38·9 | 1·5 | 12·3 | 42·7 | *Coals; lead; iron* | – | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 545*a* | Lanchester | 18 | 54,543 | 27,812 | – | – | – | – | *Coals; iron* | – | 10 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 545*b* | Durham | 28 | 43,825 | 42,462 | 40·3 | 2·2 | 8·2 | 41·4 | | – | 2 | 1 | 36 | 15 | 76 |
| 546 | Easington | 19 | 38,493 | 27,293 | 42·5 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 38·5 | *Navigation; coals* | – | 2 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 18 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 16 | 16,202 | 21,773 | 43·5 | 2·0 | 6·4 | 41·1 | *Coals* | 2 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 22 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 20 | 33,079 | 27,660 | 42·6 | 1·5 | 8·4 | 41·1 | *Coals; iron* | – | 10 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 27 |
| 549 | Sunderland | 11 | 11,944 | 90,704 | 44·5 | 12·8 | 1·7 | 33·4 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; glass, &c.* | 6 | 34 | 32 | 118 | 93 | 116 |
| 550 | South Shields | 6 | 15,477 | 44,849 | 44·7 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 29·4 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; glass.* | – | 12 | 13 | 53 | 53 | 56 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 9 | 25,943 | 59,409 | 43·1 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 38·5 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; iron; glass.* | 6 | 29 | 32 | 62 | 36 | 74 |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 11 | 7,102 | 110,968 | 41·2 | 9·1 | 1·4 | 37·6 | *Millinery; shoes; navigation; ship building; carpets; glass, &c.* | 23 | 103 | 129 | 89 | 80 | 269 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 24 | 39,737 | 77,955 | 43·4 | 11·5 | 3·9 | 34·9 | *Navigation; ship building; coal; iron.* | – | 32 | 33 | 78 | 52 | 103 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 78 | 88,587 | 14,943 | 39·2 | 2·9 | 26·8 | 24·9 | *Coal* | – | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| 555 | Hexham | 72 | 198,586 | 31,850 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 26·6 | 30·7 | *Coal* | 1 | 23 | 41 | 37 | 17 | 32 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 17 | 83,861 | 6,693 | 30·8 | 1·4 | 36·3 | 24·4 | *Coal* | – | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 37 | 235,861 | 7,080 | 28·9 | 1·7 | 33·9 | 28·8 | | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 72 | 95,429 | 23,998 | 39·4 | 2·0 | 21·5 | 31·5 | *Coal* | – | 7 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 9 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 62 | 98,935 | 21,053 | 40·5 | 2·4 | 25·2 | 24·8 | *Coal* | – | 4 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 23 |
| 560 | Belford | 35 | 41,753 | 6,237 | 38·7 | 2·1 | 37·6 | 17·5 | *Coal* | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 5 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.* |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 64 | 5 | 30 | 60 | 51 | 124 | 13 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 295 | – | 359 | Thirsk - - - | 528 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 36 | – | 11 | 28 | 43 | 85 | 13 | 6 | 1 | – | – | 187 | – | 223 | Helmsley - - | 529*a* |
| – | 3 | 1 | – | 37 | 1 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 70 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 148 | – | 185 | Kirkby Moorside - | 529*b* |
| – | 2 | – | – | 38 | 4 | 25 | 68 | 50 | 98 | 15 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 272 | – | 310 | Pickering - - | 530 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 5 | 103 | 14 | 56 | 163 | 97 | 330 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 1 | – | 720 | 1 | 822 | Whitby - - - | 531 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 5 | 122 | 37 | 104 | 267 | 90 | 219 | 20 | 12 | 9 | – | – | 758 | – | 880 | Guisborough - - | 532 |
| – | 1 | – | 10 | 44 | 3 | 30 | 72 | 80 | 134 | 14 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 341 | – | 385 | Stokesley - - | 533 |
| – | 1 | – | 15 | 87 | 1 | 22 | 46 | 69 | 140 | 45 | 9 | 14 | – | – | 346 | – | 433 | Northallerton - - | 534 |
| 3 | 4 | – | 4 | 28 | 5 | 26 | 43 | 49 | 122 | 19 | 12 | 12 | – | – | 288 | – | 316 | Bedale - - - | 535 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 28 | 4 | 30 | 85 | 63 | 119 | 39 | 10 | 7 | – | – | 357 | – | 385 | Leyburn - - - | 536 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Bainbridge § - - | 537*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Carperby*, &c. - - | 537*b* |
| – | – | – | – | 31 | 9 | 29 | 75 | 21 | 94 | 23 | – | – | – | – | 251 | – | 282 | Reeth - - - | 538 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 7 | 73 | 6 | 57 | 122 | 70 | 156 | 24 | 17 | 10 | – | – | 462 | – | 535 | Richmond - - | 539 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38. DURHAM: |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 111 | 31 | 134 | 413 | 141 | 288 | 23 | 9 | 19 | – | – | 1,058 | – | 1,169 | Darlington - - | 540 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 14 | 233 | 46 | 272 | 697 | 134 | 385 | 97 | 19 | 14 | – | 28 | 1,692 | – | 1,925 | Stockton - - - | 541*a* |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 159 | 19 | 104 | 286 | 35 | 119 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 1 | – | 600 | – | 759 | Hartlepool - - | 541*b* |
| – | 4 | 1 | 14 | 34 | 6 | 39 | 105 | 32 | 69 | 11 | 7 | 5 | – | – | 274 | – | 308 | Sedgefield - - | 541*c* |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 152 | 138 | 340 | 874 | 146 | 310 | 50 | 28 | 25 | – | 44 | 1,955 | – | 2,107 | Auckland - - | 542 |
| 12 | 19 | – | – | 118 | 18 | 80 | 237 | 92 | 274 | 59 | 22 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 807 | – | 925 | Teesdale - - - | 543 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 28 | 1 | 61 | 186 | 46 | 177 | 81 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 562 | – | 590 | Weardale - - | 544 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 54 | 41 | 170 | 441 | 64 | 155 | 30 | 7 | 6 | – | – | 914 | – | 968 | Lanchester - - | 545*a* |
| 9 | 5 | – | 32 | 176 | 80 | 239 | 607 | 117 | 322 | 27 | 11 | 15 | – | – | 1,418 | – | 1,594 | Durham - - - | 545*b* |
| – | – | – | 21 | 74 | 2 | 92 | 263 | 107 | 222 | 113 | 14 | 8 | – | – | 821 | – | 895 | Easington - - | 546 |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 95 | 25 | 113 | 318 | 79 | 197 | 38 | 15 | 8 | – | – | 793 | – | 888 | Houghton-le-Spring - | 547 |
| 5 | 4 | – | 12 | 93 | 15 | 106 | 298 | 85 | 251 | 98 | 7 | 13 | – | – | 873 | – | 966 | Chester-le-Street - | 548 |
| 42 | 45 | – | 32 | 518 | 152 | 799 | 1,794 | 306 | 858 | 144 | 55 | 50 | 2 | – | 4,160 | – | 4,678 | Sunderland - - | 549 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 14 | 212 | 105 | 554 | 1,149 | 226 | 650 | 139 | 43 | 42 | 4 | – | 2,912 | – | 3,124 | South Shields - - | 550 |
| 10 | 6 | – | 18 | 273 | 75 | 421 | 971 | 211 | 599 | 115 | 39 | 42 | – | – | 2,473 | – | 2,746 | Gateshead - - | 551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: |
| 38 | 32 | 4 | 57 | 824 | 184 | 1,172 | 2,606 | 368 | 1,202 | 317 | 86 | 90 | 3 | – | 6,028 | – | 6,852 | Newcastle-on-Tyne - | 552 |
| 14 | 12 | – | 12 | 336 | 45 | 349 | 885 | 301 | 892 | 83 | 47 | 40 | 1 | – | 2,643 | – | 2,979 | Tynemouth - - | 553 |
| 5 | 3 | – | – | 47 | 8 | 58 | 145 | 56 | 199 | 60 | 1 | – | – | – | 527 | – | 574 | Castle Ward - - | 554 |
| 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 171 | 65 | 221 | 448 | 170 | 402 | 44 | 29 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 1,415 | – | 1,586 | Hexham - - - | 555 |
| – | 4 | – | 6 | 30 | 3 | 10 | 35 | 23 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 116 | – | 146 | Haltwhistle - - | 556 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 16 | 7 | 38 | 68 | 42 | 82 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 278 | – | 294 | Bellingham - - | 557 |
| 3 | – | – | 19 | 66 | 26 | 136 | 376 | 149 | 382 | 96 | 21 | 28 | 5 | – | 1,219 | – | 1,285 | Morpeth - - - | 558 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 100 | 4 | 67 | 186 | 130 | 332 | 48 | 18 | 14 | – | – | 799 | – | 899 | Alnwick - - - | 559 |
| – | 1 | – | 13 | 31 | – | 19 | 56 | 71 | 161 | 34 | 1 | 3 | – | – | 345 | – | 376 | Belford - - - | 560 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 17 | 57,975 | 21,862 | 42·0 | 4·3 | 19·2 | 26·8 | *Fishing; coal; iron* | 10 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 11 |
| 562 | Glendale | 45 | 142,305 | 13,211 | 37·5 | 1·8 | 39·5 | 15·1 | *Coal* | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 5 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 71 | 159,168 | 7,147 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·5 | 15·5 | - | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| | 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 1 | 35,060 | 6,404 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 11·4 | 44·1 | *Lead* | – | – | – | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| 565 | Penrith | 39 | 181,535 | 22,322 | 32·8 | 1·6 | 37·0 | 22·0 | - | 5 | 3 | – | 31 | 24 | 33 |
| 566 | Brampton | 17 | 95,473 | 10,866 | 30·2 | 1·2 | 36·2 | 26·6 | *Cotton; coals* | – | 5 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 21 |
| 567 | Longtown | 14 | 86,871 | 10,469 | 24·5 | 1·6 | 38·5 | 29·2 | *Cotton* | 3 | 13 | 33 | 11 | 4 | – |
| 568 | Carlisle | 20 | 70,810 | 44,820 | 35·0 | 3·9 | 13·9 | 39·3 | *Cotton* | 14 | 31 | 16 | 74 | 32 | 113 |
| 569 | Wigton | 31 | 172,238 | 23,273 | 30·3 | 1·4 | 39·6 | 22·8 | *Cotton; lead* | – | 8 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 24 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 50 | 160,017 | 41,280 | 38·2 | 3·9 | 17·8 | 33·1 | *Navigation; ship-building; cloth; cotton; coals.* | 4 | 40 | 54 | 43 | 26 | 50 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 24 | 99,203 | 39,950 | 39·1 | 5·5 | 11·6 | 36·3 | *Navigation; ship-building; flax; coals; iron.* | 1 | 58 | 68 | 86 | 49 | 65 |
| 572 | Bootle | 12 | 100,066 | 5,880 | 29·4 | 1·3 | 48·2 | 16·6 | - | – | 4 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | East Ward | 30 | 177,910 | 15,411 | 26·4 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 29·9 | *Lead* | – | 6 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 9 |
| 574 | West Ward | 22 | 120,523 | 8,072 | 30·0 | 1·1 | 45·4 | 16·8 | *Lead* | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 | – | 9 |
| 575 | Kendal | 58 | 189,134 | 37,463 | 34·7 | 2·4 | 24·6 | 30·9 | *Cloth; tool* | 9 | 18 | 32 | 68 | 40 | 42 |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 40 | 81,255 | 17,941 | 39·1 | 3·8 | 26·4 | 21·5 | *Coal; iron* | 8 | 19 | 51 | 22 | 3 | 1 |
| 577 | Monmouth | 34 | 101,791 | 30,244 | 38·8 | 1·8 | 18·9 | 28·6 | *Coal; iron* | 4 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 4 | 38 |
| 578*a* | Abergavenny | 26 | 60,178 | 19,527 | 36·8 | 1·5 | 19·9 | 32·2 | *Coal; iron* | – | 8 | 9 | 37 | 12 | 26 |
| 578*b* | Bedwellty | 2 | 27,998 | 47,565 | 38·6 | 1·9 | 2·3 | 49·8 | | 6 | 24 | 43 | 37 | 19 | 37 |
| 579 | Pontypool | 22 | 51,429 | 30,288 | 39·5 | 2·0 | 12·8 | 37·4 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 12 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 37 |
| 580 | Newport | 40 | 110,255 | 51,412 | 40·4 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 29·5 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 1 | 12 | 60 | 109 | 86 | 151 |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 44 | 82,198 | 58,285 | 38·1 | 10·0 | 10·2 | 29·1 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 7 | 60 | 50 | 56 | 64 | 265 |
| 582*a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 6 | 75,409 | 93,003 | 39·8 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 47·1 | *Coal; iron* | 5 | 46 | 54 | 74 | 27 | 45 |
| 582*b* | Pontypridd | 6 | 73,076 | 30,387 | – | – | – | – | - | – | 9 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 25 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 56 | 109,511 | 26,465 | 38·4 | 2·0 | 23·6 | 27·9 | *Coal; iron* | 19 | 37 | 47 | 13 | 2 | 24 |
| 584 | Neath | 30 | 162,817 | 58,533 | 40·6 | 3·2 | 8·0 | 40·0 | *Coal; iron; copper; tin.* | 2 | 9 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 22 |
| 585*a* | Swansea | 9 | 44,166 | 51,260 | 41·4 | 9·4 | 4·8 | 33·4 | *Coal; copper; iron; tin.* | – | 27 | 42 | 80 | 47 | 72 |
| 585*b* | Gower | 18 | 59,603 | 8,316 | 36·1 | 4·0 | 31·5 | 16·8 | | – | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 9 | 73,451 | 27,979 | 39·3 | 5·2 | 15·9 | 34·1 | *Coal; copper; tin; iron.* | 2 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 11 | 154,572 | 14,775 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 47·4 | 17·7 | *Lead* | – | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 588 | Llandilo Fawr | 12 | 97,207 | 17,222 | 29·4 | 0·9 | 42·2 | 19·7 | *Coal* | – | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 29 | 172,546 | 36,675 | 32·2 | 2·0 | 33·7 | 23·2 | *Woollen cloth* | 3 | 16 | 38 | 11 | 8 | 4 |
| | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 51 | 124,903 | 21,344 | 35·7 | 1·6 | 34·4 | 18·4 | *Coal; iron* | – | 16 | 32 | 5 | 5 | 18 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 29 | 69,804 | 28,930 | 38·4 | 3·9 | 12·4 | 22·9 | - | 7 | 25 | 31 | 7 | 4 | 35 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 66 | 170,861 | 37,343 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 27·5 | 20·3 | *Coal; iron* | – | 16 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 38 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| IN-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.* | |
| 8 | 4 | – | 12 | 97 | 19 | 110 | 269 | 151 | 485 | 67 | 15 | 28 | 1 | – | 1,145 | – | 1,242 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 46 | 8 | 49 | 112 | 96 | 271 | 26 | 18 | 13 | – | – | 593 | – | 639 | Glendale | 562 |
| – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 34 | 48 | 127 | 16 | 7 | 7 | – | – | 254 | – | 264 | Rothbury | 563 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40. CUMBERLAND: | |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 23 | 3 | 31 | 71 | 15 | 70 | 10 | 6 | 2 | – | – | 208 | – | 231 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 564 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 5 | 107 | 16 | 84 | 226 | 127 | 269 | 29 | 25 | 17 | – | – | 793 | – | 900 | Penrith | 565 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 55 | 8 | 47 | 116 | 74 | 155 | 34 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 465 | – | 520 | Brampton | 566 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 66 | 2 | 26 | 83 | 55 | 122 | 57 | 9 | 3 | – | – | 357 | – | 423 | Longtown | 567 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 287 | 21 | 150 | 438 | 197 | 586 | 67 | 39 | 37 | – | – | 1,535 | – | 1,822 | Carlisle | 568 |
| 4 | 15 | 1 | – | 110 | 18 | 82 | 175 | 115 | 266 | 62 | 16 | 17 | – | 27 | 778 | 1 | 887 | Wigton | 569 |
| 9 | 6 | 1 | – | 233 | 16 | 196 | 515 | 175 | 564 | 125 | 35 | 18 | 1 | 18 | 1,663 | – | 1,896 | Cockermouth | 570 |
| 6 | 15 | – | 5 | 353 | 60 | 225 | 505 | 93 | 371 | 19 | 29 | 29 | – | – | 1,331 | – | 1,684 | Whitehaven | 571 |
| 4 | 7 | – | 2 | 46 | 3 | 11 | 31 | 21 | 47 | 10 | 4 | – | – | – | 127 | – | 173 | Bootle | 572 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41. WESTMORELAND: | |
| 2 | 3 | – | 6 | 54 | 3 | 28 | 79 | 74 | 115 | 40 | 9 | 12 | – | – | 360 | – | 414 | East Ward | 573 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 32 | 4 | 15 | 43 | 51 | 87 | 17 | 12 | 6 | – | 6 | 241 | – | 273 | West Ward | 574 |
| 12 | 14 | – | 19 | 254 | 17 | 109 | 293 | 171 | 410 | 98 | 28 | 23 | – | 19 | 1,168 | – | 1,422 | Kendal | 575 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | |
| 5 | 7 | – | – | 116 | 8 | 51 | 160 | 168 | 358 | 130 | 11 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 916 | – | 1,032 | Chepstow | 576 |
| 5 | 15 | – | 9 | 124 | 51 | 173 | 465 | 321 | 543 | 162 | 43 | 58 | 5 | 9 | 1,830 | – | 1,954 | Monmouth | 577 |
| 7 | 19 | – | 8 | 126 | – | – | – | 143 | 370 | 330 | 24 | 47 | 1 | – | 915 | – | 1,041 | Abergavenny | 578*a* |
| – | 3 | – | 7 | 176 | 46 | 245 | 573 | 194 | 557 | 120 | 32 | 22 | – | – | 1,789 | – | 1,965 | Bedwellty | 578*b* |
| 8 | 8 | 1 | – | 120 | 77 | 204 | 584 | 196 | 505 | 95 | 26 | 24 | 1 | 12 | 1,724 | – | 1,844 | Pontypool | 579 |
| – | 7 | – | – | 426 | 47 | 320 | 858 | 428 | 862 | 195 | 49 | 52 | – | – | 2,811 | – | 3,237 | Newport | 580 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43. SOUTH WALES: | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | |
| 9 | 5 | – | 1 | 517 | 58 | 307 | 926 | 362 | 837 | 358 | 39 | 26 | 10 | – | 2,923 | – | 3,440 | Cardiff | 581 |
| 7 | 9 | – | – | 267 | 117 | 538 | 1,130 | 314 | 855 | 133 | 74 | 73 | 1 | 135 | 3,370 | 14 | 3,623 | Merthyr Tydfil | 582*a* |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | – | 90 | 61 | 239 | 626 | 137 | 308 | 88 | 17 | 12 | – | – | 1,488 | – | 1,578 | Pontypridd | 582*b* |
| – | – | – | 18 | 160 | 54 | 212 | 544 | 216 | 497 | 91 | 20 | 41 | – | 10 | 1,685 | – | 1,845 | Bridgend and Cowbridge. | 583 |
| 4 | 11 | 1 | – | 123 | 91 | 535 | 1,335 | 226 | 779 | 151 | 13 | 17 | – | 15 | 3,162 | 5 | 3,280 | Neath | 584 |
| 2 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 291 | 86 | 460 | 1,133 | 287 | 832 | 339 | 48 | 54 | – | – | 3,239 | – | 3,530 | Swansea | 585*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 20 | 3 | 21 | 52 | 39 | 123 | 18 | 10 | 15 | – | – | 281 | – | 301 | Gower | 585*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | |
| – | 1 | 1 | 8 | 58 | 20 | 148 | 422 | 149 | 483 | 162 | 22 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1,431 | – | 1,489 | Llanelly | 586 |
| – | – | – | – | 28 | 1 | 48 | 111 | 115 | 320 | 51 | 16 | 5 | – | – | 667 | – | 695 | Llandovery | 587 |
| – | 1 | – | 2 | 27 | 9 | 117 | 154 | 125 | 389 | 16 | 15 | 34 | – | – | 859 | – | 886 | Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| 2 | 8 | – | 4 | 94 | 23 | 222 | 414 | 375 | 1,042 | 113 | 27 | 38 | 2 | – | 2,256 | – | 2,350 | Carmarthen | 589 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | |
| 2 | 7 | – | 1 | 86 | 11 | 106 | 288 | 201 | 649 | 86 | 27 | 38 | – | – | 1,406 | – | 1,492 | Narberth | 590 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 110 | 21 | 193 | 428 | 210 | 507 | 144 | 13 | 23 | 3 | – | 1,542 | – | 1,652 | Pembroke | 591 |
| – | – | – | – | 94 | 76 | 285 | 571 | 366 | 1,014 | 79 | 38 | 55 | 2 | – | 2,486 | – | 2,580 | Haverfordwest | 592 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st July 1868, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 26 | 85,481 | 18,585 | 43·8 | 3·2 | 28·8 | 16·8 | *Navigation* | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 22 | 113,346 | 19,081 | 31·3 | 1·3 | 42·7 | 18·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | 5 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 14 | 75,710 | 9,994 | 27·8 | 0·9 | 50·3 | 16·4 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 596 | Aberayron | 14 | 65,704 | 13,540 | 35·2 | 3·8 | 35·5 | 17·4 | *Navigation* | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 30 | 132,592 | 25,464 | 39·7 | 2·8 | 23·9 | 27·3 | *Navigation; lead; cloth.* | – | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 14 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 22 | 122,050 | 10,737 | 30·0 | 1·0 | 41·3 | 20·6 | *Lead* | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 30 | 102,953 | 8,305 | 24·0 | 1·0 | 52·0 | 15·4 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 600 | Brecknock | 43 | 196,793 | 17,279 | 31·4 | 1·6 | 37·8 | 20·9 | – | – | 16 | 20 | 23 | 11 | 19 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 10 | 53,692 | 22,457 | 38·6 | 1·5 | 10·1 | 41·7 | *Iron; coal* | – | 10 | 17 | 17 | 12 | 15 |
| 602 | Hay | 24 | 89,695 | 10,819 | 32·4 | 1·2 | 40·3 | 18·7 | – | 3 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 17 |
| | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603*a* | Kington | 26 | 79,429 | 11,930 | 35·5 | 0·9 | 36·0 | 19·8 | – | – | 4 | 6 | 15 | 16 | 23 |
| 603*b* | Presteigne | 16 | 25,534 | 3,741 | | | | | | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 604 | Knighton | 20 | 100,868 | 10,379 | 28·3 | 0·9 | 44·3 | 17·2 | – | – | 12 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 26 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 10 | 105,532 | 6,816 | 27·2 | 0·5 | 49·7 | 14·8 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 11 | 116,647 | 12,395 | 31·2 | 2·8 | 31·9 | 26·6 | *Lead; wool* | 3 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 17 | 189,537 | 23,732 | 26·8 | 1·5 | 35·2 | 30·3 | *Lead; wool* | 2 | 15 | 24 | 28 | 7 | 34 |
| 608*a* | Montgomery and Pool † | 18 | 63,322 | 17,468 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 30·9 | 24·1 | *Lead* | – | 2 | 29 | 37 | 10 | 2 |
| 608*b* | *Rhosgoch*, &c. | 6 | 10,745 | 1,629 | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 24 | 187,870 | 21,699 | 30·1 | 1·5 | 44·8 | 15·5 | – | – | 19 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 40 |
| | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 14 | 89,479 | 39,941 | 40·6 | 2·9 | 14·5 | 32·0 | *Lead; coal* | – | 15 | 14 | 50 | 17 | 68 |
| | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 44 | 78,592 | 47,975 | 40·9 | 2·4 | 15·9 | 32·6 | *Coal; iron; lead* | 19 | 57 | 70 | 54 | 21 | 74 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 21 | 92,853 | 16,083 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 40·4 | 17·9 | *Lead* | – | 14 | 11 | 22 | 17 | 29 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 16 | 93,934 | 27,518 | 35·7 | 2·3 | 31·3 | 22·5 | *Lead* | – | 8 | 28 | 13 | 5 | 17 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 18 | 100,631 | 12,770 | 29·2 | 1·1 | 41·1 | 21·8 | *Slate* | – | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 15 | 123,807 | 16,091 | 32·3 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 20·3 | *Wool; lime; slate* | – | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| 616 | Bala | 5 | 58,292 | 6,352 | 27·9 | 1·0 | 47·6 | 16·3 | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 13 | 145,213 | 12,482 | 32·3 | 2·1 | 36·0 | 22·1 | *Wool; slate* | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | – |
| 618 | Festiniog | 15 | 138,714 | 18,289 | 37·6 | 3·9 | 25·5 | 27·4 | *Slate; copper* | – | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 33 | 93,319 | 20,908 | 36·4 | 3·7 | 37·2 | 15·4 | *Navigation* | – | 8 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 16 | 97,635 | 32,425 | 40·4 | 4·1 | 19·1 | 32·1 | *Navigation; slate* | 9 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 1 | 20 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 25 | 108,280 | 36,302 | 40·7 | 5·0 | 17·4 | 28·6 | *Navigation; slate* | – | 12 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 34 |
| 622 | Conway | 15 | 57,131 | 13,896 | 38·3 | 3·3 | 28·4 | 22·2 | *Copper; lead* | – | 1 | 1 | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| | (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 623*a* | Anglesey | 27 | 60,913 | 17,840 | 37·2 | 6·0 | 28·9 | 19·6 | *Navigation; copper; slate.* | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 623*b* | Holyhead | 25 | 62,169 | 20,317 | | | | | | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **43. SOUTH WALES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | |
| – | – | – | – | 33 | 11 | 135 | 233 | 195 | 637 | 44 | 17 | 31 | – | 33 | 1,336 | – | 1,369 | Cardigan | 593 |
| – | 1 | – | 7 | 21 | 17 | 138 | 281 | 231 | 738 | 103 | 17 | 21 | 3 | – | 1,549 | – | 1,570 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 70 | 148 | 111 | 343 | 50 | 7 | 10 | – | – | 750 | – | 750 | Lampeter | 595 |
| – | – | – | 2 | 8 | 5 | 74 | 146 | 118 | 389 | 53 | 14 | 23 | – | – | 822 | – | 830 | Aberayron | 596 |
| – | – | 1 | – | 35 | 15 | 205 | 475 | 170 | 556 | 96 | 13 | 17 | – | – | 1,547 | – | 1,582 | Aberystwith | 597 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 30 | 60 | 72 | 294 | 226 | 7 | 10 | – | – | 699 | – | 699 | Tregaron | 598 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | |
| – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 92 | 172 | 91 | 203 | 73 | 9 | 16 | 3 | – | 668 | – | 668 | Builth | 599 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 6 | 104 | – | 2 | 5 | 155 | 494 | 230 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 910 | – | 1,014 | Brecknock | 600 |
| 6 | 3 | – | 5 | 85 | 5 | 39 | 104 | 154 | 349 | 171 | 25 | 25 | – | – | 872 | – | 957 | Crickhowell | 601 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 51 | 6 | 36 | 75 | 109 | 198 | 37 | 10 | 14 | – | 9 | 494 | – | 545 | Hay | 602 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 1 | – | 2 | 68 | 6 | 20 | 64 | 122 | 220 | 108 | 11 | 19 | – | – | 570 | – | 638 | Kington | 603 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 43 | 111 | 35 | 77 | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 294 | – | 294 | Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 65 | 7 | 33 | 96 | 131 | 269 | 198 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 749 | 6 | 808 | Knighton | 604 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 66 | 126 | 94 | 205 | 170 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 694 | – | 694 | Rhayader | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **44. NORTH WALES:** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 43 | 7 | 46 | 115 | 139 | 399 | 95 | 11 | 12 | – | – | 824 | – | 867 | Machynlleth | 606 |
| – | 8 | 1 | 3 | 122 | 36 | 133 | 392 | 321 | 685 | 231 | 24 | 23 | – | 21 | 1,866 | – | 1,988 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| 7 | 5 | – | – | 92 | No Return of the Out-door Paupers | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 92 | Montgomery and Pool† | 608 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Rhosgoch*, &c. | 608 *b* |
| 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 110 | 12 | 89 | 145 | 214 | 501 | 66 | 27 | 33 | 2 | 4 | 1,093 | – | 1,203 | Llanfyllin | 609 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | |
| 9 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 201 | 28 | 229 | 644 | 415 | 1,126 | 264 | 27 | 28 | 1 | 14 | 2,776 | – | 2,977 | Holywell | 610 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | |
| 8 | 14 | – | 21 | 338 | 23 | 165 | 520 | 264 | 707 | 287 | 31 | 34 | – | – | 2,031 | – | 2,369 | Wrexham | 611 |
| 7 | 5 | – | 6 | 111 | 5 | 37 | 84 | 171 | 450 | 86 | 13 | 18 | – | – | 864 | – | 975 | Ruthin | 612 |
| 2 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 93 | 17 | 84 | 306 | 377 | 893 | 271 | 34 | 43 | 2 | – | 2,027 | – | 2,120 | St. Asaph | 613 |
| – | – | – | – | 26 | 17 | 82 | 250 | 120 | 346 | 114 | 15 | 15 | – | – | 959 | – | 985 | Llanrwst | 614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | |
| – | 4 | – | 2 | 38 | 15 | 54 | 127 | 120 | 294 | 31 | 15 | 1 | – | – | 657 | – | 695 | Corwen | 615 |
| – | – | – | – | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 74 | 228 | 108 | 5 | 7 | – | – | 442 | – | 445 | Bala | 616 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 29 | 6 | 20 | 75 | 151 | 480 | 211 | 12 | 23 | – | – | 978 | – | 1,007 | Dolgelly | 617 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 2 | 23 | 48 | 215 | 454 | 155 | 446 | 59 | 15 | 8 | – | – | 1,400 | – | 1,423 | Festiniog | 618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 41 | 33 | 317 | 413 | 297 | 681 | 135 | 20 | 37 | – | – | 1,933 | – | 1,974 | Pwllheli | 619 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 93 | 37 | 265 | 612 | 242 | 821 | 248 | 19 | 25 | 2 | – | 2,271 | – | 2,364 | Carnarvon | 620 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 95 | 30 | 261 | 592 | 325 | 971 | 245 | 36 | 32 | 2 | 4 | 2,498 | – | 2,593 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 51 | 10 | 111 | 250 | 203 | 432 | 141 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1,187 | – | 1,238 | Conway | 622 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) ANGLESEY: | |
| – | – | – | – | – | 112 | 478 | 727 | 225 | 563 | 106 | 10 | 16 | 1 | – | 2,238 | – | 2,238 | Anglesey | 623 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 45 | 369 | 629 | 297 | 668 | 372 | 20 | 28 | 1 | – | 2,429 | – | 2,429 | Holyhead | 623 *b* |

incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

# No. 7.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.


| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F |
| Bedford | 12 |
| Berks | 6 |
| Brecon | 43 E |
| Buckingham | 8 |
| Cambridge | 13 |
| Cardigan | 43 D |
| Carmarthen | 43 B |
| Carnarvon | 44 E |
| Chester | 33 |
| Cornwall | 20 |
| Cumberland | 40 |
| Denbigh | 44 C |
| Derby | 32 |
| Devon | 19 |
| Dorset | 18 |
| Durham | 38 |
| Essex | 14 |
| Flint | 44 B |
| Glamorgan | 43 A |
| Gloucester | 22 |
| Hereford | 23 |
| Hertford | 7 |
| Huntingdon | 11 |
| Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* |
| Lancaster | 34 |
| Leicester | 28 |
| Lincoln | 30 |
| Merioneth | 44 D |
| Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* |
| Monmouth | 42 |
| Montgomery | 44 A |
| Norfolk | 16 |
| Northampton | 10 |
| Northumberland | 39 |
| North Wales | 44 |
| Nottingham | 31 |
| Oxford | 9 |
| Pembroke | 43 C |
| Radnor | 43 F |
| Rutland | 29 |
| Salop | 24 |
| Somerset | 21 |
| Southampton | 5 |
| South Wales | 43 |
| Stafford | 25 |
| Suffolk | 15 |
| Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Sussex | 4 |
| Warwick | 27 |
| Westmorland | 41 |
| Wilts | 17 |
| Worcester | 26 |
| York (East Riding) | 36 |
| York (North Riding) | 37 |
| York (West Riding) | 35 |


## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.


| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* |
| Aberystwith | 597 |
| Abingdon | 123 |
| Alcester | 405 |
| Alderbury | 263 |
| Alnwick | 559 |
| Alresford | 113 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* |
| Alton | 114 |
| Altrincham | 454 |
| Alverstoke | 97 |
| Amersham | 148 |
| Amesbury | 262 |
| Ampthill | 181 |
| Andover | 118 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* |
| Arundel | 90 *b* |
| Ash | 41 *a* |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 |
| Aston | 395 |
| Atcham | 359 |
| Atherstone | 397 |
| Auckland | 542 |
| Axbridge | 324 |
| Axminster | 279 |
| Aylesbury | 151 |
| Aylsham | 232 |
| Bainbridge | 537 *a* |
| Bakewell | 449 |
| Bala | 616 |
| Banbury | 163 |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| Barnet | 136 |
| Barnsley | 505 |
| Barnstaple | 295 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 416 |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 |
| Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 492 *d*, 493 *b*, 500 *d*, 503 *c*, 504 *a*[3], 513 *c*, 514 *a*, 515 *b* |
| Basford | 438 |
| Basingstoke | 116 |
| Bath | 326 |
| Battle | 77 |
| Beaminster | 277 |
| Bedale | 535 |
| Bedford | 179 |
| Bedminster | 328 |
| Bedwellty | 578 *b* |
| Belford | 560 |
| Bellingham | 557 |
| Belper | 446 |
| Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Bermondsey | 28 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Beverley | 518 |
| Bicester | 159 |
| Bideford | 297 |
| Biggleswade | 180 |
| Billericay | 199 |
| Billesdon | 410 |
| Bingham | 443 |
| Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Birmingham | 394 |
| Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Blaby | 411 |
| Blackburn | 480 |
| Blandford | 270 |
| Blean | 66 |
| Blofield | 237 |
| Blything | 225 |
| Bodmin | 304 |
| Bolton | 468 |
| Bootle | 572 |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Boston | 425 |
| Bourn | 422 |
| Brackley | 164 |
| Bradfield | 126 |
| Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*; 493 *a*; 499 *c*; 500 *a*; 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| Dunmow | 209 |
| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
| Eton | 149 |
| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
| Fylde | 483 |
| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*; 503 *b*; 504 *a*[1]; 513 *b*; 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 39 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *e* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
| Isle of Wight | 99 |
| Keighley | 494 |
| Kendal | 575 |
| Kensington | 1 *a* |
| Kettering | 172 |
| Keynsham | 327 |
| Kidderminster | 384 |
| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
| King's Norton | 393 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 520 |
| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
| Lambeth | 31 |
| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
| Langport | 317 |
| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
| Leicester | 417 |
| Leigh | 467 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 183 |
| Leominster | 351 |
| Lewes | 84 *b* |
| Lewisham | 36 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| Leyburn | 536 |
| Lichfield | 377 |
| Lincoln | 428 |
| Linton | 188 |
| Liskeard | 303 |
| Liverpool | 461 |
| Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| Llandovery | 587 |
| Llanelly | 586 |
| Llanfyllin | 609 |
| Llanrwst | 614 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| Longtown | 567 |
| Loughborough | 415 |
| Louth | 431 |
| Ludlow | 352 |
| Luton | 184 |
| Lutterworth | 408 |
| Lymington | 100 |
| Macclesfield | 453 |
| Machynlleth | 606 |
| Madeley | 358 |
| Maidstone | 58 |
| Maldon | 202 |
| Malling | 55 |
| Malmsbury | 252 |
| Malton | 526 |
| Manchester | 473 *a* |
| Mansfield | 437 |
| Market Bosworth | 413 |
| Market Harborough | 409 |
| Marlborough | 255 |
| Martley | 386 |
| Medway | 54 |
| Melksham | 257 |
| Melton Mowbray | 418 |
| Mere | 267 |
| Meriden | 396 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 582 *a* |
| Middle Temple | 13 *a* |
| Midhurst | 93 |
| Mildenhall | 216 |
| Mile End Old Town | 24 *b* |
| Milton | 68 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| Monmouth | 577 |
| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
| Morpeth | 558 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| Nantwich | 458 |
| Narberth | 590 |
| Neath | 584 |
| Newark | 442 |
| Newbury | 120 |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| Newent | 335 |
| New Forest | 104 |
| Newhaven | 84 *d* |
| Newmarket | 189 |
| Newport (Monmouth) | 580 |
| Newport (Salop) | 366 |
| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
| Newton Abbot | 283 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| New Winchester | 109 *a* |
| Northallerton | 534 |
| Northampton | 168 |
| North Aylesford | 52 |
| North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| Northleach | 341 |
| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
| Norwich | 234 |
| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
| Oakham | 419 |
| Okehampton | 291 |
| Oldham | 475 |
| Ongar | 196 |
| Ormskirk | 464 |
| Orsett | 198 |
| Oswestry | 361 |
| Oundle | 174 |
| Oxford | 158 |
| Paddington | 1 *c* |
| Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| Patrington | 521 |
| Pembroke | 591 |
| Penistone | 506 *a* |
| Penkridge | 378 |
| Penrith | 565 |
| Penzance | 311 |
| Pershore | 390 |
| Peterborough | 175 |
| Petersfield | 112 |
| Petworth | 88 |
| Pewsey | 261 |
| Pickering | 530 |
| Plomesgate | 224 |
| Plymouth | 287 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| Pocklington | 516 |
| Pontefract | 504 *a*[2] |
| Pontypool | 579 |
| Pontypridd | 582 *b* |
| Poole (Dorset) | 272 |
| Poplar | 25 |
| Portsea Island | 96 |
| Potterspury | 166 |
| Prescot | 463 |
| Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| Preston | 482 |
| Prestwich | 473 *b* |
| Pwllheli | 619 |
| Radford | 439 |
| Reading | 127 |
| Redruth | 310 |
| Reeth | 538 |
| Reigate | 44 |
| Rhayader | 605 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | 608 *b* |
| Richmond (Surrey) | 48 |
| Richmond (York) | 539 |
| Ringwood | 102 |
| Ripon | 491 |
| Risbridge | 211 |
| Rochdale | 476 |
| Rochford | 201 |
| Romford | 197 |
| Romney Marsh | 74 |
| Romsey | 107 |
| Ross | 347 |
| Rothbury | 563 |
| Rotherham | 509 |
| Royston | 140 *b* |
| Rugby | 401 |
| Runcorn | 455 |
| Ruthin | 612 |
| Rye | 75 |
| Saddleworth | 496 |
| Saffron Walden | 210 |
| St. Albans | 144 |
| St. Asaph | 613 |
| St. Austell | 306 |
| St. Columb Major | 305 |
| St. Faiths | 233 |
| St. George, Hanover-square | 3 |
| St. George-in-the-East | 23 |
| St. George, Southwark | 29 |
| St. Germans | 302 |
| St. Giles and St. George | 12 |
| St. Ives | 177 |
| St. James, Clerkenwell | 15 |
| St. James, Westminster | 6 |
| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
| St. Leonard, Shoreditch | 20 |
| St. Luke | 16 |
| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Martin-in-the-Fields | 5 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
| St. Marylebone | 7 |
| St. Mary, Newington | 30 |
| St. Mary, Rotherhithe | 34 |
| St. Neot's | 178 |
| St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| St. Pancras | 9 |
| St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| St. Thomas | 281 |
| Salford | 472 |
| Salisbury | 264 |
| Samford | 221 |
| Scarborough | 525 |
| Scilly Islands | 312 |
| Sculcoates | 519 |
| Sedbergh | 487 |
| Sedgefield | 541 *c* |
| Seisdon | 379 *a* |
| Selby | 513 *a* |
| Settle | 488 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Sevenoaks | 56 |
| Shaftesbury | 268 |
| Shardlow | 444 |
| Sheffield | 508 |
| Sheppey | 69 |
| Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
| South Shields | 550 |
| South Stoneham | 106 |
| Southwell | 441 |
| Spalding | 423 |
| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
| Staines | 132 |
| Stamford | 421 |
| Stepney | 24 *a* |
| Steyning | 86 |
| Stockbridge | 108 |
| Stockport | 452 |
| Stockton | 541 *a* |
| Stoke Damerel | 289 |
| Stokesley | 533 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
| Stow | 217 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |
| Strand | 13 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| Stratton | 299 |
| Stroud | 338 |
| Sturminster | 269 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
| Sunderland | 549 |
| Swaffham | 248 |
| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
| Taunton | 315 |
| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
| Thirsk | 528 |
| Thornbury | 332 |
| Thorne | 511 |
| Thorpe Stapleton | 500 *b* |
| Thrapston | 173 |
| Ticehurst | 80 |
| Tisbury | 266 |
| Tiverton | 293 |
| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
| Torrington | 296 |
| Totnes | 284 |
| Towcester | 165 |
| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Woolwich | 35 *a* |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

RETURN (B.)

# PAUPERS RELIEVED ON 1ST JULY 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

344.—(B.)

*Under* 8 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT "of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (B.)—PAUPERS RELIEVED on 1st JANUARY 1869.

Containing:—


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st January 1869 | 2 |
| No. 2.—Remarks on the Industrial Statistics of 1861 | 5 |
| No. 3.—Summary of the Number of Paupers Relieved on 1st January 1869 | 10 |
| No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers on 1st January 1869 and 1st January 1868 | 14 |
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| No. 7.—Index to the Union-Counties, and to the Unions | 54 |


(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *June* 1868.

## No. 1.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st January 1869.

The present Publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but in respect of two places, namely, the Incorporation of Shrewsbury and that of Montgomery and Pool, the Returns are limited to the number of *In-door* Paupers relieved.

Pauperism 1st January.

The aggregate population of the 655 places by the Census of 1861, is 19,886,104; and the total number of Paupers on the 1st January 1869, is—

| In-door. | Out-door.* | Total.* |
|---|---|---|
| 168,417 | 878,991 | 1,047,408 |

* In the "total" 839 paupers who were relieved both in-door and out-door on the 1st January are entered, making the net total of persons 1,046,569.

This gives the proportion of Paupers as 1 in 19; or 5·3 per cent. on the actual population.

Comparison of 1st January 1869 and 1868.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st January 1869 with those at the same date in 1868, the figures stand thus:—

| DATE. | | Number of Unions, &c. | In-door Paupers. | Out-door Paupers. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st January | 1868 | 655 | 163,080 | 877,023 | 1,040,103 |
| | 1869 | 655 | 168,417 | 878,152 | 1,046,569 |

First Table.

The first Table exhibits the number of males, females, and children, and the number of vagrants, the latter being returned without distinction of sex, relieved in-door and out-door.

### Table I.

| PAUPERS, 1st January 1869. | Total Number. | Whereof were | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. |
| Males | 223,078 | 54,848 | 168,230 |
| Females | 438,515 | 50,030 | 388,485 |
| Children under 16 | 378,172 | 58,193 | 319,979 |
| Vagrants | 7,020 | 5,346 | 1,674 |
| Grand Totals | 1,046,785 | 168,417 | 878,368 |

The

The second Table exhibits the number of able-bodied, not able-bodied, insane, and vagrants relieved in-door and out-door. Second Table.

TABLE II.

| PAUPERS, 1st January 1869. | Total Number. | Whereof were | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In-door. | Out-door. |
| Able-bodied | 473,189 | 51,707 | 421,482 |
| Not able-bodied | 521,759 | 100,214 | 421,545 |
| Insane | 44,817 | 11,150 | 33,667 |
| Vagrants | 7,020 | 5,346 | 1,674 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 1,046,785 | 168,417 | 878,368 |

The third Table exhibits the able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane Paupers, classed as males, females, and children under 16; the vagrants, not being returned in this manner, are excluded; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied*; but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied*. Third Table.

TABLE III.

| PAUPERS, 1st January 1869. | ADULTS. | | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | |
| Able-bodied | 51,695 | 131,467 | 290,027 |
| Not able-bodied | 151,912 | 282,564 | 87,283 |
| Insane | 19,471 | 24,484 | 862 |
| Vagrants | Not stated. | | |
| TOTALS | 223,078 | 438,515 | 378,172 |

The number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of Relief on the 1st of January 1868 and 1869, with the increase, is exhibited in the next Table. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

| DATE. | Unions and Single Parishes. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief. | Difference. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| 1 January 1868 | 655 | 1,040,103 | — | | — | |
| 1 January 1869 | 655 | 1,046,569 | 6,466 | — | 0·6 | — |

Fifth Table. The number of adult able-bodied Paupers on the 1st January 1868 and 1869 is shown by the next Table.

TABLE V.

| DATE. | Unions and Single Parishes. | Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers. | Difference. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Incr. — | Decr. | Incr. — | Decr. |
| 1 January 1868 - | 655 | 185,630 | | | | |
| 1 January 1869 - | 655 | 183,162 | — | 2,468 | — | 1·3 |

The Population, according to the Census of 1861, is printed opposite to each Union.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall,
13 July 1869.

## No. 2.—REMARKS on the INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

THE publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of Papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the Classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this Series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "*Sub-Orders*," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "*Orders*," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that, the Orders are collected into "*Classes*," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

### I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3). *Andrici.*

"This great Class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate Sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

ORDER 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

„ 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

„ 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

### II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5). *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the

* *See* Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., p. 225 *et seq.*

the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

„ 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

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## III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 6 *and* 7). *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

„ 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

---

## IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 8 *and* 9). *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

„ 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

---

## V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15). *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11.). Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal and ending with steel."

Order 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

„ 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.*

„ 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

„ 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

„ 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

„ 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

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## VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18).

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes."

Order 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

„ 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

„ 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.*

*Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

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The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table :—

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| | 1861. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.—Professional Class. | ORDERS I. & II. Are nearly identical with | CLASS I. Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country.*<br>CLASS II. Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country.* |
| | ORDER III. Comprises | CLASS III. Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices,* or *in private Practice.*<br>CLASS IV. Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES. |
| 2.—Domestic Class | ORDER IV. Is identical with | CLASS V. Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES. |
| | ORDER V. Excluding *persons providing Dress;* this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.] | CLASS VI. Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man.* |
| 3.—Commercial Class. | ORDER VI. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VII. Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS. |
| | ORDER VII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VIII. Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.* |
| 4.—Agricultural Class. | ORDER VIII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS IX. Persons *possessing or working the* LAND, *and engaged in growing* GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, *and other Products.* |
| | ORDER IX. Is nearly identical with | CLASS X. Persons engaged about ANIMALS. |
| 5.—Industrial Class | ORDER X. Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with | CLASS XI. Persons engaged in ART *and* MECHANIC *Productions, in which matters of various Kinds are employed* IN COMBINATION. |
| | ORDER XI. This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in | CLASS VI. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V.<br>CLASS XII. Persons *working and dealing in* ANIMAL MATTERS.<br>CLASS XIII. Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* VEGETABLE KINGDOM. |
| | ORDER XII. Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food.* 2. *Vegetable Food.* 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI.<br>CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIII. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIV. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances,* returned in | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XV. A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners.* Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines,* returned in 1851 with Class XIV., have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of | CLASS XIV. Persons *working and dealing in* MINERALS. |
| 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class. | ORDER XVI. Nearly identical with | CLASS XV. Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined.* |
| | ORDER XVII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVI. Persons of RANK *or* PROPERTY *not returned under any Office or Occupation.* |
| | ORDER XVIII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVII. Persons *supported by the community, and of* NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION. |

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages; at the same time, the special designation of the chief industries pursued in the various Unions according to the Census of 1851, has been retained in the place it originally filled in these Returns.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the Six Industrial Classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

| DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Classes. | | | | | | | Classes. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |
| **DIVISIONS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,350 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,602,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,049 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| 1. LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 1,183,266 | 64,625 | 487,672 | 99,497 | 16,448 | 437,194 | 77,830 | 100·0 | 5·5 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 6·6 |
| Surrey (part of) | 325,096 | 14,454 | 132,403 | 29,561 | 5,825 | 118,257 | 24,596 | 100·0 | 4·4 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 7·6 |
| Kent (part of) | 109,568 | 16,846 | 45,093 | 6,788 | 2,987 | 29,336 | 8,518 | 100·0 | 15·4 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 7·8 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surrey (part of) | 155,577 | 18,188 | 64,003 | 4,993 | 25,270 | 32,920 | 10,203 | 100·0 | 11·7 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 6·6 |
| 2. Kent (part of) | 299,772 | 30,203 | 120,671 | 11,857 | 54,806 | 64,119 | 18,116 | 100·0 | 10·1 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 6·0 |
| 3. Sussex | 200,320 | 9,687 | 83,607 | 7,296 | 41,096 | 46,096 | 12,538 | 100·0 | 4·8 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 6·3 |
| 4. Southampton | 253,391 | 27,240 | 101,375 | 11,345 | 37,333 | 58,379 | 17,719 | 100·0 | 10·8 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 7·0 |
| 5. Berkshire | 112,169 | 4,768 | 43,600 | 2,416 | 28,745 | 25,529 | 7,111 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 6·3 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Middlesex (part of) | 103,790 | 5,551 | 44,094 | 4,447 | 13,569 | 25,922 | 9,307 | 100·0 | 5·3 | 42·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 9·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire | 94,653 | 2,719 | 34,009 | 2,264 | 23,758 | 26,794 | 5,019 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 5·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire | 78,539 | 2,132 | 24,009 | 1,486 | 19,964 | 25,953 | 4,995 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 6·4 |
| 9. Oxfordshire | 92,673 | 3,011 | 34,422 | 1,974 | 25,156 | 23,035 | 5,075 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 5·5 |
| 10. Northamptonshire | 124,672 | 3,710 | 39,716 | 2,759 | 28,028 | 44,028 | 5,531 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 4·4 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire | 30,782 | 830 | 11,862 | 545 | 9,478 | 6,422 | 1,645 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 5·3 |
| 12. Bedfordshire | 73,516 | 1,738 | 17,103 | 1,162 | 18,383 | 31,502 | 3,628 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 4·9 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire | 96,739 | 2,880 | 37,146 | 1,934 | 30,614 | 18,513 | 5,652 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 5·8 |
| 4. EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 202,173 | 8,552 | 79,068 | 8,152 | 51,130 | 44,740 | 10,531 | 100·0 | 4·2 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 5·2 |
| 15. Suffolk | 179,985 | 5,451 | 70,471 | 4,893 | 50,735 | 40,456 | 7,979 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 4·4 |
| 16. Norfolk | 236,840 | 7,242 | 90,442 | 6,838 | 62,712 | 59,034 | 10,572 | 100·0 | 3·1 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 4·5 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire | 127,019 | 3,827 | 44,825 | 2,317 | 37,213 | 31,002 | 7,835 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 6·2 |
| 18. Dorsetshire | 99,536 | 4,276 | 35,486 | 2,967 | 23,757 | 27,231 | 5,819 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 5·8 |
| 19. Devonshire | 329,539 | 24,210 | 120,470 | 11,113 | 63,858 | 90,159 | 19,729 | 100·0 | 7·3 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 6·0 |
| 20. Cornwall | 190,876 | 5,522 | 75,843 | 6,822 | 35,821 | 59,421 | 7,447 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 3·9 |
| 21. Somersetshire | 252,744 | 8,787 | 88,327 | 6,407 | 54,854 | 77,715 | 16,654 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 6·6 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire | 247,349 | 9,262 | 94,205 | 10,942 | 37,119 | 76,725 | 19,096 | 100·0 | 3·7 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 7·7 |
| 23. Herefordshire | 60,469 | 1,705 | 21,084 | 1,114 | 18,964 | 13,750 | 3,852 | 100·0 | 2·8 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 6·4 |
| 24. Salop | 144,284 | 3,621 | 55,169 | 2,969 | 37,200 | 37,531 | 7,794 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 5·4 |
| 25. Staffordshire | 400,663 | 7,689 | 153,152 | 11,873 | 37,484 | 168,926 | 21,539 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 5·4 |
| 26. Worcestershire | 159,465 | 4,554 | 57,759 | 5,248 | 24,740 | 58,085 | 9,079 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 5·7 |
| 27. Warwickshire | 304,973 | 8,372 | 105,743 | 11,884 | 31,154 | 132,348 | 15,472 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 5·1 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire | 132,587 | 3,327 | 42,493 | 3,045 | 25,322 | 53,788 | 4,612 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 3·5 |
| 29. Rutlandshire | 12,799 | 381 | 5,091 | 183 | 4,334 | 2,211 | 599 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 4·7 |
| 30. Lincolnshire | 216,715 | 5,921 | 83,696 | 5,118 | 60,989 | 41,978 | 10,013 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 4·6 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire | 176,335 | 3,941 | 58,765 | 4,149 | 27,061 | 75,203 | 7,316 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 4·1 |
| 32. Derbyshire | 160,516 | 3,360 | 54,212 | 3,816 | 23,711 | 67,973 | 7,444 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 4·6 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire | 256,628 | 6,397 | 90,009 | 12,872 | 39,503 | 95,052 | 12,795 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 5·0 |
| 34. Lancashire | 1,346,203 | 29,893 | 459,100 | 88,423 | 85,335 | 620,490 | 62,962 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 822,072 | 16,355 | 291,328 | 26,155 | 80,209 | 378,095 | 29,930 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 3·6 |
| 36. East Riding | 152,572 | 5,378 | 60,509 | 9,878 | 28,318 | 40,747 | 7,742 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 5·1 |
| 37. North Riding | 114,891 | 3,071 | 41,509 | 2,628 | 34,981 | 27,923 | 4,779 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 4·2 |
| 10. NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 280,976 | 5,454 | 116,515 | 19,241 | 20,959 | 103,175 | 15,632 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 5·6 |
| 39. Northumberland | 186,150 | 4,243 | 74,761 | 12,330 | 25,379 | 59,243 | 10,194 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 5·5 |
| 40. Cumberland | 111,889 | 2,714 | 38,963 | 3,639 | 26,858 | 35,763 | 4,952 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 4·4 |
| 41. Westmorland | 33,427 | 871 | 10,626 | 643 | 10,292 | 9,613 | 1,382 | 100·0 | 2·6 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 4·1 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire | 106,048 | 2,228 | 41,463 | 3,728 | 13,855 | 37,042 | 7,732 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 7·3 |
| 43. South Wales | 375,026 | 9,248 | 138,383 | 14,040 | 78,049 | 109,720 | 25,586 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 6·8 |
| 44. North Wales | 228,186 | 4,465 | 82,803 | 6,872 | 63,247 | 57,650 | 13,149 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 5·8 |

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative Industrial Status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table, according to their position in the scale of selected occupations :

Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

| County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | DOMESTIC CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | COMMERCIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | AGRICULTURAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | INDUSTRIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 43·3 | 4 | London | 8·4 | 10 | Rutland | 33·9 | 38 | Lancaster | 46·1 |
| 2 | Sussex | 41·8 | 3 | Durham | 6·8 | 16 | Lincoln | 32·3 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 46·0 |
| 3 | Durham | 41·5 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·6 | 17 | Cambridge | 31·6 | 37 | Warwick | 43·4 |
| 4 | London | 41·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 6·6 | 35 | Hereford | 31·4 | 45 | Bedford | 42·8 |
| 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 41·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 6·5 | 18 | Huntingdon | 30·8 | 40 | Nottingham | 42·7 |
| | | | 33 | Chester | 5·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 30·8 | | | |
| 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 40·2 | 8 | Southampton | 4·5 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 30·4 | 39 | Derby | 42·3 |
| 7 | Northumberland | 40·2 | 19 | Gloucester | 4·4 | 32 | Wilts | 29·3 | 21 | Stafford | 42·1 |
| 8 | Southampton | 40·0 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·3 | 13 | Suffolk | 28·2 | 41 | Leicester | 40·6 |
| 9 | Cornwall | 39·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·0 | 26 | North Wales | 27·7 | 33 | Chester | 37·0 |
| 10 | Rutland | 39·7 | | | | 23 | Oxford | 27·1 | 3 | Durham | 36·7 |
| 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 39·6 | 12 | Essex | 4·0 | 22 | Norfolk | 26·5 | 27 | Worcester | 36·4 |
| 12 | Essex | 39·2 | 37 | Warwick | 3·9 | 20 | Salop | 25·8 | 4 | London | 36·1 |
| 13 | Suffolk | 39·2 | 24 | South Wales | 3·7 | 15 | Berks | 25·6 | 42 | Northampton | 35·3 |
| 14 | Monmouth | 39·1 | 9 | Cornwall | 3·6 | 44 | Buckingham | 25·4 | 14 | Monmouth | 34·9 |
| 15 | Berks | 38·8 | 2 | Sussex | 3·6 | 12 | Essex | 25·3 | 44 | Buckingham | 33·0 |
| 16 | Lincoln | 38·6 | 14 | Monmouth | 3·5 | 29 | Hertford | 25·1 | 36 | Cumberland | 32·0 |
| 17 | Cambridge | 38·5 | 25 | Devon | 3·4 | 45 | Bedford | 25·0 | 7 | Northumberland | 31·8 |
| 18 | Huntingdon | 38·5 | 36 | Cumberland | 3·3 | 30 | Dorset | 23·9 | 9 | Cornwall | 31·1 |
| 19 | Gloucester | 38·2 | 27 | Worcester | 3·3 | 42 | Northampton | 23·2 | 19 | Gloucester | 31·0 |
| 20 | Salop | 38·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 3·2 | 36 | Cumberland | 23·1 | 34 | Somerset | 30·7 |
| | | | | | | 34 | Somerset | 21·7 | 24 | South Wales | 29·3 |
| 21 | Stafford | 38·2 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 3·2 | 24 | South Wales | 20·8 | 43 | Westmorland | 28·8 |
| 22 | Norfolk | 38·1 | | | | 2 | Sussex | 20·5 | 29 | Hertford | 28·3 |
| 23 | Oxford | 37·2 | 30 | Dorset | 3·0 | 25 | Devon | 19·4 | 25 | Devon | 27·4 |
| 24 | South Wales | 36·9 | 26 | North Wales | 3·0 | | | | 30 | Dorset | 27·4 |
| 25 | Devon | 36·5 | 21 | Stafford | 3·0 | 41 | Leicester | 19·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 26·7 |
| 26 | North Wales | 36·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 2·9 | 9 | Cornwall | 18·8 | 20 | Salop | 26·0 |
| 27 | Worcester | 36·2 | 13 | Suffolk | 2·7 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 18·6 | 26 | North Wales | 25·3 |
| 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 36·1 | 34 | Somerset | 2·5 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 18·3 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 25·0 |
| | | | 39 | Derby | 2·4 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 16·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 24·9 |
| 29 | Hertford | 36·0 | 29 | Hertford | 2·4 | | | | 23 | Oxford | 24·9 |
| 30 | Dorset | 35·6 | 16 | Lincoln | 2·4 | 27 | Worcester | 15·5 | 32 | Wilts | 24·4 |
| 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 35·4 | 40 | Nottingham | 2·4 | 33 | Chester | 15·4 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 24·3 |
| | | | 41 | Leicester | 2·3 | 40 | Nottingham | 15·3 | | | |
| 32 | Wilts | 35·3 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 2·3 | 19 | Gloucester | 15·0 | 8 | Southampton | 23·0 |
| 33 | Chester | 35·1 | | | | 39 | Derby | 14·8 | 2 | Sussex | 23·0 |
| 34 | Somerset | 35·0 | 15 | Berks | 2·2 | 8 | Southampton | 14·7 | 15 | Berks | 22·8 |
| 35 | Hereford | 34·9 | 42 | Northampton | 2·2 | 7 | Northumberland | 13·6 | 35 | Hereford | 22·7 |
| 36 | Cumberland | 34·8 | 23 | Oxford | 2·1 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 13·1 | 13 | Suffolk | 22·5 |
| 37 | Warwick | 34·7 | 20 | Salop | 2·1 | | | | 12 | Essex | 22·1 |
| 38 | Lancaster | 34·1 | 17 | Cambridge | 2·0 | 14 | Monmouth | 13·1 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·4 |
| 39 | Derby | 33·8 | 44 | Buckingham | 1·9 | 37 | Warwick | 10·2 | | | |
| 40 | Nottingham | 33·3 | 43 | Westmorland | 1·9 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 9·8 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·2 |
| 41 | Leicester | 32·0 | 35 | Hereford | 1·8 | 21 | Stafford | 9·4 | 18 | Huntingdon | 20·9 |
| 42 | Northampton | 31·9 | 18 | Huntingdon | 1·8 | 3 | Durham | 7·5 | 16 | Lincoln | 19·4 |
| 43 | Westmorland | 31·8 | 32 | Wilts | 1·8 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·3 | 17 | Cambridge | 19·1 |
| 44 | Buckingham | 30·6 | 45 | Bedford | 1·6 | 4 | London | 1·6 | 10 | Rutland | 17·3 |
| 45 | Bedford | 23·3 | 10 | Rutland | 1·4 | | | | | | |

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January 1869, the entire Population of England

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | IN-DOOR. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Able-Bodied. | | | Not Able-Bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (pt.) | 27 | 162 | 32,402 | 2,029,192 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 1,916 | 3,190 | 2,750 | 5,952 | 7,083 | 5,135 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 9 | 17 | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 519 | 885 | 897 | 1,615 | 1,595 | 1,494 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - | 3 | 11 | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 186 | 292 | 99 | 256 | 354 | 589 |
| Totals - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 2,621 | 4,367 | 3,746 | 7,823 | 9,032 | 7,218 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 11 | 136 | 436,620 | 258,946 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 234 | 245 | 243 | 846 | 408 | 820 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - | 26 | 418 | 1,013,659 | 543,549 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 665 | 677 | 1,004 | 1,659 | 754 | 1,134 |
| 4. Sussex - - | 22 | 287 | 888,860 | 341,827 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 329 | 307 | 494 | 1,009 | 515 | 807 |
| 5. Southampton | 26 | 345 | 1,017,893 | 455,587 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 491 | 697 | 815 | 1,060 | 522 | 1,158 |
| 6. Berks - - | 12 | 240 | 565,807 | 205,625 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 147 | 239 | 231 | 566 | 231 | 494 |
| Totals - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 1,866 | 2,165 | 2,787 | 5,140 | 2,430 | 4,413 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (pt.) | 6 | 58 | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 121 | 194 | 227 | 688 | 323 | 441 |
| 7. Hertford - | 12 | 165 | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 207 | 142 | 202 | 670 | 227 | 330 |
| 8. Buckingham | 7 | 195 | 402,106 | 147,186 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 132 | 157 | 209 | 379 | 139 | 259 |
| 9. Oxford - | 9 | 294 | 478,177 | 171,057 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 138 | 187 | 300 | 396 | 149 | 432 |
| 10. Northampton | 12 | 332 | 632,219 | 230,964 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 139 | 155 | 233 | 337 | 107 | 370 |
| 11. Huntingdon - | 3 | 88 | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 57 | 59 | 76 | 151 | 40 | 95 |
| 12. Bedford - | 6 | 137 | 305,366 | 140,479 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 188 | 124 | 218 | 286 | 73 | 222 |
| 13. Cambridge - | 9 | 174 | 570,638 | 181,552 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 207 | 240 | 351 | 469 | 138 | 336 |
| Totals - - | 64 | 1,443 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 1,189 | 1,258 | 1,816 | 3,376 | 1,196 | 2,485 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - | 17 | 372 | 982,573 | 379,699 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 569 | 520 | 680 | 1,222 | 483 | 981 |
| 15. Suffolk - | 17 | 530 | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 442 | 441 | 694 | 737 | 232 | 564 |
| 16. Norfolk - | 22 | 739 | 1,296,976 | 427,122 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 482 | 643 | 1,009 | 887 | 321 | 753 |
| Totals - - | 56 | 1,641 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 1,493 | 1,604 | 2,383 | 2,846 | 1,036 | 2,298 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - | 18 | 315 | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 231 | 333 | 520 | 485 | 178 | 559 |
| 18. Dorset - - | 12 | 287 | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 74 | 145 | 243 | 288 | 146 | 305 |
| 19. Devon - - | 20 | 474 | 1,642,780 | 589,159 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 147 | 503 | 701 | 909 | 685 | 864 |
| 20. Cornwall - | 13 | 221 | 885,703 | 362,409 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 7 | 246 | 381 | 416 | 403 | 640 |
| 21. Somerset - | 17 | 495 | 1,067,461 | 463,286 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 161 | 328 | 455 | 867 | 514 | 977 |
| Totals - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 620 | 1,555 | 2,300 | 2,965 | 1,926 | 3,345 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - | 17 | 363 | 716,045 | 442,983 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 338 | 587 | 564 | 878 | 499 | 853 |
| 23. Hereford - | 7 | 218 | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 48 | 102 | 155 | 198 | 50 | 229 |
| 24. Salop - - | 16 | 302 | 920,600 | 260,229 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 63 | 232 | 283 | 503 | 226 | 442 |

in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; and Wales being 20,066,224. (Census 1861.)

| IN-DOOR. | | | | | OUT-DOOR. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS. | | | | | ABLE-BODIED. | | | NOT ABLE-BODIED. | | | LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS. | | | | | |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Persons Relieved. |
| 631 | 795 | 50 | 1,288 | 28,790 | 5,508 | 13,505 | 31,951 | 5,560 | 17,119 | 3,622 | 1,623 | 2,296 | 36 | 156 | 81,376 | – | 110,166 |
| 170 | 220 | 17 | 425 | 7,837 | 1,808 | 3,908 | 11,561 | 1,483 | 4,265 | 761 | 515 | 667 | 5 | – | 25,217 | 371 | 32,683 |
| 16 | 29 | 3 | 13 | 1,837 | 1,036 | 2,222 | 4,579 | 642 | 2,068 | 455 | 152 | 268 | 1 | – | 11,423 | – | 13,260 |
| 817 | 1,044 | 70 | 1,726 | 38,464 | 8,352 | 19,635 | 48,091 | 7,685 | 23,452 | 4,838 | 2,290 | 3,231 | 42 | 156 | 118,016 | 371 | 156,109 |
| 54 | 92 | – | 145 | 3,087 | 617 | 1,368 | 3,269 | 1,609 | 3,305 | 707 | 185 | 291 | 7 | – | 11,358 | 8 | 14,437 |
| 118 | 157 | 15 | 88 | 6,271 | 1,018 | 2,658 | 6,784 | 2,982 | 6,821 | 1,259 | 383 | 536 | 5 | 6 | 22,452 | 29 | 28,694 |
| 96 | 102 | 6 | 234 | 3,899 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,930 | 2,576 | 4,783 | 1,232 | 294 | 384 | 6 | 23 | 17,228 | 7 | 21,120 |
| 110 | 190 | 6 | 145 | 5,194 | 1,477 | 3,245 | 6,649 | 3,415 | 7,548 | 1,708 | 376 | 469 | 15 | 1 | 24,903 | – | 30,097 |
| 46 | 62 | 6 | 58 | 2,080 | 991 | 1,446 | 2,854 | 1,642 | 2,924 | 420 | 230 | 271 | 7 | 7 | 10,792 | – | 12,872 |
| 424 | 603 | 33 | 670 | 20,531 | 5,103 | 10,717 | 24,486 | 12,224 | 25,381 | 5,326 | 1,468 | 1,951 | 40 | 37 | 86,733 | 44 | 107,220 |
| 24 | 24 | 3 | 56 | 2,101 | 703 | 1,306 | 3,354 | 824 | 1,965 | 167 | 107 | 208 | 1 | 6 | 8,641 | 20 | 10,722 |
| 39 | 51 | 1 | 26 | 1,895 | 634 | 1,341 | 2,990 | 1,547 | 3,338 | 564 | 174 | 206 | 5 | – | 10,799 | 8 | 12,686 |
| 31 | 37 | 1 | 49 | 1,393 | 514 | 1,227 | 2,398 | 1,611 | 3,153 | 486 | 128 | 209 | 4 | 9 | 9,739 | – | 11,132 |
| 38 | 59 | 2 | 82 | 1,783 | 592 | 1,023 | 2,253 | 1,940 | 3,410 | 762 | 165 | 247 | 5 | – | 10,397 | – | 12,180 |
| 54 | 59 | 3 | 33 | 1,490 | 742 | 1,786 | 3,707 | 2,216 | 4,228 | 620 | 237 | 260 | 5 | 4 | 13,805 | – | 15,295 |
| 8 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 498 | 130 | 274 | 629 | 485 | 1,076 | 107 | 47 | 66 | – | – | 2,814 | – | 3,312 |
| 21 | 34 | – | 51 | 1,217 | 607 | 1,073 | 2,436 | 1,548 | 2,796 | 621 | 120 | 144 | 13 | – | 9,358 | – | 10,575 |
| 24 | 41 | 4 | 23 | 1,833 | 578 | 1,329 | 2,761 | 1,719 | 3,761 | 569 | 152 | 184 | 11 | 2 | 11,066 | – | 12,899 |
| 239 | 313 | 15 | 323 | 12,210 | 4,500 | 9,359 | 20,528 | 11,890 | 23,727 | 3,896 | 1,130 | 1,524 | 44 | 21 | 76,619 | 28 | 88,801 |
| 75 | 90 | 6 | 42 | 4,668 | 1,752 | 3,339 | 8,201 | 3,201 | 6,208 | 1,125 | 290 | 423 | 14 | 7 | 24,560 | 134 | 29,094 |
| 59 | 69 | 1 | 22 | 3,261 | 1,172 | 2,451 | 5,841 | 3,468 | 6,402 | 1,194 | 293 | 401 | 18 | 78 | 21,318 | 63 | 24,516 |
| 96 | 136 | 7 | 43 | 4,377 | 1,258 | 2,966 | 5,828 | 4,019 | 9,010 | 1,598 | 330 | 462 | 5 | – | 25,476 | – | 29,853 |
| 230 | 295 | 14 | 107 | 12,306 | 4,182 | 8,756 | 19,870 | 10,688 | 21,620 | 3,917 | 913 | 1,286 | 37 | 85 | 71,354 | 197 | 83,463 |
| 52 | 64 | 4 | 47 | 2,473 | 708 | 1,606 | 3,550 | 2,978 | 5,542 | 1,262 | 242 | 358 | 9 | 19 | 16,274 | – | 18,747 |
| 38 | 39 | 4 | 24 | 1,306 | 508 | 1,309 | 2,849 | 2,222 | 4,461 | 1,038 | 163 | 183 | 6 | – | 12,739 | 17 | 14,028 |
| 120 | 155 | 14 | 47 | 4,145 | 1,007 | 2,841 | 6,086 | 5,482 | 11,731 | 2,189 | 415 | 590 | 27 | 39 | 30,407 | 17 | 34,535 |
| 32 | 64 | – | 7 | 2,196 | 357 | 1,877 | 4,432 | 2,014 | 5,454 | 1,166 | 212 | 259 | – | – | 15,771 | 2 | 17,965 |
| 116 | 154 | 13 | 51 | 3,636 | 977 | 2,634 | 6,123 | 5,269 | 10,062 | 2,270 | 364 | 487 | 22 | 24 | 28,232 | 1 | 31,867 |
| 358 | 476 | 35 | 176 | 13,756 | 3,557 | 10,267 | 23,040 | 17,965 | 37,250 | 7,925 | 1,396 | 1,877 | 64 | 82 | 103,423 | 37 | 117,142 |
| 181 | 262 | 6 | 116 | 4,284 | 1,050 | 2,820 | 6,367 | 3,426 | 7,345 | 1,560 | 403 | 503 | 20 | 44 | 23,538 | 4 | 27,818 |
| 22 | 26 | – | 3 | 833 | 211 | 494 | 1,342 | 1,032 | 1,935 | 331 | 133 | 183 | 3 | – | 5,664 | 9 | 6,488 |
| 34 | 93 | 2 | 69 | 1,947 | 213 | 795 | 2,023 | 1,312 | 2,864 | 526 | 200 | 260 | 12 | 9 | 8,214 | – | 10,16 |

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Returns of Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January 1869, in 655 Unions, &c.

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS*, 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | IN-DOOR. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Able-Bodied. | | | Not Able-Bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford - | 17 | 276 | 746,248 | 768,371 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 285 | 547 | 669 | 1,096 | 506 | 1,100 |
| 26. Worcester - | 11 | 233 | 432,776 | 294,901 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 89 | 166 | 274 | 540 | 287 | 410 |
| 27. Warwick - | 14 | 272 | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 217 | 381 | 581 | 1,160 | 644 | 884 |
| Totals - - | 82 | 1,664 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,614 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 1,040 | 2,015 | 2,526 | 4,375 | 2,212 | 3,918 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester - | 11 | 349 | 536,546 | 243,636 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 132 | 224 | 251 | 458 | 171 | 371 |
| 29. Rutland - | 2 | 67 | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 40 | 17 | 33 |
| 30. Lincoln - | 14 | 750 | 1,738,022 | 403,850 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 127 | 249 | 391 | 798 | 235 | 600 |
| 31. Nottingham - | 9 | 305 | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 111 | 274 | 249 | 448 | 183 | 323 |
| 32. Derby - - | 9 | 277 | 551,832 | 293,223 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 82 | 100 | 105 | 322 | 157 | 374 |
| Totals - - | 45 | 1,748 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 476 | 866 | 1,011 | 2,066 | 763 | 1,701 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester - | 12 | 469 | 680,836 | 469,577 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 217 | 386 | 418 | 591 | 294 | 728 |
| 34. Lancaster - | 28 | 454 | 1,230,780 | 2,453,910 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 799 | 1,895 | 1,704 | 4,564 | 3,949 | 4,557 |
| Totals - - | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 1,016 | 2,281 | 2,122 | 5,155 | 4,243 | 5,285 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 610 | 1,544,070 | 1,420,107 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 421 | 656 | 689 | 1,960 | 887 | 1,430 |
| 36. East Riding - | 10 | 373 | 714,001 | 273,674 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 92 | 213 | 295 | 411 | 235 | 449 |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 481 | 1,153,754 | 205,452 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 37 | 96 | 167 | 236 | 142 | 283 |
| Totals - - | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 550 | 965 | 1,151 | 2,607 | 1,264 | 2,162 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham - | 15 | 314 | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 61 | 236 | 307 | 590 | 350 | 654 |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 540 | 1,249,299 | 342,997 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 63 | 221 | 268 | 367 | 204 | 490 |
| 40. Cumberland - | 9 | 208 | 1,001,273 | 205,264 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 42 | 203 | 218 | 343 | 162 | 334 |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 110 | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 28 | 39 | 66 | 101 | 40 | 88 |
| Totals - - | 39 | 1,172 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 194 | 699 | 859 | 1,401 | 756 | 1,566 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth - | 6 | 164 | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 49 | 126 | 224 | 315 | 130 | 299 |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 683 | 2,819,503 | 699,649 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 82 | 408 | 593 | 499 | 317 | 767 |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 371 | 1,957,908 | 414,483 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 72 | 249 | 363 | 359 | 114 | 411 |
| Totals - - | 53 | 1,218 | 5,210,317 | 1,311,109 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 203 | 783 | 1,180 | 1,173 | 561 | 1,477 |
| Totals of Unions, &c., in England and Wales - | 655 | 14,681 | 36,809,613 | 19,886,104 | | | | | 11,268 | 18,558 | 21,881 | 38,927 | 25,419 | 35,868 |
| Residue of the Kingdom - | – | 205 | 515,270 | 180,120 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | No Return. | | — | — | — | — |
| Totals of England and Wales - | – | 14,886* | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224—*continued.*

| IN-DOOR. | | | | | OUT-DOOR. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-Bodied. | | | Not Able-Bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Persons Relieved. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | |
| 150 | 210 | 28 | 207 | 4,798 | 977 | 3,491 | 9,679 | 3,345 | 7,056 | 1,524 | 479 | 496 | 6 | 163 | 27,595 | 45 | 32,24 |
| 32 | 58 | 11 | 126 | 1,993 | 502 | 1,231 | 3,214 | 1,861 | 3,793 | 771 | 284 | 315 | 14 | – | 11,985 | 4 | 13,97 |
| 126 | 154 | 12 | 101 | 4,260 | 733 | 2,121 | 5,607 | 2,517 | 5,708 | 1,297 | 499 | 632 | 22 | 1 | 19,137 | 1 | 23,39 |
| 545 | 803 | 59 | 622 | 18,115 | 3,686 | 10,952 | 28,232 | 13,493 | 28,701 | 6,009 | 1,998 | 2,389 | 77 | 217 | 96,133 | 63 | 114,18 |
| 94 | 72 | 8 | 20 | 1,801 | 374 | 1,060 | 2,412 | 1,752 | 3,336 | 382 | 252 | 314 | 4 | – | 9,886 | 3 | 11,68 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 158 | 78 | 161 | 384 | 182 | 401 | 47 | 20 | 19 | – | – | 1,292 | – | 1,45 |
| 51 | 84 | 2 | 41 | 2,578 | 497 | 1,768 | 4,042 | 3,276 | 6,932 | 1,624 | 308 | 379 | 7 | 50 | 18,883 | – | 21,46 |
| 94 | 115 | 7 | 32 | 1,836 | 487 | 1,510 | 3,544 | 2,080 | 4,180 | 712 | 220 | 266 | 6 | 66 | 13,071 | 2 | 14,90 |
| 52 | 78 | 3 | 84 | 1,357 | 251 | 835 | 2,242 | 1,210 | 2,455 | 440 | 198 | 195 | 5 | – | 7,831 | – | 9,18 |
| 295 | 352 | 22 | 178 | 7,730 | 1,687 | 5,334 | 12,624 | 8,500 | 17,304 | 3,205 | 998 | 1,173 | 22 | 116 | 50,963 | 5 | 58,68 |
| 109 | 165 | 14 | 159 | 3,081 | 384 | 1,892 | 4,784 | 1,877 | 4,534 | 950 | 296 | 323 | 6 | 64 | 15,110 | – | 18,19 |
| 889 | 1,007 | 115 | 373 | 19,852 | 3,902 | 11,993 | 29,541 | 5,916 | 16,834 | 2,384 | 1,263 | 1,378 | 11 | 191 | 73,413 | 12 | 93,25 |
| 998 | 1,172 | 129 | 532 | 22,933 | 4,286 | 13,885 | 34,325 | 7,793 | 21,368 | 3,334 | 1,559 | 1,701 | 17 | 255 | 88,523 | 12 | 111,4 |
| 316 | 388 | 29 | 451 | 7,227 | 1,619 | 6,591 | 16,590 | 5,147 | 12,621 | 1,909 | 751 | 823 | 25 | 274 | 46,350 | 30 | 53,54 |
| 51 | 90 | 5 | 96 | 1,937 | 158 | 861 | 2,115 | 1,076 | 2,768 | 433 | 210 | 191 | 2 | 58 | 7,872 | – | 9,8 |
| 37 | 49 | 2 | 64 | 1,113 | 194 | 821 | 1,923 | 1,044 | 2,506 | 383 | 160 | 156 | – | 5 | 7,192 | 6 | 8,2 |
| 404 | 527 | 36 | 611 | 10,277 | 1,971 | 8,273 | 20,628 | 7,267 | 17,895 | 2,725 | 1,121 | 1,170 | 27 | 337 | 61,414 | 36 | 71,6 |
| 97 | 106 | 5 | 127 | 2,533 | 765 | 3,602 | 8,668 | 1,882 | 4,957 | 1,135 | 282 | 298 | 7 | 32 | 21,628 | 3 | 24,1 |
| 68 | 74 | 10 | 95 | 1,860 | 436 | 2,325 | 5,422 | 1,624 | 4,633 | 769 | 274 | 271 | 10 | 23 | 15,787 | – | 17,6 |
| 46 | 63 | 2 | 6 | 1,419 | 173 | 890 | 2,110 | 879 | 2,458 | 439 | 184 | 142 | 2 | 50 | 7,327 | – | 8,7 |
| 17 | 17 | – | 12 | 408 | 44 | 168 | 448 | 295 | 614 | 136 | 48 | 38 | – | 8 | 1,799 | 4 | 2,2 |
| 228 | 260 | 17 | 240 | 6,220 | 1,418 | 6,985 | 16,648 | 4,680 | 12,662 | 2,479 | 788 | 749 | 19 | 113 | 46,541 | 7 | 52,7 |
| 19 | 48 | 1 | 26 | 1,237 | 334 | 1,144 | 2,940 | 1,512 | 3,173 | 1,048 | 200 | 233 | 4 | 1 | 10,589 | 1 | 11,8 |
| 45 | 74 | 7 | 53 | 2,845 | 854 | 4,673 | 10,631 | 5,044 | 13,776 | 3,425 | 586 | 752 | 17 | 198 | 39,956 | 38 | 42,7 |
| 51 | 86 | 6 | 82 | 1,793 | 497 | 2,929 | 6,103 | 4,244 | 10,836 | 3,288 | 371 | 395 | 8 | 56 | 28,727 | – | 30,5 |
| 115 | 208 | 14 | 161 | 5,875 | 1,685 | 8,746 | 19,674 | 10,800 | 27,785 | 7,761 | 1,157 | 1,380 | 29 | 255 | 79,272 | 39 | 85,1 |
| 4,653 | 6,053 | 444 | 5,346 | 168,417 | 40,427 | 112,909 | 268,146 | 112,985 | 257,145 | 51,415 | 14,818 | 18,431 | 418 | 1,674 | 878,991 | 839 | 1,046 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

No. 4.– COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes Relieved on the 1st January 1868 and 1869, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED. ON 1st JANUARY 1868. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | ON 1st JANUARY 1869. In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Difference between 1st January 1869 and 1868. Incr. | Decr. | Difference per Cent. Incr. | Decr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) | 27 | 28,822 | 87,903 | 116,725 | 28,790 | 81,376 | 110,166 | — | 6,559 | — | 5·6 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 9 | 7,583 | 27,286 | 34,869 | 7,837 | 24,846 | 32,683 | — | 2,186 | — | 6·3 |
| 3.*Kent (part) | 3 | 1,768 | 9,817 | 11,585 | 1,837 | 11,423 | 13,260 | 1,675 | — | 14·5 | — |
| Totals | 39 | 38,173 | 125,006 | 163,179 | 38,464 | 117,645 | 156,109 | — | 7,070 | — | 4·3 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 11 | 2,937 | 12,544 | 15,481 | 3,087 | 11,350 | 14,437 | — | 1,044 | — | 6·7 |
| 3.*Kent (part) | 26 | 5,785 | 21,461 | 27,246 | 6,271 | 22,423 | 28,694 | 1,448 | — | 5·3 | — |
| 4. Sussex | 22 | 3,591 | 17,197 | 20,788 | 3,899 | 17,221 | 21,120 | 332 | — | 1·6 | — |
| 5. Southampton | 26 | 5,030 | 24,432 | 29,462 | 5,194 | 24,903 | 30,097 | 635 | — | 2·2 | — |
| 6. Berks | 12 | 2,022 | 10,468 | 12,490 | 2,080 | 10,792 | 12,872 | 382 | — | 3·1 | — |
| Totals | 97 | 19,365 | 86,102 | 105,467 | 20,531 | 86,689 | 107,220 | 1,753 | — | 1·7 | — |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) | 6 | 1,976 | 7,960 | 9,936 | 2,101 | 8,621 | 10,722 | 786 | — | 7·9 | — |
| 7. Hertford | 12 | 1,757 | 10,597 | 12,354 | 1,895 | 10,791 | 12,686 | 332 | — | 2·7 | — |
| 8. Buckingham | 7 | 1,310 | 9,345 | 10,655 | 1,393 | 9,739 | 11,132 | 477 | — | 4·5 | — |
| 9. Oxford | 9 | 1,533 | 9,970 | 11,503 | 1,783 | 10,397 | 12,180 | 677 | — | 5·9 | — |
| 10. Northampton | 12 | 1,420 | 13,469 | 14,889 | 1,490 | 13,805 | 15,295 | 406 | — | 2·7 | — |
| 11. Huntingdon | 3 | 428 | 2,760 | 3,188 | 498 | 2,814 | 3,312 | 124 | — | 3·9 | — |
| 12. Bedford | 6 | 1,080 | 8,576 | 9,656 | 1,217 | 9,358 | 10,575 | 919 | — | 9·5 | — |
| 13. Cambridge | 9 | 1,629 | 10,784 | 12,413 | 1,833 | 11,066 | 12,899 | 486 | — | 3·9 | — |
| Totals | 64 | 11,133 | 73,461 | 84,594 | 12,210 | 76,591 | 88,801 | 4,207 | — | 5·0 | — |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 17 | 4,603 | 24,450 | 29,053 | 4,668 | 24,426 | 29,094 | 41 | — | 0·1 | — |
| 15. Suffolk | 17 | 2,963 | 20,391 | 23,354 | 3,261 | 21,255 | 24,516 | 1,162 | — | 5·0 | — |
| 16. Norfolk | 22 | 4,010 | 24,870 | 28,880 | 4,377 | 25,476 | 29,853 | 973 | — | 3·4 | — |
| Totals | 56 | 11,576 | 69,711 | 81,287 | 12,306 | 71,157 | 83,463 | 2,176 | — | 2·7 | — |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Wilts | 18 | 2,338 | 16,468 | 18,806 | 2,473 | 16,274 | 18,747 | — | 59 | — | 0·3 |
| 8. Dorset | 12 | 1,235 | 12,502 | 13,737 | 1,306 | 12,722 | 14,028 | 291 | — | 2·1 | — |
| 9. Devon | 20 | 3,857 | 30,146 | 34,003 | 4,145 | 30,390 | 34,535 | 532 | — | 1·6 | — |
| 0. Cornwall | 13 | 2,184 | 14,923 | 17,107 | 2,196 | 15,769 | 17,965 | 858 | — | 5·0 | — |
| 1. Somerset | 17 | 3,591 | 27,540 | 31,131 | 3,636 | 28,231 | 31,867 | 736 | — | 2·4 | — |
| Totals | 80 | 13,205 | 101,579 | 114,784 | 13,756 | 103,386 | 117,142 | 2,358 | — | 2·1 | — |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Gloucester | 17 | 4,198 | 23,734 | 27,932 | 4,284 | 23,534 | 27,818 | — | 114 | — | 0·4 |
| 3. Hereford | 7 | 751 | 5,727 | 6,478 | 833 | 5,655 | 6,488 | 10 | — | 0·2 | — |
| 4. Salop | 16 | 1,768 | 8,132 | 9,900 | 1,947 | 8,214 | 10,161 | 261 | — | 2·6 | — |

(*continued on p. 16*)

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants) Relieved on 1st January 1868 and 1869, in 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED. | | | | | | Difference between 1st January 1869 and 1868. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ON 1ST JANUARY 1868. | | | ON 1ST JANUARY 1869. | | | | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) | 27 | 4,600 | 21,840 | 26,440 | 5,106 | 19,013 | 24,119 | — | 2,321 | — | 8·8 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 9 | 1,662 | 6,980 | 8,642 | 1,404 | 5,716 | 7,120 | — | 1,522 | — | 17·6 |
| 3.*Kent (part) | 3 | 438 | 2,649 | 3,087 | 478 | 3,258 | 3,736 | 649 | — | 21·0 | — |
| Totals | 39 | 6,700 | 31,469 | 38,169 | 6,988 | 27,987 | 34,975 | — | 3,194 | — | 8·4 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) | 11 | 439 | 2,669 | 3,108 | 479 | 1,985 | 2,464 | — | 644 | — | 20·7 |
| 3.*Kent (part) | 26 | 1,145 | 3,310 | 4,455 | 1,342 | 3,676 | 5,018 | 563 | — | 12·6 | — |
| 4. Sussex | 22 | 518 | 2,998 | 3,516 | 636 | 3,000 | 3,636 | 120 | — | 3·4 | — |
| 5. Southampton | 26 | 1,052 | 4,511 | 5,563 | 1,188 | 4,722 | 5,910 | 347 | — | 6·2 | — |
| 6. Berks | 12 | 402 | 2,244 | 2,646 | 386 | 2,437 | 2,823 | 177 | — | 6·7 | — |
| Totals | 97 | 3,556 | 15,732 | 19,288 | 4,031 | 15,820 | 19,851 | 563 | — | 2·9 | — |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) | 6 | 353 | 2,055 | 2,408 | 315 | 2,009 | 2,324 | — | 84 | — | 3·5 |
| 7. Hertford | 12 | 308 | 1,939 | 2,247 | 349 | 1,975 | 2,324 | 77 | — | 3·4 | — |
| 8. Buckingham | 7 | 291 | 1,591 | 1,882 | 289 | 1,741 | 2,030 | 148 | — | 7·9 | — |
| 9. Oxford | 9 | 273 | 1,494 | 1,767 | 325 | 1,615 | 1,940 | 173 | — | 9·8 | — |
| 10. Northampton | 12 | 269 | 2,427 | 2,696 | 294 | 2,528 | 2,822 | 126 | — | 4·7 | — |
| 11. Huntingdon | 3 | 79 | 333 | 412 | 116 | 404 | 520 | 108 | — | 26·2 | — |
| 12. Bedford | 6 | 251 | 1,375 | 1,626 | 312 | 1,680 | 1,992 | 366 | — | 22·5 | — |
| 13. Cambridge | 9 | 391 | 1,863 | 2,254 | 447 | 1,907 | 2,354 | 100 | — | 4·4 | — |
| Totals | 64 | 2,215 | 13,077 | 15,292 | 2,447 | 13,859 | 16,306 | 1,014 | — | 6·6 | — |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 17 | 889 | 5,228 | 6,117 | 1,089 | 5,091 | 6,180 | 63 | — | 1·0 | — |
| 15. Suffolk | 17 | 729 | 3,506 | 4,235 | 883 | 3,623 | 4,506 | 271 | — | 6·4 | — |
| 16. Norfolk | 22 | 963 | 4,154 | 5,117 | 1,125 | 4,224 | 5,349 | 232 | — | 4·5 | — |
| Totals | 56 | 2,581 | 12,888 | 15,469 | 3,097 | 12,938 | 16,035 | 566 | — | 3·7 | — |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts | 18 | 519 | 2,513 | 3,032 | 564 | 2,314 | 2,878 | — | 154 | — | 5·1 |
| 18. Dorset | 12 | 198 | 1,796 | 1,994 | 219 | 1,817 | 2,036 | 42 | — | 2·1 | — |
| 19. Devon | 20 | 588 | 3,770 | 4,358 | 650 | 3,848 | 4,498 | 140 | — | 3·2 | — |
| 20. Cornwall | 13 | 290 | 2,088 | 2,378 | 253 | 2,234 | 2,487 | 109 | — | 4·6 | — |
| 21. Somerset | 17 | 408 | 3,601 | 4,009 | 489 | 3,611 | 4,100 | 91 | — | 2·3 | — |
| Totals | 80 | 2,003 | 13,768 | 15,771 | 2,175 | 13,824 | 15,999 | 228 | — | 1·4 | — |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester | 17 | 954 | 3,962 | 4,916 | 925 | 3,870 | 4,795 | — | 121 | — | 2·5 |
| 23. Hereford | 7 | 135 | 803 | 938 | 150 | 705 | 855 | — | 83 | — | 8·8 |
| 24. Salop | 16 | 254 | 987 | 1,241 | 295 | 1,008 | 1,303 | 62 | — | 5·0 | — |

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years, and upwards.


(*continued on p.* 17)

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved, 1st January 1868 and 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED. | | | | | | Difference between 1st January 1869 and 1868. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ON 1st JANUARY 1868. | | | ON 1st JANUARY 1869. | | | | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 4,632 | 27,516 | 32,148 | 4,798 | 27,550 | 32,348 | 200 | — | 0·6 | — |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 1,925 | 11,664 | 13,589 | 1,993 | 11,981 | 13,974 | 385 | — | 2·8 | — |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 4,177 | 20,179 | 24,356 | 4,260 | 19,136 | 23,396 | — | 960 | 3·9 | — |
| Totals | 82 | 17,451 | 96,952 | 114,403 | 18,115 | 96,070 | 114,185 | — | 218 | — | 0·2 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 1,801 | 9,880 | 11,671 | 1,801 | 9,883 | 11,684 | 13 | — | 0·1 | — |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 158 | 1,108 | 1,237 | 158 | 1,292 | 1,450 | 213 | — | 17·2 | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 2,578 | 18,595 | 20,956 | 2,578 | 18,883 | 21,461 | 505 | — | 2·4 | — |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 1,836 | 13,090 | 15,035 | 1,836 | 13,069 | 14,905 | — | 130 | — | 0·9 |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 1,357 | 7,363 | 8,650 | 1,357 | 7,831 | 9,188 | 538 | — | 6·2 | — |
| Totals | 45 | 7,730 | 50,036 | 57,549 | 7,730 | 50,958 | 58,688 | 1,139 | — | 2·0 | — |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 2,901 | 14,431 | 17,332 | 3,081 | 15,110 | 18,191 | 859 | — | 5·0 | — |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 20,535 | 76,711 | 97,246 | 19,852 | 73,401 | 93,253 | — | 3,933 | — | 4·1 |
| Totals | 40 | 23,436 | 91,142 | 114,578 | 22,933 | 88,511 | 111,444 | — | 3,134 | — | 2·7 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 7,117 | 45,984 | 53,101 | 7,227 | 46,320 | 53,547 | 446 | — | 0·8 | — |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 1,729 | 7,491 | 9,220 | 1,937 | 7,872 | 9,809 | 589 | — | 6·4 | — |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 976 | 6,962 | 7,938 | 1,113 | 7,186 | 8,299 | 361 | — | 4·5 | — |
| Totals | 60 | 9,822 | 60,437 | 70,259 | 10,277 | 61,378 | 71,655 | 1,396 | — | 2·0 | — |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 2,427 | 21,069 | 23,496 | 2,533 | 21,625 | 24,158 | 662 | — | 2·8 | — |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 1,861 | 15,644 | 17,505 | 1,860 | 15,787 | 17,647 | 142 | — | 0·8 | — |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 1,387 | 7,117 | 8,504 | 1,419 | 7,327 | 8,746 | 242 | — | 2·8 | — |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 375 | 1,882 | 2,257 | 408 | 1,795 | 2,203 | — | 54 | — | 2·4 |
| Totals | 39 | 6,050 | 45,712 | 51,762 | 6,220 | 46,534 | 52,754 | 992 | — | 1·9 | — |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 1,188 | 10,334 | 11,522 | 1,237 | 10,588 | 11,825 | 303 | — | 2·6 | — |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 2,550 | 38,202 | 40,752 | 2,845 | 39,918 | 42,763 | 2,011 | — | 4·9 | — |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 1,618 | 28,349 | 29,967 | 1,793 | 28,727 | 30,520 | 553 | — | 1·8 | — |
| Totals | 53 | 5,356 | 76,885 | 82,241 | 5,875 | 79,233 | 85,108 | 2,867 | — | 3·5 | — |
| Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales | 655 | 163,080 | 877,023 | 1,040,103 | 168,417 | 878,152 | 1,046,569 | 6,466 | — | 0·6 | — |
| Residue of the Kingdom | No Return. | | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | |
| Totals of England and Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | |

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers Relieved, 1st January 1868 and 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions, &c. | NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED. | | | | | | Difference between 1st January 1869 and 1868. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ON 1ST JANUARY 1868. | | | ON 1ST JANUARY 1869. | | | | | | |
| | | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 944 | 4,636 | 5,580 | 832 | 4,468 | 5,300 | — | 280 | — | 5·0 |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 302 | 1,826 | 2,128 | 255 | 1,733 | 1,988 | — | 140 | — | 6·6 |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 650 | 3,426 | 4,076 | 598 | 2,854 | 3,452 | — | 624 | — | 15·3 |
| Totals | 82 | 3,239 | 15,640 | 18,879 | 3,055 | 14,638 | 17,693 | — | 1,186 | — | 6·3 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 384 | 1,506 | 1,890 | 356 | 1,434 | 1,790 | — | 100 | — | 9·3 |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 19 | 167 | 186 | 43 | 239 | 282 | 96 | — | 51·6 | — |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 368 | 2,105 | 2,473 | 376 | 2,265 | 2,641 | 168 | — | 6·8 | — |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 273 | 1,916 | 2,189 | 385 | 1,997 | 2,382 | 193 | — | 8·8 | — |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 186 | 975 | 1,161 | 182 | 1,086 | 1,268 | 107 | — | 9·2 | — |
| Totals | 45 | 1,230 | 6,669 | 7,899 | 1,342 | 7,021 | 8,363 | 464 | — | 5·9 | — |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 553 | 2,045 | 2,598 | 603 | 2,276 | 2,879 | 281 | — | 10·8 | — |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 3,412 | 17,255 | 20,667 | 2,694 | 15,895 | 18,589 | — | 2,078 | — | 10·1 |
| Totals | 40 | 3,965 | 19,300 | 23,265 | 3,297 | 18,171 | 21,468 | — | 1,797 | — | 7·7 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 1,123 | 8,487 | 9,610 | 1,077 | 8,210 | 9,287 | — | 323 | — | 3·4 |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 243 | 976 | 1,219 | 305 | 1,019 | 1,324 | 105 | — | 8·6 | — |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 108 | 889 | 997 | 133 | 1,015 | 1,148 | 151 | — | 15·1 | — |
| Totals | 60 | 1,474 | 10,352 | 11,826 | 1,515 | 10,244 | 11,759 | — | 67 | — | 0·6 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 305 | 4,246 | 4,551 | 297 | 4,367 | 4,664 | 113 | — | 2·5 | — |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 226 | 2,694 | 2,920 | 284 | 2,761 | 3,045 | 125 | — | 4·3 | — |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 226 | 1,012 | 1,238 | 245 | 1,063 | 1,308 | 70 | — | 5·7 | — |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 73 | 210 | 283 | 67 | 212 | 279 | — | 4 | — | 1·4 |
| Totals | 39 | 830 | 8,162 | 8,992 | 893 | 8,403 | 9,296 | 304 | — | 3·4 | — |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 168 | 1,345 | 1,513 | 175 | 1,478 | 1,653 | 140 | — | 9·3 | — |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 407 | 5,133 | 5,540 | 490 | 5,527 | 6,017 | 477 | — | 8·6 | — |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 278 | 3,449 | 3,727 | 321 | 3,426 | 3,747 | 20 | — | 0·5 | — |
| Totals | 53 | 853 | 9,927 | 10,780 | 986 | 10,431 | 11,417 | 637 | — | 5·9 | — |
| Totals of Unions, &c. in England and Wales | 655 | 28,646 | 156,984 | 185,630 | 29,826 | 153,336 | 183,162 | — | 2,468 | — | 1·3 |
| Residue of the Kingdom | No Return. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Totals of England and Wales | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door PAUPERS Relieved on the 1st July 1869, classed as, Boards of Guardians here returned. The Population of these Unions and single Parishes

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1*a* | Kensington * - - - | 1 | 1,942 | 70,108 | 50·1 | 6·2 | 3·2 | 24·2 | *Domestic service* - | 24 | 141 | 134 | 199 | 266 | 227 |
| 1*b* | Fulham - - - - | 2 | 4,155 | 40,058 | | | | | | 67 | 74 | 52 | 66 | 68 | 44 |
| 1*c* | Paddington * - - - | 1 | 1,245 | 75,784 | | | | | | 66 | 68 | 55 | 86 | 110 | 98 |
| 2 | Chelsea * - - - | 1 | 865 | 63,439 | 40·6 | 5·1 | 1·7 | 36·2 | - - - - | 20 | 27 | 35 | 211 | 229 | 167 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-sq.* | 1 | 1,161 | 87,771 | 55·1 | 5·2 | 1·9 | 24·4 | *Domestic service; millinery.* | 29 | 107 | 159 | 246 | 217 | 2 |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.* | 2 | 917 | 68,213 | 39·5 | 6·3 | 1·4 | 35·4 | - - - - | 119 | 186 | 111 | 268 | 277 | 95 |
| 6 | Westminster - - - | 2 | 217 | 52,752 | 43·2 | 5·5 | ·9 | 39·3 | *Domestic service; tailoring.* | 108 | 286 | 159 | 199 | 220 | 227 |
| 7 | St. Marylebone* - - | 1 | 1,509 | 161,680 | 44·1 | 5·9 | 1·8 | 35·0 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 25 | 96 | 28 | 675 | 861 | 516 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead * - | 1 | 2,252 | 19,106 | 53·9 | 6·1 | 3·4 | 20·5 | *Domestic service* - | 38 | 12 | 14 | 44 | 42 | 18 |
| 9 | St. Pancras * - - - | 1 | 2,716 | 198,788 | 40·5 | 7·4 | 1·4 | 37·7 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 238 | 299 | 172 | 422 | 494 | 377 |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington * - | 1 | 3,127 | 155,341 | 42·7 | 9·3 | 1·7 | 33·3 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 16 | 29 | 90 | 238 | 321 | 200 |
| 11 | Hackney - - - | 2 | 3,929 | 83,295 | 45·5 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 28·9 | *Domestic service* - | 77 | 103 | 27 | 134 | 149 | 222 |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.* | 1 | 245 | 54,076 | 39·3 | 9·9 | 1·2 | 36·3 | *Domestic service* - | 107 | 119 | 108 | 189 | 261 | 132 |
| 13 | Strand - - - - | 6 | 419 | 48,161 | 38·5 | 7·1 | ·6 | 42·3 | *Millinery, &c.* - | 84 | 151 | 173 | 194 | 301 | 125 |
| 13*a* | *Middle Temple* - - | 1 | 5 | 81 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 14 | Holborn - - - | 5 | 164 | 44,252 | 38·0 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 41·6 | - - - - | 81 | 124 | 74 | 108 | 129 | 108 |
| 14*a* | *Gray's Inn* - - - | 1 | 13 | 308 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 14*b* | *Charterhouse* - - | 1 | 10 | 255 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell * - | 1 | 380 | 65,681 | 36·6 | 6·8 | 1·0 | 46·7 | *Watchmaking; working in gold and other metals.* | 75 | 132 | 91 | 122 | 191 | 119 |
| 16 | St. Luke * - - - | 1 | 220 | 57,073 | 35·1 | 7·3 | ·8 | 49·2 | *Ditto - - ditto* - | 76 | 185 | 180 | 206 | 234 | 144 |
| 17 | East London - - - | 4 | 153 | 40,687 | 36·4 | 10·2 | 1·0 | 44·4 | *Shoemaking; tailoring; millinery.* | 91 | 139 | 148 | 148 | 186 | 98 |
| 18 | West London - - - | 10 | 122 | 26,997 | 38·4 | 9·3 | ·8 | 41·1 | - - - - | 67 | 111 | 29 | 93 | 171 | 120 |
| 18*a* | *Inner Temple* - - | 1 | 16 | 148 | | | | | | - No return - | | | – | – | – |
| 19 | City of London - - | 98 | 434 | 45,555 | 45·4 | 13·7 | ·6 | 31·7 | *Domestic service* - | 73 | 91 | 161 | 241 | 286 | 161 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch * | 1 | 646 | 129,364 | 35·5 | 7·6 | ·6 | 48·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking; furniture.* | 45 | 80 | 119 | 306 | 364 | 361 |
| 21 | Bethnal Green * - - | 1 | 760 | 105,101 | 30·2 | 8·0 | ·5 | 55·1 | *Silk; furniture; shoemaking; millinery, &c.* | 51 | 117 | 60 | 542 | 463 | 358 |
| 22 | Whitechapel - - - | 9 | 406 | 78,187 | 32·3 | 13·1 | ·6 | 44·0 | *Silk; navigation; millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 157 | 231 | 165 | 190 | 198 | 260 |
| 23 | St. George-in-the-East * - | 1 | 243 | 48,891 | 33·9 | 16·8 | ·4 | 41·7 | *Navigation; millinery.* | 7 | 53 | 149 | 289 | 464 | 224 |
| 24*a* | Stepney - - - - | 4 | 576 | 56,572 | 38·4 | 17·1 | ·4 | 35·5 | *Navigation; shipping; millinery, &c.* | 43 | 85 | 128 | 215 | 216 | 290 |
| 24*b* | Mile End Old Town * - | 1 | 681 | 73,064 | 38·7 | 9·5 | ·6 | 39·1 | | 4 | 4 | 7 | 138 | 207 | 179 |
| 25 | Poplar - - - - | 3 | 2,918 | 79,196 | 41·3 | 12·3 | ·8 | 32·2 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 128 | 140 | 122 | 183 | 158 | 263 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark - | 2 | 250 | 36,170 | 38·1 | 8·5 | ·8 | 43·6 | *Hats; millinery* - | 44 | 93 | 14 | 96 | 134 | 163 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark - | 3 | 169 | 19,056 | 37·9 | 22·9 | ·7 | 30·8 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 44 | 85 | 32 | 78 | 85 | 107 |
| 28 | Bermondsey * - - | 1 | 688 | 58,355 | 39·1 | 11·2 | ·7 | 40·6 | *Skins and leather; millinery, &c.; navigation.* | 52 | 132 | 100 | 141 | 132 | 136 |
| 29 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark * | 1 | 282 | 55,510 | 35·4 | 8·9 | 1·2 | 44·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 57 | 109 | 110 | 107 | 130 | 154 |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington * - | 1 | 624 | 82,220 | 37·6 | 8·9 | ·9 | 41·6 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 21 | 37 | 82 | 297 | 305 | 209 |
| 31 | Lambeth * - - - | 1 | 4,015 | 162,044 | 42·2 | 7·8 | 1·8 | 35·1 | *Millinery, &c.; shoemaking.* | 149 | 254 | 321 | 377 | 333 | 199 |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are
¶ The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, and therefore entered in the in-door and

(A) Bermondsey.—Including 39, 67, and 66 not classified.
(B) St. Mary, Newington.—Including 13, 17, and 42 not classified.

1.—ABLE-BODIED; 2.—NOT ABLE-BODIED; 3.—INSANE; 4.—VAGRANTS, in each of the 655 UNIONS and single PARISHES under is 19,886,104; and the entire Population of England and Wales, is 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.¶ | Net TOTAL of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): |
| 11 | 15 | 1 | 56 | 1,074 | 469 | 747 | 1,624 | 169 | 390 | 5 | 43 | 76 | – | – | 3,523 | – | 4,597 | Kensington* - - | 1*a* |
| 19 | 19 | 1 | 21 | 431 | 235 | 380 | 769 | 146 | 427 | 136 | 37 | 38 | – | – | 2,168 | – | 2,599 | Fulham - - - | 1*b* |
| 6 | 12 | 1 | 31 | 533 | 134 | 434 | 689 | 100 | 342 | 27 | 35 | 46 | – | – | 1,807 | – | 2,340 | Paddington* - - | 1*c* |
| 19 | 13 | 4 | 54 | 779 | 202 | 311 | 812 | 101 | 396 | 34 | 39 | 105 | – | – | 2,000 | – | 2,779 | Chelsea* - - - | 2 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | 53 | 824 | 131 | 296 | 775 | 133 | 506 | 97 | 45 | 74 | 2 | – | 2,059 | – | 2,883 | St.George, Hanover-sq.* | 3 |
| 20 | 35 | 5 | 61 | 1,177 | 281 | 560 | 1,071 | 306 | 798 | 478 | 58 | 73 | 1 | 24 | 3,650 | – | 4,827 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.* | 4 |
| 9 | 8 | 1 | 32 | 1,249 | 120 | 273 | 630 | 97 | 382 | 29 | 68 | 78 | 2 | – | 1,679 | – | 2,928 | Westminster - - | 6 |
| 50 | 59 | 10 | 32 | 2,352 | 295 | 641 | 1,691 | 405 | 1,553 | 40 | 130 | 178 | – | – | 4,933 | – | 7,285 | St. Marylebone* - | 7 |
| 6 | 5 | – | 3 | 182 | 18 | 42 | 71 | 18 | 67 | 2 | 11 | 19 | – | – | 248 | – | 430 | St. John, Hampstead* | 8 |
| 52 | 114 | 4 | 164 | 2,336 | 515 | 1,358 | 3,031 | 558 | 1,906 | 257 | 178 | 283 | 11 | – | 8,097 | – | 10,433 | St. Pancras * - - | 9 |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | 64 | 972 | 307 | 608 | 1,637 | 263 | 913 | 88 | 109 | 161 | 6 | – | 4,092 | – | 5,064 | St. Mary, Islington * | 10 |
| 30 | 17 | 1 | 64 | 824 | 555 | 1,004 | 2,794 | 218 | 646 | 34 | 49 | 83 | 1 | – | 5,384 | – | 6,208 | Hackney - - - | 11 |
| 12 | 16 | – | 12 | 956 | 134 | 258 | 649 | 76 | 200 | 32 | 34 | 44 | – | – | 1,427 | – | 2,383 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.* | 12 |
| 14 | 21 | – | 98 | 1,161 | 69 | 213 | 424 | 100 | 360 | 34 | 52 | 88 | – | – | 1,340 | – | 2,501 | Strand - - - | 13 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Middle Temple* - | 13*a* |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 31 | 665 | 147 | 440 | 875 | 117 | 364 | 91 | 42 | 54 | – | – | 2,130 | – | 2,795 | Holborn - - - | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Gray's Inn* - - | 14*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Charterhouse* - - | 14*b* |
| 20 | 17 | 3 | – | 770 | 86 | 338 | 713 | 95 | 478 | 31 | 54 | 77 | 1 | 44 | 1,917 | – | 2,687 | St.James, Clerkenwell * | 15 |
| 32 | 44 | 1 | 45 | 1,147 | 213 | 503 | 1,047 | 212 | 455 | 144 | 40 | 33 | – | – | 2,647 | – | 3,794 | St. Luke * - - | 16 |
| 17 | 46 | – | 50 | 923 | 56 | 272 | 682 | 191 | 557 | 175 | 46 | 64 | – | – | 2,043 | – | 2,966 | East London - - | 17 |
| – | 2 | – | – | 593 | 27 | 203 | 466 | 112 | 335 | 63 | 42 | 48 | – | 48 | 1,344 | – | 1,937 | West London - - | 18 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Inner Temple* - - | 18*a* |
| 39 | 56 | 2 | 108 | 1,218 | 65 | 273 | 527 | 195 | 750 | 193 | 23 | 46 | – | 40 | 2,112 | – | 3,330 | City of London - | 19 |
| 84 | 96 | 6 | 72 | 1,533 | 247 | 615 | 1,602 | 269 | 905 | 105 | 67 | 115 | – | – | 3,925 | – | 5,458 | St.Leonard, Shoreditch* | 20 |
| 28 | 14 | – | 30 | 1,663 | 128 | 431 | 1,362 | 295 | 548 | 290 | 156 | 89 | – | – | 3,299 | – | 4,962 | Bethnal Green* - | 21 |
| 32 | 54 | 2 | 57 | 1,346 | 118 | 609 | 1,651 | 304 | 687 | 399 | 68 | 108 | – | – | 3,944 | – | 5,290 | Whitechapel - - | 22 |
| 16 | 21 | 1 | 32 | 1,256 | 166 | 531 | 1,275 | 156 | 501 | 102 | 40 | 58 | – | – | 2,829 | – | 4,085 | St. George-in-the-East.* | 23 |
| 36 | 43 | 1 | 11 | 1,068 | 93 | 446 | 1,150 | 363 | 928 | 337 | 44 | 93 | 3 | – | 3,457 | – | 4,525 | Stepney - - - | 24*a* |
| 45 | 42 | – | 82 | 708 | 157 | 408 | 1,036 | 301 | 736 | 293 | 28 | 60 | – | – | 3,019 | – | 3,727 | Mile End Old Town * | 24*b* |
| 16 | 12 | 3 | 25 | 1,050 | 540 | 1,311 | 2,898 | 260 | 989 | 106 | 85 | 105 | 9 | – | 6,303 | – | 7,353 | Poplar - - - | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (part of): |
| 8 | 24 | 1 | 29 | 606 | 87 | 263 | 678 | 94 | 306 | 70 | 32 | 48 | – | – | 1,578 | – | 2,184 | St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| 7 | 5 | – | 44 | 487 | 119 | 216 | 557 | 53 | 127 | 4 | 16 | 26 | – | – | 1,118 | – | 1,605 | St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| 16 | 20 | 6 | 50 | 785 | 21 | 186 | 644 | 97 | 348 | 63 | 45 | 60 | – | (A) | 1,636 | – | 2,421 | Bermondsey * - - | 28 |
| 29 | 51 | 1 | 26 | 774 | 180 | 472 | 1,434 | 176 | 458 | 144 | 33 | 28 | – | – | 2,925 | 371 | 3,328 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.* | 29 |
| 25 | 18 | – | 39 | 1,033 | 211 | 467 | 1,426 | 177 | 601 | 38 | 98 | 106 | 1 | (B) | 3,197 | – | 4,230 | St. Mary, Newington * | 30 |
| 23 | 44 | 4 | – | 1,704 | 616 | 1,136 | 3,605 | 414 | 809 | 139 | 170 | 236 | 2 | – | 7,127 | – | 8,831 | Lambeth* - - | 31 |

incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.
out-door totals on the 1st July; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 6 | 11,695 | 70,403 | 46·2 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 28·8 | *Domestic service* - | 18 | 31 | 88 | 290 | 267 | 257 |
| 33 | Camberwell * - - | 1 | 4,342 | 71,488 | 43·8 | 7·9 | 2·6 | 31·2 | *Domestic service* - | 118 | 102 | 123 | 147 | 136 | 228 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe * - | 1 | 886 | 24,502 | 38·6 | 18·9 | ·8 | 29·3 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 16 | 42 | 27 | 82 | 73 | 41 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich (A) - - | 3 | 3,771 | 85,975 | 39·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 27·6 | *Millinery; navigation; shipping.* | 186 | 287 | 93 | 189 | 288 | 503 |
| 35*a* | Woolwich (A) - - | 4 | 7,408 | 75,473 | | | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 36 | Lewisham - - - | 4 | 11,412 | 31,979 | 44·7 | 5·5 | 4·3 | 25·2 | *Domestic service* - | – | 5 | 6 | 67 | 66 | 86 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom - - - - | 15 | 41,180 | 22,409 | 46·4 | 3·3 | 17·3 | 21·6 | - - - - | 8 | 19 | 39 | 63 | 25 | 59 |
| 38 | Chertsey - - - | 9 | 43,541 | 18,642 | 43·1 | 2·7 | 24·5 | 19·1 | - - - - | 19 | 32 | 5 | 92 | 25 | 102 |
| 39 | Guildford - - - | 23 | 65,592 | 29,330 | 40·1 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 24·0 | - - - - | 20 | 17 | 19 | 94 | 22 | 75 |
| 40 | Farnham - - - | 6 | 31,197 | 30,707 | 26·6 | 1·3 | 8·8 | 15·2 | - - - - | 17 | 20 | 20 | 61 | 29 | 94 |
| 41*a* | Ash § - - - - | 4 | 11,898 | 2,853 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 17·5 | 10·4 | - - - - | - No returns - | | | – | – | – |
| 41*b* | Farnborough § - - | 4 | 12,244 | 8,337 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41*c* | Headley § - - - | 3 | 15,429 | 3,128 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hambledon - - - | 16 | 60,351 | 13,907 | 39·2 | 1·3 | 34·6 | 17·3 | - - - - | 4 | 7 | 11 | 48 | 17 | 4 |
| 43 | Dorking - - - - | 8 | 40,006 | 12,445 | 41·8 | 1·8 | 25·1 | 21·8 | - - - - | 2 | 10 | 10 | 43 | 22 | 18 |
| 44 | Reigate - - - - | 16 | 51,276 | 20,109 | 44·0 | 3·2 | 21·0 | 19·9 | - - - - | 31 | 34 | 42 | 56 | 17 | 14 |
| 45 | Godstone - - - | 14 | 43,848 | 9,642 | 42·5 | 1·1 | 34·3 | 16·6 | - - - - | 2 | 6 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 14 |
| 46 | Croydon - - - - | 11 | 32,803 | 46,474 | 45·2 | 5·5 | 9·3 | 26·0 | - - - - | 3 | 8 | 7 | 204 | 155 | 245 |
| 47 | Kingston - - - | 13 | 22,487 | 36,479 | 47·2 | 3·8 | 10·4 | 24·9 | - - - - | 118 | 56 | 32 | 84 | 33 | 168 |
| 48 | Richmond - - - | 5 | 4,339 | 18,802 | 48·3 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 24·8 | - - - - | 10 | 36 | 52 | 76 | 62 | 27 |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley - - - | 16 | 39,927 | 20,368 | 45·0 | 2·8 | 18·7 | 21·6 | *Paper* - - - | 36 | 22 | 49 | 69 | 21 | – |
| 50 | Dartford - - - | 21 | 53,109 | 32,316 | 40·1 | 4·3 | 18·5 | 25·7 | *Paper* - - - | 2 | 18 | 26 | 112 | 44 | 75 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton - | 2 | 1,541 | 18,782 | 43·1 | 14·1 | 4·9 | 24·4 | *Navigation* - - | 2 | 5 | 17 | 61 | 70 | 34 |
| 52 | North Aylesford - | 15 | 41,732 | 19,121 | 42·5 | 4·7 | 20·2 | 23·3 | - - - - | 1 | 12 | 23 | 98 | 47 | 47 |
| 53 | Hoo - - - - | 7 | 33,281 | 2,861 | 40·9 | 1·0 | 44·3 | 9·3 | - - - - | 12 | 7 | 25 | 23 | 3 | 9 |
| 54 | Medway - - - - | 7 | 14,565 | 51,805 | 35·3 | 4·1 | 2·9 | 22·0 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 88 | 126 | 134 | 86 | 97 | 114 |
| 55 | Malling - - - - | 22 | 47,398 | 21,447 | 40·8 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 22·0 | *Paper* - - - | 61 | 44 | 56 | 89 | 28 | 53 |
| 56 | Seven Oaks - - - | 16 | 67,488 | 22,039 | 42·3 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 19·7 | *Paper* - - - | 21 | 28 | 40 | 75 | 17 | 36 |
| 57 | Tonbridge - - - | 10 | 46,179 | 34,271 | 44·3 | 2·9 | 17·8 | 23·1 | - - - - | 51 | 36 | 67 | 62 | 21 | 89 |
| 58 | Maidstone - - - | 16 | 38,082 | 38,670 | 39·9 | 3·1 | 18·5 | 27·8 | *Paper* - - - | 19 | 46 | 80 | 118 | 58 | 100 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn - - - | 23 | 57,017 | 13,584 | 39·7 | 1·0 | 40·7 | 12·5 | - - - - | 14 | 15 | 36 | 83 | 33 | 33 |
| 60 | Cranbrook - - - | 6 | 40,249 | 13,412 | 39·2 | 1·5 | 34·3 | 18·8 | - - - - | 7 | 9 | 15 | 47 | 19 | 40 |
| 61 | Tenterden - - - | 11 | 46,889 | 10,947 | 38·9 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 15·3 | - - - - | 13 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 2 | 17 |
| 62 | West Ashford - - - | 12 | 41,901 | 15,137 | 38·2 | 2·2 | 27·2 | 24·8 | - - - - | 25 | 21 | 38 | 35 | 6 | 15 |
| 63 | East Ashford - - - | 25 | 54,498 | 12,286 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 37·1 | 15·1 | - - - - | 7 | 13 | 22 | 31 | 13 | 22 |
| 64 | Bridge - - - - | 24 | 41,394 | 11,316 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 34·4 | 17·0 | - - - - | 24 | 17 | 19 | 47 | 14 | 26 |
| 65 | Canterbury † - - - | 14 | 3,079 | 16,149 | 37·4 | 2·5 | 5·9 | 29·9 | - - - - | 27 | 11 | 19 | 37 | 28 | 20 |
| 66 | Blean - - - - | 16 | 32,221 | 16,161 | 42·8 | 7·4 | 18·5 | 20·1 | *Navigation* - - | 15 | 19 | 25 | 54 | 15 | 17 |
| 67 | Faversham - - - | 25 | 46,448 | 18,867 | 42·2 | 3·4 | 24·9 | 20·9 | *Navigation* - - | 27 | 23 | 36 | 75 | 19 | 37 |
| 68 | Milton - - - - | 18 | 35,409 | 14,775 | 42·0 | 3·5 | 21·0 | 22·7 | - - - - | 10 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 18 | 43 |
| 69 | Sheppey - - - - | 7 | 31,083 | 18,494 | 36·3 | 2·8 | 7·4 | 10·3 | - - - - | 7 | 15 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 54 |
| 70 | Thanet, Isle of - - | 11 | 29,733 | 31,862 | 46·5 | 6·1 | 10·6 | 23·9 | *Navigation* - - | 44 | 45 | 48 | 125 | 67 | 73 |
| 71 | Eastry - - - - | 31 | 50,710 | 25,900 | 40·0 | 5·5 | 22·0 | 18·1 | *Navigation* - - | 44 | 45 | 69 | 93 | 30 | 51 |
| 72 | Dover - - - - | 23 | 29,744 | 30,346 | 39·7 | 6·1 | 9·3 | 24·2 | *Navigation* - - | 63 | 48 | 58 | 100 | 37 | 62 |
| 73 | Elham - - - - | 21 | 43,197 | 26,925 | 33·9 | 3·8 | 14·4 | 14·5 | *Navigation* - - | 34 | 18 | 29 | 51 | 17 | 48 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh - - | 19 | 46,785 | 5,708 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 38·5 | 11·8 | - - - - | 11 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 19 |

(A) Greenwich.—Inclusive of paupers belonging to Woolwich.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued*.

| PAUPERS | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued*. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*continued*. | |
| 13 | 2 | 1 | 176 | 1,143 | 235 | 463 | 1,383 | 197 | 766 | 174 | 65 | 74 | 2 | – | 3,359 | – | 4,502 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| 46 | 54 | 4 | 49 | 1,007 | 283 | 509 | 1,398 | 190 | 566 | 87 | 30 | 48 | – | – | 3,111 | – | 4,118 | Camberwell * - - | 33 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 12 | 298 | 56 | 196 | 436 | 85 | 284 | 42 | 26 | 41 | – | – | 1,166 | – | 1,464 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe * | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (part of): | |
| 12 | 24 | 3 | –(A) | 1,585 | 481 | 1,127 | 2,313 | 310 | 1,064 | 228 | 75 | 161 | 1 | – | 5,760 | – | 7,345 | Greenwich (A) - - | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 463 | 943 | 1,864 | 220 | 725 | 213 | 55 | 77 | – | – | 4,560 | – | 4,560 | Woolwich (A) - - | 35*a* |
| 4 | 5 | – | 13 | 252 | 92 | 152 | 402 | 112 | 279 | 14 | 22 | 30 | – | – | 1,103 | – | 1,355 | Lewisham - - | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 8 | 11 | – | 15 | 247 | 61 | 124 | 335 | 145 | 298 | 8 | 19 | 30 | – | – | 1,020 | – | 1,267 | Epsom - - - | 37 |
| 5 | 10 | – | 11 | 301 | 46 | 99 | 196 | 129 | 258 | 52 | 10 | 19 | 2 | – | 811 | – | 1,112 | Chertsey - - - | 38 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 5 | 266 | 54 | 138 | 323 | 279 | 487 | 155 | 32 | 34 | 3 | – | 1,505 | – | 1,771 | Guildford - - | 39 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 8 | 253 | 47 | 100 | 234 | 101 | 215 | 25 | 27 | 29 | – | – | 778 | – | 1,031 | Farnham - - - | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ash § - - - | 41*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Farnborough § - - | 41*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Headley § - - | 41*c* |
| 2 | 8 | – | 7 | 108 | 46 | 97 | 197 | 157 | 258 | 62 | 8 | 17 | – | – | 842 | – | 950 | Hambledon - - | 42 |
| 6 | 4 | – | – | 115 | 6 | 47 | 145 | 91 | 183 | 41 | 11 | 14 | – | – | 538 | – | 653 | Dorking - - - | 43 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 13 | 213 | 18 | 77 | 217 | 78 | 181 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 1 | – | 622 | – | 835 | Reigate - - - | 44 |
| 1 | 6 | – | 18 | 79 | 30 | 62 | 151 | 90 | 185 | 35 | 7 | 16 | – | – | 576 | 8 | 647 | Godstone - - - | 45 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 33 | 665 | 145 | 325 | 859 | 261 | 556 | 125 | 23 | 57 | 1 | – | 2,352 | – | 3,017 | Croydon - - - | 46 |
| 10 | 27 | – | 23 | 551 | 147 | 266 | 522 | 225 | 537 | 130 | 21 | 34 | – | – | 1,882 | – | 2,433 | Kingston - - - | 47 |
| 9 | 5 | – | 12 | 289 | 17 | 33 | 90 | 53 | 147 | 54 | 15 | 23 | – | – | 432 | – | 721 | Richmond - - | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 204 | 11 | 54 | 156 | 46 | 139 | 11 | 11 | 8 | – | – | 436 | – | 640 | Bromley - - - | 49 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 284 | 84 | 189 | 477 | 150 | 370 | 68 | 17 | 34 | – | – | 1,389 | – | 1,673 | Dartford - - - | 50 |
| 6 | 3 | – | 23 | 221 | 99 | 204 | 467 | 19 | 75 | 6 | 7 | 15 | – | – | 892 | – | 1,113 | Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 248 | 40 | 120 | 326 | 98 | 211 | 58 | 14 | 28 | 2 | – | 897 | – | 1,145 | North Aylesford - | 52 |
| 2 | – | – | 4 | 85 | 5 | 9 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 69 | – | 154 | Hoo - - - | 53 |
| 21 | 25 | 3 | 16 | 710 | 43 | 222 | 558 | 80 | 356 | 16 | 22 | 28 | – | – | 1,325 | 29 | 2,006 | Medway - - - | 54 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 339 | 101 | 149 | 362 | 157 | 354 | 84 | 16 | 20 | – | – | 1,243 | – | 1,582 | Malling - - - | 55 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 222 | 57 | 115 | 241 | 117 | 246 | 49 | 26 | 26 | – | – | 877 | – | 1,099 | Seven Oaks - - | 56 |
| 1 | 10 | – | 8 | 345 | 39 | 131 | 388 | 227 | 471 | 126 | 39 | 38 | – | – | 1,459 | – | 1,804 | Tonbridge - - | 57 |
| 11 | 11 | 4 | – | 447 | 96 | 263 | 731 | 202 | 537 | 63 | 37 | 52 | – | – | 1,981 | – | 2,428 | Maidstone - - | 58 |
| 5 | 4 | – | – | 223 | 12 | 48 | 115 | 110 | 227 | 42 | 17 | 13 | – | – | 584 | – | 807 | Hollingbourn - - | 59 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 154 | 38 | 67 | 140 | 118 | 231 | 41 | 11 | 23 | 2 | – | 671 | – | 825 | Cranbrook - - | 60 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 98 | 26 | 63 | 187 | 115 | 212 | 47 | 10 | 9 | – | – | 669 | – | 767 | Tenterden - - | 61 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 146 | 16 | 74 | 209 | 131 | 239 | 80 | 12 | 12 | – | 6 | 779 | – | 925 | West Ashford - - | 62 |
| 5 | 6 | – | – | 119 | 14 | 54 | 171 | 103 | 213 | 60 | 7 | 6 | – | – | 628 | – | 747 | East Ashford - - | 63 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 152 | 29 | 50 | 134 | 120 | 235 | 57 | 4 | 11 | – | – | 640 | – | 792 | Bridge - - - | 64 |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 156 | 29 | 49 | 83 | 91 | 249 | 106 | 15 | 13 | – | – | 635 | – | 791 | Canterbury † - - | 65 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 152 | 28 | 76 | 207 | 77 | 211 | 27 | 8 | 13 | – | – | 647 | – | 799 | Blean - - - | 66 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 224 | 85 | 114 | 297 | 136 | 269 | 31 | 11 | 20 | – | – | 963 | – | 1,187 | Faversham - - | 67 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 127 | 30 | 96 | 219 | 83 | 197 | 8 | 13 | 18 | – | – | 664 | – | 791 | Milton - - - | 68 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 150 | 8 | 43 | 136 | 48 | 175 | 89 | 12 | 7 | – | – | 518 | – | 668 | Sheppey - - - | 69 |
| 12 | 16 | – | 3 | 433 | 12 | 104 | 286 | 176 | 438 | 43 | 17 | 38 | – | – | 1,114 | – | 1,547 | Thanet, Isle of - - | 70 |
| 9 | 17 | 1 | – | 359 | 24 | 86 | 222 | 207 | 348 | 45 | 25 | 36 | 1 | – | 994 | – | 1,353 | Eastry - - - | 71 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 | – | 383 | 47 | 168 | 366 | 231 | 491 | 53 | 17 | 36 | – | – | 1,409 | – | 1,792 | Dover - - - | 72 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 205 | 13 | 57 | 146 | 113 | 225 | 42 | 12 | 22 | – | – | 630 | – | 835 | Elham - - - | 73 |
| – | 1 | – | 6 | 85 | 32 | 53 | 136 | 23 | 78 | 6 | 2 | 9 | – | – | 339 | – | 424 | Romney Marsh - | 74 |

No 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye | 12 | 39,369 | 11,927 | 43·3 | 5·4 | 25·3 | 17·4 | - | 22 | 21 | 17 | 37 | 13 | 32 |
| 76 | Hastings | 13 | 14,027 | 26,631 | 46·9 | 4·9 | 7·1 | 25·1 | - | 8 | 10 | 23 | 54 | 23 | 69 |
| 77 | Battle | 14 | 54,000 | 12,680 | 40·9 | 2·3 | 34·0 | 16·2 | - | 26 | 16 | 30 | 45 | 18 | 25 |
| 78 | Eastbourne | 14 | 38,072 | 10,721 | 43·2 | 3·4 | 19·7 | 21·5 | - | 11 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 9 | 19 |
| 79 | Hailsham | 11 | 54,365 | 12,668 | 36·9 | 3·0 | 35·8 | 16·1 | - | 17 | 13 | 19 | 48 | 14 | 25 |
| 80 | Ticehurst | 8 | 51,659 | 14,626 | 40·7 | 3·0 | 33·0 | 17·4 | - | 15 | 22 | 37 | 38 | 11 | 24 |
| 81 | Uckfield | 11 | 74,230 | 17,260 | 37·1 | 2·8 | 40·1 | 15·3 | - | 10 | 11 | 9 | 50 | 19 | 31 |
| 82 | East Grinstead | 7 | 61,317 | 14,097 | 39·7 | 2·7 | 32·7 | 17·1 | - | 15 | 10 | 17 | 44 | 10 | 23 |
| 83 | Cuckfield | 15 | 61,793 | 17,163 | 40·5 | 3·2 | 30·1 | 17·7 | - | 11 | 13 | 22 | 49 | 10 | 48 |
| 84*a* | Chailey | 11 | 36,278 | 8,895 | | | | | | 14 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 16 |
| 84*b* | Lewes | 8 | 5,870 | 10,116 | | | | | | 23 | 18 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 49 |
| 84*c* | West Firle | 8 | 14,494 | 2,379 | 41·6 | 5·0 | 22·2 | 22·7 | - | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 84*d* | Newhaven | 16 | 28,462 | 5,605 | | | | | | 7 | 8 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| 85 | Brighton‖ | 1 | 2,320 | 77,693 | 42·3 | 4·8 | 3·2 | 34·9 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 35 | 31 | 76 | 275 | 254 | 227 |
| 86 | Steyning | 23 | 44,344 | 24,053 | 47·9 | 4·5 | 16·4 | 15·9 | *Navigation* | 20 | 14 | 26 | 57 | 19 | 21 |
| 87 | Horsham | 10 | 57,023 | 15,313 | 37·1 | 1·7 | 31·3 | 22·8 | - | 19 | 17 | 36 | 46 | 17 | 35 |
| 88 | Petworth | 5 | 39,329 | 9,397 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 32·0 | 19·3 | - | 16 | 10 | 20 | 27 | 11 | 30 |
| 89 | Thakeham | 15 | 36,559 | 7,567 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 36·2 | 15·9 | - | 11 | 12 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 13 |
| 90*a* | East Preston§ | 19 | 31,786 | 15,384 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90*b* | Arundel§ | 1 | 1,968 | 2,498 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90*c* | *Heene*, &c. | 4 | 3,282 | 408 | 43·4 | 3·7 | 16·6 | 23·0 | - | No returns | | | - | - | - |
| 90*d* | Sutton§ (part of) | 3 | 4,461 | 6,522 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | West Hampnett | 38 | 74,913 | 14,811 | 39·4 | 1·6 | 35·8 | 15·4 | - | 18 | 15 | 15 | 44 | 19 | 28 |
| 92*a* | Sutton§ (part of) | 12 | 19,224 | *see* 90*d* | | | | | | No return | | | - | - | - |
| 92*b* | Chichester† | 9 | 1,830 | 8,687 | 40·0 | 2·0 | 13·0 | 29·0 | - | 9 | 7 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 24 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 26 | 65,720 | 12,581 | 38·9 | 2·3 | 33·5 | 16·9 | - | 3 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 35 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 12 | 32,886 | 6,957 | 41·2 | 2·5 | 31·5 | 15·9 | - | 13 | 24 | 31 | 26 | 8 | 13 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 6 | 23,891 | 7,212 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 16·6 | 23·4 | - | 6 | 9 | 15 | 34 | 13 | 24 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 3 | 7,806 | 94,828 | 36·6 | 4·4 | 1·6 | 27·0 | *Navigation; millinery, &c.; ship-building.* | 157 | 278 | 278 | 145 | 136 | 234 |
| 97 | Alverstoke§ | 1 | 5,222 | 22,653 | 34·3 | 3·8 | 2·6 | 21·2 | *Navigation; ship-building.* | 15 | 37 | 25 | 88 | 71 | 49 |
| 98 | Fareham | 9 | 42,225 | 14,864 | 40·3 | 3·6 | 18·6 | 20·1 | - | 5 | 10 | 9 | 90 | 23 | 44 |
| 99 | Isle of Wight | 30 | 99,746 | 55,362 | 42·3 | 5·0 | 13·3 | 24·9 | *Navigation* | 23 | 37 | 74 | 129 | 63 | 105 |
| 100 | Lymington | 6 | 33,394 | 12,023 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 20·6 | 20·5 | - | 14 | 20 | 34 | 33 | 6 | 26 |
| 101 | Christchurch | 3 | 36,775 | 10,488 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 18·0 | 23·5 | - | 10 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 13 |
| 102 | Ringwood | 5 | 16,990 | 5,151 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 26·7 | 23·0 | - | 4 | 5 | 7 | 16 | - | 11 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge | 12 | 31,167 | 6,377 | 39·3 | 3·1 | 32·3 | 18·5 | - | 12 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 9 | 20 |
| 104 | New Forest | 9 | 67,102 | 13,031 | 42·2 | 2·7 | 26·5 | 16·8 | - | 8 | 14 | 31 | 27 | 5 | 35 |
| 105 | Southampton† | 6 | 2,630 | 43,414 | 42·7 | 12·1 | 1·2 | 29·7 | *Navigation; ship-building.* | 42 | 77 | 71 | 83 | 59 | 140 |
| 106 | South Stoneham | 9 | 30,715 | 25,542 | 44·8 | 6·0 | 9·9 | 25·1 | - | 9 | 22 | 35 | 55 | 29 | 68 |
| 107 | Romsey | 14 | 28,203 | 10,771 | 38·7 | 2·5 | 24·3 | 23·9 | - | - | 3 | 4 | 28 | 12 | 34 |
| 108 | Stockbridge | 18 | 45,343 | 7,286 | 39·6 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 15·0 | - | 7 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 5 | 15 |
| 109*a* | New Winchester | 34 | 62,228 | 23,752 | 33·6 | 3·1 | 16·6 | 21·9 | - | 22 | 18 | 26 | 45 | 15 | 59 |
| 109*b* | Hursley | 4 | 16,338 | 2,550 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 110 | Droxford | 11 | 48,263 | 10,665 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 16·3 | - | 34 | 17 | 22 | 25 | 5 | 18 |
| 111 | Catherington | 6 | 11,197 | 2,497 | 43·0 | 2·4 | 28·2 | 14·1 | - | 3 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 4 |
| 112 | Petersfield | 13 | 40,112 | 7,853 | 41·0 | 1·9 | 33·9 | 16·2 | - | 17 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 4 | 16 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued*.

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued*. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4. SUSSEX: |
| 5 | 3 | – | 34 | 184 | 42 | 72 | 168 | 153 | 303 | 137 | 12 | 15 | 1 | – | 903 | – | 1,087 | Rye - - - | 75 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 35 | 228 | 87 | 220 | 580 | 181 | 311 | 74 | 14 | 23 | 1 | – | 1,491 | – | 1,719 | Hastings - - | 76 |
| 4 | 3 | – | – | 167 | 24 | 57 | 216 | 128 | 261 | 72 | 10 | 13 | – | 20 | 801 | – | 968 | Battle - - - | 77 |
| – | 2 | 1 | 9 | 103 | 53 | 88 | 173 | 92 | 139 | 15 | 6 | 14 | – | – | 580 | – | 683 | Eastbourne - - | 78 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 146 | 30 | 61 | 154 | 150 | 229 | 85 | 12 | 18 | 1 | – | 740 | – | 886 | Hailsham - - | 79 |
| 5 | 5 | – | 4 | 161 | 12 | 65 | 180 | 162 | 275 | 93 | 12 | 17 | – | – | 816 | – | 977 | Ticehurst - - | 80 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 13 | 149 | 67 | 111 | 238 | 186 | 301 | 137 | 22 | 17 | – | 2 | 1,081 | – | 1,230 | Uckfield - - - | 81 |
| 8 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 146 | 47 | 125 | 177 | 149 | 264 | 82 | 14 | 12 | 1 | – | 871 | – | 1,017 | East Grinstead - | 82 |
| 6 | 5 | – | 34 | 198 | 26 | 59 | 137 | 151 | 245 | 61 | 14 | 23 | – | – | 716 | – | 914 | Cuckfield - - | 83 |
| 2 | – | 1 | 6 | 72 | 35 | 56 | 94 | 99 | 143 | 51 | 9 | 17 | – | – | 504 | – | 576 | Chailey - - - | 84*a* |
| 4 | 4 | – | 14 | 187 | 24 | 55 | 91 | 69 | 142 | 23 | 7 | 14 | – | – | 425 | – | 612 | Lewes - - - | 84*b* |
| – | – | – | 13 | 46 | 12 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 45 | 25 | 4 | 3 | – | – | 147 | – | 193 | West Firle - - | 84*c* |
| – | 2 | – | 7 | 82 | 15 | 27 | 89 | 46 | 101 | 20 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 306 | – | 388 | Newhaven - - | 84*d* |
| 24 | 28 | 2 | 26 | 978 | 196 | 425 | 1,235 | 199 | 610 | 25 | 73 | 70 | 1 | – | 2,834 | – | 3,812 | Brighton‖ - - | 85 |
| 6 | 4 | – | 10 | 177 | 74 | 120 | 327 | 153 | 285 | 100 | 12 | 22 | – | – | 1,093 | – | 1,270 | Steyning - - | 86 |
| 5 | 12 | – | 6 | 193 | 48 | 105 | 342 | 161 | 249 | 58 | 13 | 27 | – | – | 1,003 | – | 1,196 | Horsham - - | 87 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 2 | 124 | 40 | 76 | 122 | 79 | 154 | 27 | 7 | 7 | – | – | 512 | – | 636 | Petworth - - | 88 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 93 | 32 | 43 | 121 | 94 | 164 | 43 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 510 | 7 | 596 | Thakeham - - | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | East Preston § - | 90*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arundel § - - | 90*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Heene*, &c. - - | 90*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sutton § (part of) - | 90*d* |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 147 | 51 | 72 | 120 | 69 | 158 | 7 | 21 | 22 | – | – | 520 | – | 667 | West Hampnett - | 91 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Sutton § (part of) - | 92*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | 7 | 92 | 9 | 21 | 66 | 28 | 69 | 13 | 10 | 12 | – | – | 228 | – | 320 | Chichester† - - | 92*b* |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 105 | 35 | 53 | 103 | 141 | 226 | 65 | 8 | 14 | – | – | 645 | – | 750 | Midhurst - - | 93 |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 121 | 41 | 68 | 179 | 67 | 109 | 19 | 6 | 13 | – | – | 502 | – | 623 | Westbourne - - | 94 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 109 | 27 | 52 | 107 | 68 | 115 | 20 | 6 | 5 | – | – | 400 | – | 509 | Havant - - - - | 95 |
| 33 | 72 | 2 | 6 | 1,341 | 204 | 682 | 1,488 | 403 | 1,698 | 433 | 42 | 75 | 3 | – | 5,028 | – | 6,369 | Portsea Island - | 96 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 290 | 128 | 217 | 406 | 19 | 99 | 12 | 11 | 14 | – | – | 906 | – | 1,196 | Alverstoke § - - | 97 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 196 | 21 | 76 | 175 | 124 | 293 | 42 | 17 | 15 | 1 | – | 764 | – | 960 | Fareham - - | 98 |
| 15 | 18 | 1 | – | 465 | 94 | 230 | 527 | 326 | 577 | 108 | 47 | 50 | 2 | – | 1,961 | – | 2,426 | Isle of Wight - - | 99 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 138 | 25 | 66 | 152 | 131 | 291 | 118 | 8 | 18 | – | – | 809 | – | 947 | Lymington - - | 100 |
| 1 | 6 | – | 1 | 71 | 30 | 54 | 118 | 84 | 179 | 47 | 17 | 8 | – | – | 537 | – | 608 | Christchurch - - | 101 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 6 | 53 | 5 | 11 | 34 | 72 | 116 | 55 | 1 | 7 | – | – | 301 | – | 354 | Ringwood - - | 102 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 3 | 96 | 33 | 55 | 87 | 60 | 117 | 14 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 378 | – | 474 | Fordingbridge - - | 103 |
| 3 | 11 | – | 9 | 143 | 18 | 55 | 160 | 118 | 235 | 50 | 14 | 20 | – | 1 | 671 | – | 814 | New Forest - - | 104 |
| 8 | 10 | – | 15 | 505 | 194 | 545 | 900 | 190 | 580 | 23 | 38 | 50 | 1 | – | 2,521 | – | 3,026 | Southampton† - | 105 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 8 | 230 | 59 | 155 | 475 | 167 | 338 | 122 | 23 | 37 | – | – | 1,376 | – | 1,606 | South Stoneham - | 106 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 13 | 102 | 35 | 54 | 136 | 117 | 186 | 65 | 5 | 7 | – | – | 605 | – | 707 | Romsey - - - | 107 |
| 3 | – | – | 14 | 84 | 20 | 39 | 81 | 110 | 160 | 35 | 8 | 9 | – | – | 462 | – | 546 | Stockbridge - - | 108 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 4 | 195 | 71 | 126 | 250 | 257 | 467 | 111 | 27 | 26 | 4 | – | 1,339 | – | 1,534 | New Winchester - | 109*a* |
| 2 | – | – | – | 21 | 14 | 22 | 53 | 10 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 138 | – | 159 | Hursley - - - | 109*b* |
| – | 4 | – | 4 | 129 | 41 | 70 | 158 | 85 | 138 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 1 | – | 545 | – | 674 | Droxford - - | 110 |
| – | – | – | 11 | 46 | 6 | 11 | 36 | 30 | 55 | 36 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 177 | – | 223 | Catherington - - | 111 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 87 | 14 | 37 | 74 | 95 | 192 | 44 | 4 | 7 | 1 | – | 468 | – | 555 | Petersfield - - | 112 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | Alresford | 19 | 39,761 | 7,182 | 42·0 | 3·2 | 29·9 | 15·9 | - | 9 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 21 |
| 114 | Alton | 20 | 53,057 | 12,063 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 33·4 | 17·9 | - | 4 | 11 | 12 | 34 | 13 | 42 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney | 13 | 42,051 | 11,480 | 42·4 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 17·3 | - | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 38 |
| 116 | Basingstoke | 39 | 73,852 | 17,429 | 42·0 | 1·9 | 28·9 | 17·8 | - | 32 | 17 | 20 | 49 | 11 | 48 |
| 117 | Whitchurch | 8 | 29,513 | 5,522 | 35·8 | 2·4 | 32·9 | 22·4 | *Silk; paper* | 6 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 26 |
| 118 | Andover | 32 | 83,615 | 17,125 | 38·9 | 2·9 | 30·1 | 20·0 | - | 24 | 21 | 25 | 42 | 4 | 39 |
| 119 | Kingsclere | 15 | 46,787 | 8,517 | 40·7 | 0·8 | 39·4 | 13·8 | - | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 22 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury | 18 | 42,956 | 19,999 | 39·7 | 2·3 | 23·4 | 25·4 | - | 14 | 13 | 15 | 55 | 26 | 56 |
| 121 | Hungerford | 22 | 98,287 | 19,882 | 39·4 | 1·2 | 37·4 | 15·7 | - | 16 | 29 | 27 | 48 | 17 | 26 |
| 122 | Faringdon | 31 | 64,207 | 15,688 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·3 | 16·1 | - | 8 | 17 | 18 | 34 | 20 | 22 |
| 123 | Abingdon | 40 | 57,535 | 20,861 | 28·1 | 2·1 | 30·7 | 28·6 | *Rope and hemp* | 24 | 29 | 35 | 35 | 7 | 41 |
| 124 | Wantage | 34 | 75,700 | 17,308 | 37·2 | 1·6 | 38·4 | 16·7 | - | – | 3 | 6 | 26 | 20 | 43 |
| 125 | Wallingford | 29 | 40,860 | 14,017 | 37·4 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·3 | - | 4 | 16 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 41 |
| 126 | Bradfield | 29 | 62,166 | 15,771 | 40·4 | 1·4 | 34·3 | 15·0 | - | 2 | 13 | 27 | 76 | 15 | 37 |
| 127 | Reading | 3 | 4,699 | 25,876 | 40·7 | 4·0 | 4·4 | 37·1 | - | 41 | 49 | 15 | 76 | 24 | 92 |
| 128 | Wokingham | 16 | 42,226 | 14,455 | 43·7 | 1·3 | 27·7 | 18·1 | - | 5 | 20 | 13 | 41 | 19 | 54 |
| 129 | Cookham | 7 | 29,588 | 13,031 | 42·6 | 2·3 | 20·8 | 23·2 | - | 9 | 19 | 14 | 36 | 11 | 30 |
| 130 | Easthampstead | 5 | 25,176 | 7,436 | 44·6 | 1·2 | 23·4 | 18·9 | - | 4 | 4 | 9 | 28 | 16 | 16 |
| 131 | Windsor | 6 | 22,407 | 21,301 | 41·8 | 3·1 | 10·3 | 24·9 | *Domestic service; lace; straw plait.* | 20 | 27 | 22 | 79 | 24 | 36 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines | 13 | 24,881 | 15,976 | 44·5 | 2·6 | 20·0 | 17·7 | - | 6 | 19 | 41 | 66 | 46 | 46 |
| 133 | Uxbridge | 10 | 25,906 | 23,155 | 40·9 | 3·2 | 14·3 | 26·8 | *Brickmaking* | 11 | 19 | 25 | 94 | 22 | 50 |
| 134 | Brentford | 11 | 20,705 | 50,534 | 43·6 | 5·2 | 9·6 | 25·2 | - | 10 | 50 | 64 | 167 | 108 | 109 |
| 135 | Hendon | 8 | 32,767 | 19,220 | 44·4 | 4·0 | 17·6 | 21·1 | - | 11 | 23 | 21 | 91 | 20 | 31 |
| 136 | Barnet | 10 | 25,689 | 19,128 | 40·8 | 3·2 | 15·3 | 25·2 | - | 10 | 15 | 3 | 71 | 21 | 38 |
| 137 | Edmonton | 6 | 46,607 | 59,312 | 44·3 | 4·9 | 11·5 | 27·1 | - | 73 | 68 | 73 | 199 | 106 | 167 |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Ware | 15 | 35,747 | 16,515 | 43·4 | 3·6 | 21·0 | 22·2 | *Malt* | 32 | 19 | 33 | 61 | 15 | 23 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 20 | 53,689 | 20,212 | 41·0 | 2·5 | 30·8 | 17·5 | *Malt* | – | 11 | 19 | 146 | 47 | 67 |
| 140*a* | Buntingford | 17 | 28,351 | 6,389 | 39·5 | 1·4 | 34·9 | 16·9 | *Straw plait* | 23 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 8 |
| 140*b* | Royston | 29 | 60,440 | 18,625 | | | | | | 31 | 15 | 27 | 43 | 9 | 52 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 28 | 64,847 | 25,603 | 31·0 | 1·9 | 26·6 | 32·8 | *Straw plait* | 38 | 25 | 32 | 83 | 25 | 36 |
| 142 | Hertford | 18 | 34,410 | 15,301 | 41·2 | 2·7 | 22·2 | 24·1 | - | 22 | 16 | 23 | 42 | 22 | 24 |
| 143*a* | Hatfield | 4 | 23,027 | 6,189 | 40·2 | 2·6 | 28·0 | 22·1 | *Straw plait* | 9 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 10 |
| 143*b* | Welwyn | 4 | 6,457 | 2,211 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | – | 14 | 3 | 7 |
| 144 | St. Albans | 8 | 34,615 | 18,926 | 27·3 | 1·8 | 23·0 | 40·5 | *Straw plait; silk* | 6 | 4 | 10 | 65 | 33 | 31 |
| 145 | Watford | 6 | 36,520 | 20,355 | 40·9 | 2·9 | 19·7 | 28·0 | *Straw plait; paper; silk.* | 12 | 18 | 16 | 92 | 36 | 56 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 6 | 25,457 | 13,922 | 25·7 | 2·2 | 20·4 | 44·5 | *Straw plait; paper* | 25 | 17 | 13 | 38 | 10 | 5 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 10 | 24,583 | 13,204 | 29·3 | 3·2 | 19·0 | 39·8 | *Straw plait* | 7 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 11 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5. Southampton—*cont^d.* | |
| – | 1 | – | – | 97 | 34 | 53 | 127 | 68 | 128 | 22 | 7 | 4 | – | – | 443 | – | 540 | Alresford - - | 113 |
| 6 | 9 | – | 11 | 142 | 58 | 105 | 195 | 133 | 254 | 54 | 7 | 9 | – | – | 815 | – | 957 | Alton - - - | 114 |
| 3 | 5 | – | – | 102 | 89 | 125 | 235 | 98 | 183 | 33 | 11 | 17 | 1 | – | 792 | – | 894 | Hartley Wintney - | 115 |
| – | 4 | – | 15 | 196 | 144 | 217 | 310 | 217 | 383 | 71 | 23 | 29 | 1 | – | 1,395 | – | 1,591 | Basingstoke - - | 116 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 71 | 16 | 24 | 48 | 94 | 182 | 61 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 433 | – | 504 | Whitchurch - - | 117 |
| 12 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 197 | 68 | 105 | 205 | 213 | 383 | 84 | 17 | 22 | – | – | 1,097 | – | 1,294 | Andover - - | 118 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 88 | 29 | 59 | 112 | 126 | 171 | 22 | 13 | 10 | – | – | 542 | – | 630 | Kingsclere - - | 119 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6. BERKSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 5 | – | 7 | 194 | 81 | 163 | 330 | 214 | 424 | 94 | 30 | 41 | – | – | 1,377 | – | 1,571 | Newbury - - | 120 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 173 | 137 | 155 | 223 | 179 | 332 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 1 | – | 1,091 | – | 1,264 | Hungerford - - | 121 |
| 8 | 7 | – | 1 | 135 | 26 | 49 | 89 | 65 | 116 | 9 | 13 | 17 | – | – | 384 | – | 519 | Faringdon - - | 122 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 2 | 182 | 135 | 229 | 445 | 207 | 315 | 27 | 26 | 18 | 2 | – | 1,404 | – | 1,586 | Abingdon - - | 123 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 6 | 110 | 103 | 131 | 280 | 168 | 271 | 36 | 16 | 21 | 1 | – | 1,027 | – | 1,137 | Wantage - - | 124 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 10 | 170 | 108 | 171 | 195 | 145 | 259 | 22 | 22 | 37 | – | – | 959 | – | 1,129 | Wallingford - - | 125 |
| 9 | 14 | – | 6 | 199 | 68 | 92 | 185 | 180 | 289 | 49 | 13 | 19 | 1 | – | 896 | – | 1,095 | Bradfield - - | 126 |
| 2 | 10 | 4 | – | 313 | 134 | 130 | 318 | 94 | 250 | 58 | 23 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 1,036 | | 1,349 | Reading - - | 127 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 7 | 163 | 110 | 136 | 346 | 208 | 307 | 48 | 24 | 27 | 1 | – | 1,207 | – | 1,370 | Wokingham - - | 128 |
| 6 | 4 | – | – | 129 | 43 | 68 | 163 | 81 | 130 | 25 | 15 | 17 | – | – | 542 | – | 671 | Cookham - - | 129 |
| – | 2 | – | 2 | 81 | 23 | 55 | 99 | 53 | 102 | 16 | 2 | 9 | – | – | 359 | – | 440 | Easthampstead - | 130 |
| 6 | 3 | – | 14 | 231 | 23 | 67 | 181 | 48 | 129 | 14 | 26 | 22 | – | – | 510 | – | 741 | Windsor - - | 131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 4 | 2 | – | – | 230 | 54 | 116 | 199 | 58 | 158 | 13 | 7 | 18 | – | – | 623 | – | 853 | Staines - - - | 132 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 10 | 236 | 126 | 229 | 825 | 186 | 406 | 29 | 12 | 23 | – | – | 1,836 | 20 | 2,052 | Uxbridge - - | 133 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 15 | 532 | 225 | 440 | 1,008 | 171 | 499 | 36 | 30 | 64 | – | – | 2,473 | – | 3,005 | Brentford - - | 134 |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 213 | 113 | 156 | 401 | 82 | 231 | 31 | 7 | 17 | – | 6 | 1,044 | – | 1,257 | Hendon - - - | 135 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 174 | 11 | 50 | 117 | 86 | 189 | 34 | 14 | 15 | 1 | – | 517 | – | 691 | Barnet - - - | 136 |
| 9 | 6 | 1 | 14 | 716 | 174 | 315 | 804 | 241 | 482 | 24 | 37 | 71 | – | – | 2,148 | – | 2,864 | Edmonton - - | 137 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE. | |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 200 | 67 | 156 | 346 | 146 | 370 | 53 | 15 | 18 | – | – | 1,171 | – | 1,371 | Ware - - - | 138 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 297 | 106 | 203 | 431 | 210 | 387 | 96 | 28 | 31 | 3 | – | 1,495 | – | 1,792 | Bishop's Stortford - | 139 |
| 2 | – | – | – | 78 | 25 | 42 | 77 | 49 | 87 | 7 | 2 | 7 | – | – | 296 | – | 374 | Buntingford - - | 140*a* |
| 6 | 6 | – | – | 189 | 79 | 162 | 383 | 190 | 408 | 36 | 16 | 20 | – | – | 1,294 | – | 1,483 | Royston - - - | 140*b* |
| 6 | 1 | – | – | 246 | 99 | 237 | 541 | 269 | 498 | 103 | 32 | 33 | – | – | 1,812 | – | 2,058 | Hitchin - - - | 141 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 8 | 163 | 53 | 85 | 196 | 128 | 254 | 16 | 18 | 10 | – | – | 760 | – | 923 | Hertford - - | 142 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 75 | 11 | 37 | 73 | 32 | 84 | 12 | 4 | 12 | – | – | 265 | 8 | 332 | Hatfield - - - | 143*a* |
| – | – | – | 1 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 34 | 11 | 37 | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 114 | – | 142 | Welwyn - - - | 143*b* |
| 5 | 15 | – | 5 | 174 | 38 | 94 | 260 | 131 | 331 | 88 | 24 | 35 | 1 | – | 1,002 | – | 1,176 | St. Albans - - | 144 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 4 | 243 | 55 | 125 | 289 | 187 | 409 | 54 | 17 | 19 | – | – | 1,155 | – | 1,398 | Watford - - | 145 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 2 | 118 | 41 | 89 | 207 | 97 | 227 | 53 | 12 | 11 | 1 | – | 738 | – | 856 | Hemel Hempstead - | 146 |
| 1 | 5 | – | – | 84 | 52 | 96 | 153 | 97 | 246 | 42 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 697 | – | 781 | Berkhampstead - | 147 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 12 | 49,840 | 18,240 | 30·8 | 1·6 | 22·8 | 35·0 | *Straw plait; furniture; lace.* | 13 | 19 | 35 | 66 | 22 | 31 |
| 149 | Eton | 19 | 41,589 | 22,353 | 43·4 | 2·6 | 19·6 | 22·7 | *Paper; silk* | 6 | 15 | 29 | 94 | 45 | 16 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 30 | 81,308 | 35,138 | 27·0 | 1·6 | 20·7 | 41·1 | *Lace; furniture; paper.* | 25 | 44 | 34 | 107 | 25 | 93 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 40 | 73,364 | 23,600 | 30·1 | 1·9 | 30·6 | 29·1 | *Straw plait; lace* | 53 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 8 | 51 |
| 152 | Winslow | 17 | 34,115 | 9,265 | 25·0 | 1·4 | 34·2 | 31·8 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 17 |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 48 | 69,981 | 24,855 | 25·7 | 2·1 | 27·6 | 38·1 | *Lace* | 7 | 20 | 33 | 44 | 17 | 36 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 29 | 51,909 | 13,735 | 31·1 | 1·6 | 31·4 | 26·5 | *Lace* | 26 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 16 | 15 |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 24 | 61,662 | 18,200 | 37·2 | 1·5 | 29·6 | 22·7 | *Lace* | 16 | 23 | 26 | 40 | 14 | 73 |
| 156 | Thame | 36 | 54,997 | 15,305 | 31·2 | 1·8 | 34·5 | 22·9 | *Lace* | 12 | 19 | 37 | 33 | 9 | 32 |
| 157 | Headington | 23 | 24,637 | 17,107 | 41·4 | 2·3 | 19·9 | 25·1 | - | 11 | 18 | 33 | 41 | 12 | 25 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 12 | 2,930 | 19,960 | 44·5 | 4·7 | 2·9 | 36·5 | - | 26 | 30 | 36 | 89 | 52 | 97 |
| 159 | Bicester | 38 | 64,127 | 15,555 | 37·0 | 2·0 | 36·5 | 18·5 | *Lace* | 3 | 10 | 4 | 41 | 9 | 36 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 34 | 47,913 | 14,236 | 36·1 | 1·5 | 29·2 | 24·5 | - | 11 | 17 | 28 | 33 | 11 | 23 |
| 161 | Witney | 43 | 70,169 | 23,227 | 30·9 | 1·5 | 35·4 | 24·5 | *Wool* | 17 | 24 | 49 | 40 | 13 | 48 |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 35 | 76,418 | 17,296 | 34·7 | 1·3 | 34·9 | 23·2 | - | 18 | 12 | 27 | 24 | 7 | 23 |
| 163 | Banbury | 52 | 75,324 | 30,171 | 39·2 | 2·2 | 26·5 | 23·5 | *Lace* | 24 | 34 | 60 | 55 | 22 | 75 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 29 | 60,569 | 13,471 | 31·7 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 24·9 | *Lace* | 1 | 10 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 32 |
| 165 | Towcester | 23 | 40,416 | 13,004 | 25·3 | 2·1 | 28·0 | 38·2 | *Lace* | 7 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 1 | 10 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 15 | 22,401 | 11,618 | 27·6 | 3·3 | 18·7 | 41·0 | *Lace; engine-making* | 3 | 12 | 29 | 17 | 6 | 22 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 20 | 32,408 | 9,928 | 29·5 | 2·4 | 27·3 | 35·9 | *Lace* | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| 168 | Northampton | 18 | 20,453 | 41,152 | 27·1 | 2·4 | 7·6 | 53·9 | *Shoes; lace; skins and leather.* | 11 | 17 | 23 | 58 | 28 | 62 |
| 169 | Daventry | 28 | 63,301 | 20,600 | 32·6 | 3·1 | 24·7 | 28·3 | *Shoes; lace; inland navigation.* | 15 | 9 | 19 | 42 | 12 | 49 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 37 | 60,376 | 15,367 | 37·7 | 1·2 | 33·3 | 23·0 | *Shoes; lace* | 10 | 13 | 22 | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 27 | 55,505 | 24,224 | 23·1 | 1·3 | 20·0 | 50·3 | *Shoes; lace* | 31 | 24 | 37 | 35 | 9 | 39 |
| 172 | Kettering | 29 | 55,266 | 18,995 | 33·3 | 1·0 | 23·5 | 35·1 | *Shoes; lace* | 13 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 8 | 24 |
| 173 | Thrapstone | 26 | 51,188 | 14,065 | 33·1 | ·7 | 29·7 | 31·9 | *Shoes* | – | – | – | 32 | 11 | 24 |
| 174 | Oundle | 38 | 69,822 | 15,362 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 31·2 | 18·1 | - | 4 | 10 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 29 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 42 | 100,514 | 33,178 | 40·7 | 4·4 | 26·5 | 21·3 | *Shoes* | 41 | 34 | 34 | 42 | 6 | 54 |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 34 | 77,180 | 20,518 | 40·5 | 1·5 | 30·2 | 19·5 | - | 13 | 22 | 32 | 64 | 11 | 56 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 24 | 62,930 | 19,654 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 34·2 | 19·1 | - | 21 | 16 | 21 | 45 | 9 | 16 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 30 | 65,256 | 18,965 | 36·9 | 1·4 | 27·8 | 24·1 | *Lace; paper* | 23 | 21 | 23 | 42 | 20 | 23 |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 45 | 97,320 | 38,072 | 26·0 | 1·3 | 26·3 | 38·8 | *Lace* | 35 | 19 | 38 | 66 | 29 | 55 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 28 | 58,041 | 25,393 | 30·6 | 1·3 | 27·1 | 31·3 | *Straw plait* | 67 | 33 | 55 | 53 | 6 | 21 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 19 | 41,551 | 16,970 | 18·4 | 1·1 | 34·0 | 41·8 | *Straw plait; lace* | 22 | 12 | 28 | 25 | 12 | 47 |
| 182 | Woburn | 16 | 29,603 | 11,684 | 23·6 | 1·0 | 27·2 | 39·8 | *Straw plait; lace* | 21 | 14 | 25 | 29 | 6 | 14 |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 16 | 38,015 | 17,648 | 21·5 | 2·5 | 27·3 | 43·3 | *Straw plait* | 7 | 15 | 22 | 44 | 6 | 19 |
| 184 | Luton | 14 | 40,836 | 30,712 | 17·3 | 2·1 | 14·6 | 59·0 | *Straw hats, &c.; straw plait.* | 36 | 31 | 50 | 69 | 14 | 66 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | |
| 6 | 6 | – | 6 | 204 | 59 | 135 | 294 | 157 | 387 | 68 | 22 | 34 | 1 | – | 1,157 | – | 1,361 | Amersham - - | 148 |
| 1 | 10 | – | 15 | 231 | 38 | 110 | 220 | 164 | 277 | 91 | 16 | 34 | 1 | – | 951 | – | 1,182 | Eton - - - | 149 |
| 5 | 7 | – | 4 | 344 | 127 | 339 | 585 | 371 | 721 | 92 | 25 | 47 | – | – | 2,307 | – | 2,651 | Wycombe - - | 150 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 236 | 119 | 251 | 411 | 352 | 585 | 101 | 26 | 37 | – | – | 1,882 | – | 2,118 | Aylesbury - - | 151 |
| 7 | 3 | – | 2 | 61 | 28 | 69 | 135 | 111 | 199 | 13 | 8 | 4 | – | – | 567 | – | 628 | Winslow - - - | 152 |
| 4 | 8 | – | – | 169 | 108 | 216 | 577 | 250 | 564 | 42 | 22 | 36 | – | 9 | 1,824 | – | 1,993 | Newport Pagnell - | 153 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 148 | 35 | 107 | 176 | 206 | 420 | 79 | 9 | 17 | 2 | – | 1,051 | – | 1,199 | Buckingham - - | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 210 | 163 | 191 | 343 | 233 | 438 | 100 | 12 | 19 | – | – | 1,499 | – | 1,709 | Henley - - - | 155 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 6 | 156 | 90 | 107 | 175 | 198 | 312 | 26 | 14 | 16 | – | – | 938 | – | 1,094 | Thame - - - | 156 |
| – | – | – | – | 140 | 62 | 121 | 295 | 137 | 209 | 31 | 9 | 24 | – | – | 888 | – | 1,028 | Headington - - | 157 |
| 9 | 5 | – | 25 | 369 | 34 | 84 | 208 | 62 | 146 | 7 | 20 | 34 | – | – | 595 | – | 964 | Oxford † - - - | 158 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 1 | 114 | 35 | 108 | 242 | 132 | 228 | 2 | 7 | 15 | – | – | 769 | – | 883 | Bicester - - - | 159 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 3 | 135 | 23 | 46 | 146 | 153 | 328 | 113 | 17 | 17 | – | – | 843 | – | 978 | Woodstock - - | 160 |
| 7 | 12 | – | 3 | 213 | 68 | 141 | 312 | 333 | 542 | 154 | 33 | 42 | 2 | – | 1,627 | – | 1,840 | Witney - - - | 161 |
| – | 2 | 1 | 8 | 122 | 46 | 81 | 163 | 249 | 431 | 122 | 20 | 27 | – | – | 1,139 | – | 1,261 | Chipping Norton - | 162 |
| 9 | 11 | – | 34 | 324 | 71 | 144 | 369 | 443 | 776 | 207 | 33 | 53 | 3 | – | 2,099 | – | 2,423 | Banbury - - | 163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | |
| – | 5 | – | – | 106 | 46 | 95 | 182 | 197 | 324 | 29 | 13 | 12 | – | – | 898 | – | 1,004 | Brackley - - | 164 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 10 | 67 | 73 | 155 | 234 | 167 | 320 | 11 | 10 | 15 | – | – | 985 | – | 1,052 | Towcester - - | 165 |
| 5 | 1 | – | – | 95 | 32 | 103 | 195 | 102 | 208 | 24 | 15 | 16 | – | – | 695 | – | 790 | Potterspury - - | 166 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 33 | 76 | 110 | 193 | 92 | 146 | 3 | 5 | 13 | – | – | 638 | – | 671 | Hardingstone - - | 167 |
| 7 | 15 | 1 | – | 222 | 108 | 272 | 609 | 267 | 495 | 70 | 53 | 60 | 2 | 4 | 1,940 | – | 2,162 | Northampton - - | 168 |
| 7 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 176 | 35 | 111 | 264 | 223 | 438 | 107 | 25 | 25 | 1 | – | 1,229 | – | 1,405 | Daventry - - | 169 |
| 4 | 6 | – | – | 93 | 78 | 114 | 253 | 205 | 348 | 44 | 16 | 12 | 1 | – | 1,071 | – | 1,164 | Brixworth - - | 170 |
| 6 | 2 | 1 | – | 184 | 74 | 247 | 458 | 206 | 402 | 45 | 22 | 29 | – | – | 1,483 | – | 1,667 | Wellingborough - | 171 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 115 | 58 | 135 | 334 | 240 | 468 | 146 | 21 | 19 | – | – | 1,421 | – | 1,536 | Kettering - - | 172 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 75 | 51 | 125 | 250 | 135 | 293 | 67 | 12 | 15 | – | – | 948 | – | 1,023 | Thrapstone - - | 173 |
| 8 | 7 | – | 6 | 103 | 31 | 97 | 219 | 145 | 276 | 30 | 15 | 17 | – | – | 830 | – | 933 | Oundle - - - | 174 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 221 | 80 | 222 | 516 | 237 | 510 | 44 | 30 | 27 | 1 | – | 1,667 | – | 1,888 | Peterborough - - | 175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | |
| 1 | – | – | 1 | 200 | 56 | 111 | 278 | 200 | 427 | 42 | 12 | 20 | – | – | 1,146 | – | 1,346 | Huntingdon - - | 176 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | – | 139 | 37 | 83 | 167 | 141 | 332 | 29 | 15 | 23 | – | – | 827 | – | 966 | St. Ives - - - | 177 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 2 | 159 | 37 | 80 | 184 | 144 | 317 | 36 | 20 | 23 | – | – | 841 | – | 1,000 | St. Neot's - - | 178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 9 | – | 25 | 277 | 94 | 268 | 592 | 458 | 822 | 188 | 23 | 35 | 1 | – | 2,481 | – | 2,758 | Bedford - - - | 179 |
| 6 | 5 | – | – | 246 | 127 | 252 | 620 | 330 | 594 | 76 | 23 | 23 | 1 | – | 2,046 | – | 2,292 | Biggleswade - - | 180 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 7 | 163 | 53 | 111 | 253 | 208 | 366 | 71 | 19 | 21 | – | – | 1,102 | – | 1,265 | Ampthill - - | 181 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 112 | 223 | 177 | 481 | 203 | 359 | 71 | 7 | 11 | 1 | – | 1,533 | – | 1,645 | Woburn - - - | 182 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 118 | 34 | 96 | 179 | 160 | 284 | 83 | 24 | 23 | 3 | – | 886 | – | 1,004 | Leighton Buzzard - | 183 |
| 7 | 9 | – | 19 | 301 | 76 | 169 | 311 | 189 | 371 | 132 | 24 | 31 | 7 | – | 1,310 | – | 1,611 | Luton - - - | 184 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 26 | 49,885 | 10,966 | 39·2 | ·7 | 41·0 | 11·6 | - - - - | 30 | 31 | 47 | 48 | 5 | 6 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 38 | 76,728 | 25,083 | 38·4 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 15·7 | - - - - | 1 | 9 | 17 | 45 | 24 | 53 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 14 | 3,470 | 26,361 | 44·5 | 3·9 | 3·6 | 34·1 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 47 | 31 | 37 | 54 | 32 | 61 |
| 188 | Linton | 22 | 48,739 | 13,510 | 40·1 | 1·3 | 33·7 | 16·6 | - - - - | 40 | 21 | 30 | 32 | 11 | 44 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 29 | 97,373 | 28,675 | 40·5 | 1·4 | 35·3 | 14·7 | - - - - | 24 | 33 | 66 | 106 | 16 | 27 |
| 190 | Ely | 15 | 77,904 | 21,891 | 38·4 | 2·1 | 35·6 | 16·5 | - - - - | 8 | 7 | 12 | 39 | 11 | 33 |
| 191 | North Witchford | 7 | 59,823 | 14,791 | 31·2 | 1·7 | 44·6 | 16·9 | - - - - | 16 | 35 | 50 | 47 | 13 | 42 |
| 192 | Whittlesey* | 1 | 25,131 | 6,966 | 35·5 | 1·8 | 36·3 | 19·1 | - - - - | 12 | 16 | 16 | 30 | 6 | 16 |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 22 | 131,585 | 33,309 | 34·3 | 2·3 | 36·5 | 18·9 | *Navigation; millinery, &c.* | 29 | 57 | 76 | 68 | 20 | 54 |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 7 | 19,477 | 59,319 | 44·6 | 10·5 | 6·5 | 28·4 | - - - - | 95 | 144 | 132 | 209 | 102 | 181 |
| 195 | Epping | 17 | 46,452 | 16,549 | 41·3 | 2·5 | 30·1 | 17·4 | - - - - | 5 | 4 | 1 | 46 | 14 | 35 |
| 196 | Ongar | 26 | 47,465 | 11,317 | 36·9 | 1·0 | 42·6 | 12·9 | - - - - | 16 | 21 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 19 |
| 197 | Romford | 10 | 48,244 | 26,965 | 41·9 | 3·8 | 24·6 | 19·7 | - - - - | 86 | 52 | 70 | 88 | 47 | 89 |
| 198 | Orsett | 18 | 45,597 | 11,595 | 38·7 | 4·3 | 29·1 | 13·8 | - - - - | 9 | 10 | 12 | 63 | 8 | 23 |
| 199 | Billericay | 25 | 50,845 | 15,031 | 39·6 | 2·0 | 27·3 | 18·5 | - - - - | 5 | 16 | 23 | 78 | 46 | 45 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 31 | 83,906 | 32,765 | 40·4 | 1·9 | 28·1 | 20·2 | - - - - | 29 | 28 | 58 | 102 | 42 | 71 |
| 201 | Rochford | 27 | 107,846 | 18,282 | 37·8 | 3·8 | 31·4 | 17·9 | - - - - | 22 | 16 | 10 | 63 | 12 | 60 |
| 202 | Maldon | 32 | 107,050 | 22,556 | 40·1 | 3·4 | 32·5 | 17·5 | - - - - | 5 | 24 | 35 | 78 | 26 | 62 |
| 203 | Tendring | 32 | 89,803 | 27,105 | 40·0 | 4·9 | 30·7 | 15·8 | *Navigation* - - | 17 | 24 | 17 | 59 | 12 | 54 |
| 204 | Colchester | 16 | 11,200 | 23,809 | 33·7 | 4·3 | 8·3 | 32·7 | *Silk* - - - | 23 | 22 | 16 | 70 | 61 | 51 |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 35 | 73,831 | 22,950 | 41·9 | 4·3 | 32·4 | 14·7 | - - - - | 17 | 19 | 34 | 72 | 31 | 69 |
| 206 | Witham | 17 | 38,938 | 16,324 | 37·0 | 1·9 | 27·5 | 26·7 | *Silk; lace* - - | 49 | 33 | 91 | 51 | 16 | 21 |
| 207 | Halstead | 16 | 38,913 | 18,482 | 25·4 | 1·6 | 27·9 | 40·7 | *Straw plait; silk* - | 17 | 21 | 53 | 55 | 16 | 40 |
| 208 | Braintree | 14 | 38,652 | 17,170 | 30·5 | 1·4 | 26·9 | 35·8 | *Straw plait; silk* - | 51 | 34 | 31 | 51 | 14 | 56 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 25 | 72,594 | 19,759 | 39·7 | 1·1 | 36·2 | 13·6 | - - - - | 63 | 22 | 33 | 59 | 7 | 70 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 24 | 61,760 | 19,721 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 35·1 | 15·2 | - - - - | 60 | 30 | 48 | 54 | 21 | 35 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 27 | 53,664 | 17,432 | 33·4 | 1·2 | 32·7 | 25·2 | *Silk; straw plait* - | 40 | 31 | 80 | 57 | 12 | 21 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 44 | 78,302 | 31,415 | 32·3 | 1·8 | 28·0 | 31·5 | *Silk; worsted; straw plait.* | 24 | 11 | 26 | 94 | 31 | 65 |
| 213 | Cosford | 28 | 52,696 | 17,376 | 39·0 | 1·3 | 33·9 | 18·1 | *Silk* - - - | 40 | 21 | 26 | 48 | 17 | 26 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 49 | 82,464 | 18,224 | 41·2 | ·9 | 40·1 | 12·2 | - - - - | 24 | 24 | 39 | 21 | 2 | 15 |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 2 | 2,934 | 13,318 | 40·5 | 3·5 | 8·2 | 36·0 | *Millinery, &c.* - | 24 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 9 | 30 |
| 216 | Mildenhall | 13 | 61,244 | 9,595 | 41·5 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 12·2 | - - - - | 5 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 12 |
| 217 | Stow | 34 | 55,342 | 20,908 | 40·5 | 1·6 | 32·8 | 19·1 | - - - - | 25 | 23 | 35 | 33 | 9 | 31 |
| 218 | Hartismere | 32 | 54,215 | 17,665 | 39·0 | 1·4 | 35·8 | 16·9 | - - - - | 32 | 41 | 62 | 41 | 10 | 42 |
| 219 | Hoxne | 24 | 53,035 | 14,694 | 37·9 | ·9 | 42·2 | 13·9 | - - - - | 29 | 44 | 81 | 42 | 13 | 12 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon | 39 | 57,899 | 16,174 | 38·6 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 14·5 | - - - - | 27 | 29 | 54 | 33 | 7 | 28 |
| 221 | Samford | 28 | 50,230 | 12,736 | 41·2 | 3·5 | 34·3 | 13·0 | - - - - | 14 | 9 | 12 | 41 | 13 | 19 |
| 222 | Ipswich | 20 | 8,395 | 37,881 | 40·7 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 36·4 | *Millinery, &c.; navigation; iron manufacture.* | 70 | 73 | 91 | 78 | 31 | 58 |
| 223 | Woodbridge | 49 | 82,195 | 22,754 | 40·3 | 2·3 | 30·9 | 17·9 | - - - - | 28 | 19 | 26 | 32 | 9 | 40 |
| 224 | Plomesgate | 42 | 75,064 | 20,720 | 41·8 | 2·7 | 29·0 | 17·9 | - - - - | 11 | 22 | 20 | 33 | 13 | 37 |
| 225 | Blything | 49 | 92,097 | 26,848 | 40·1 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·2 | - - - - | 9 | 25 | 48 | 77 | 32 | 66 |
| 226 | Wangford | 27 | 35,079 | 13,619 | 38·8 | 2·8 | 26·8 | 25·7 | *Silk* - - - | 34 | 22 | 35 | 38 | 12 | 36 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland† | 24 | 35,490 | 24,050 | 41·5 | 6·3 | 19·5 | 25·9 | *Navigation; fishing* | 6 | 20 | 26 | 30 | 10 | 26 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 171 | 32 | 62 | 112 | 86 | 235 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 1 | – | 560 | – | 731 | Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 156 | 86 | 196 | 413 | 247 | 554 | 48 | 16 | 20 | – | – | 1,580 | – | 1,736 | Chesterton - - | 186 |
| 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 271 | 103 | 305 | 565 | 157 | 340 | 59 | 30 | 29 | 1 | – | 1,589 | – | 1,860 | Cambridge - - | 187 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 182 | 78 | 130 | 217 | 208 | 416 | 72 | 15 | 18 | 2 | – | 1,156 | – | 1,338 | Linton - - - | 188 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 279 | 117 | 236 | 619 | 320 | 686 | 134 | 29 | 39 | 2 | – | 2,182 | – | 2,461 | Newmarket - - | 189 |
| 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 127 | 33 | 73 | 184 | 217 | 402 | 126 | 14 | 22 | 3 | – | 1,074 | – | 1,201 | Ely - - - | 190 |
| 2 | 7 | – | 2 | 214 | 31 | 74 | 139 | 129 | 281 | 47 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 729 | – | 943 | North Witchford - | 191 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 107 | 4 | 16 | 42 | 59 | 160 | 34 | 3 | 4 | – | – | 322 | – | 429 | Whittlesey* - - | 192 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 13 | 326 | 94 | 237 | 470 | 296 | 687 | 42 | 20 | 27 | 1 | – | 1,874 | – | 2,200 | Wisbeach - - | 193 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14. ESSEX: | |
| 23 | 23 | 3 | 16 | 928 | 368 | 742 | 1,809 | 185 | 539 | 63 | 36 | 56 | 4 | – | 3,802 | 119 | 4,611 | West Ham - - | 194 |
| 4 | 9 | – | 4 | 122 | 62 | 115 | 265 | 128 | 271 | 29 | 12 | 19 | – | – | 901 | – | 1,023 | Epping - - - | 195 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 108 | 68 | 113 | 263 | 128 | 203 | 43 | 8 | 12 | – | – | 838 | – | 946 | Ongar - - - | 196 |
| 3 | 1 | – | 10 | 446 | 36 | 187 | 492 | 156 | 393 | 33 | 20 | 22 | – | – | 1,339 | – | 1,785 | Romford - - - | 197 |
| 3 | 6 | 1 | – | 135 | 29 | 81 | 257 | 86 | 142 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 1 | – | 616 | 15 | 736 | Orsett - - - | 198 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 5 | 221 | 52 | 80 | 187 | 98 | 163 | 59 | 11 | 20 | – | 2 | 672 | – | 893 | Billericay - - | 199 |
| 6 | 4 | – | – | 340 | 162 | 285 | 564 | 405 | 743 | 255 | 34 | 39 | 2 | – | 2,489 | – | 2,829 | Chelmsford - - | 200 |
| 9 | 5 | – | – | 197 | 21 | 63 | 159 | 70 | 163 | 18 | 13 | 13 | – | – | 520 | – | 717 | Rochford - - | 201 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 233 | 131 | 247 | 713 | 213 | 418 | 110 | 11 | 20 | – | – | 1,863 | – | 2,096 | Maldon - - - | 202 |
| 3 | – | – | – | 186 | 75 | 151 | 377 | 269 | 429 | 50 | 23 | 32 | 1 | – | 1,407 | – | 1,593 | Tendring - - | 203 |
| 3 | 8 | – | – | 254 | 105 | 214 | 609 | 146 | 343 | 30 | 23 | 28 | – | – | 1,498 | – | 1,752 | Colchester - - | 204 |
| 6 | 9 | 1 | – | 258 | 153 | 284 | 861 | 256 | 368 | 64 | 17 | 22 | – | – | 2,025 | – | 2,283 | Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 264 | 80 | 104 | 312 | 186 | 298 | 123 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 1,138 | – | 1,402 | Witham - - - | 206 |
| – | 4 | – | 2 | 208 | 53 | 115 | 291 | 166 | 376 | 99 | 19 | 19 | 1 | – | 1,139 | – | 1,347 | Halstead - - - | 207 |
| 2 | 6 | – | – | 245 | 84 | 150 | 288 | 158 | 356 | 19 | 11 | 25 | 3 | – | 1,094 | – | 1,339 | Braintree - - | 208 |
| 3 | 1 | – | 3 | 261 | 195 | 244 | 347 | 280 | 511 | 56 | 14 | 40 | – | – | 1,687 | – | 1,948 | Dunmow - - | 209 |
| 5 | 9 | – | – | 262 | 78 | 164 | 407 | 271 | 492 | 71 | 21 | 28 | – | – | 1,532 | – | 1,794 | Saffron Walden - | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15. SUFFOLK: | |
| 5 | 6 | – | – | 252 | 129 | 190 | 589 | 239 | 440 | 107 | 19 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 1,740 | – | 1,992 | Risbridge - - | 211 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 259 | 167 | 378 | 918 | 407 | 741 | 92 | 25 | 44 | 6 | – | 2,778 | 4 | 3,033 | Sudbury - - - | 212 |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 189 | 111 | 159 | 278 | 223 | 358 | 23 | 21 | 27 | 7 | – | 1,207 | – | 1,396 | Cosford - - - | 213 |
| – | – | – | – | 125 | 57 | 97 | 244 | 268 | 462 | 141 | 16 | 31 | – | 71 | 1,387 | – | 1,512 | Thingoe - - - | 214 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 4 | 132 | 44 | 141 | 263 | 106 | 216 | 27 | 10 | 11 | – | – | 818 | 59 | 891 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 215 |
| – | – | – | – | 56 | 22 | 53 | 140 | 145 | 262 | 69 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 703 | – | 759 | Mildenhall - - | 216 |
| – | – | – | – | 156 | 57 | 119 | 281 | 247 | 430 | 98 | 14 | 19 | – | – | 1,265 | – | 1,421 | Stow - - - | 217 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 2 | 233 | 85 | 117 | 246 | 164 | 317 | 63 | 15 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 1,033 | – | 1,266 | Hartismere - - | 218 |
| – | 6 | – | – | 227 | 72 | 138 | 371 | 187 | 302 | 36 | 13 | 24 | – | – | 1,143 | – | 1,370 | Hoxne - - - | 219 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 4 | 192 | 46 | 109 | 221 | 182 | 319 | 52 | 13 | 22 | – | – | 964 | – | 1,156 | Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 1 | 117 | 57 | 80 | 199 | 76 | 134 | 8 | 3 | 10 | – | – | 567 | – | 684 | Samford - - - | 221 |
| 13 | 17 | – | 7 | 440 | 87 | 234 | 524 | 239 | 540 | 108 | 46 | 53 | – | – | 1,831 | – | 2,271 | Ipswich - - - | 222 |
| 6 | 3 | – | – | 163 | 80 | 114 | 331 | 253 | 482 | 79 | 22 | 26 | – | – | 1,387 | – | 1,550 | Woodbridge - - | 223 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 143 | 53 | 168 | 335 | 245 | 395 | 84 | 24 | 18 | – | – | 1,322 | – | 1,465 | Plomesgate - - | 224 |
| 8 | 3 | – | – | 268 | 47 | 139 | 347 | 217 | 421 | 64 | 15 | 26 | – | – | 1,276 | – | 1,544 | Blything - - - | 225 |
| 5 | 3 | – | 2 | 187 | 34 | 86 | 205 | 156 | 285 | 70 | 18 | 22 | – | – | 876 | – | 1,063 | Wangford - - | 226 |
| – | 4 | – | – | 122 | 24 | 129 | 349 | 114 | 298 | 73 | 13 | 21 | – | – | 1,021 | – | 1,143 | Mutford and Lothingland.† | 227 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16. NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth* | 1 | 1,510 | 30,338 | 43·0 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 33·1 | *Navigation, &c.; millinery, &c.; shoes; silk.* | 42 | 56 | 44 | 102 | 66 | 51 |
| 229 | Fleggs, East and West† | 20 | 29,087 | 8,615 | 40·1 | 2·2 | 38·8 | 12·5 | *Fishing* | 2 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 10 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing† | 41 | 62,607 | 14,516 | 38·6 | 2·2 | 40·2 | 13·4 | - | 3 | 17 | 26 | 28 | 8 | 21 |
| 231*a* | Erpingham | 49 | 69,178 | 20,579 | 39·1 | 2·2 | 32·7 | 18·8 | *Fishing* | 41 | 42 | 74 | 39 | 17 | 20 |
| 231*b* | Brinton§ | 2 | 3,335 | 295 | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 232 | Aylsham | 46 | 68,123 | 19,052 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 34·7 | 19·1 | *Silk* | 11 | 14 | 28 | 27 | 8 | 58 |
| 233 | St. Faiths | 29 | 48,304 | 11,298 | 39·4 | 1·4 | 34·0 | 18·3 | *Silk* | 10 | 15 | 31 | 20 | 16 | 25 |
| 234 | Norwich | 44 | 4,325 | 74,891 | 32·6 | 4·1 | 4·2 | 49·0 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.; silk; wool.* | 112 | 100 | 155 | 140 | 56 | 148 |
| 235 | Forehoe† | 23 | 37,834 | 12,818 | 39·2 | 1·2 | 33·2 | 19·4 | *Silk* | 17 | 32 | 63 | 36 | 13 | 22 |
| 236 | Henstead | 37 | 43,358 | 11,290 | 38·8 | 1·4 | 36·1 | 17·4 | - | 13 | 21 | 38 | 25 | 10 | 14 |
| 237 | Blofield | 32 | 44,178 | 11,521 | 42·1 | 2·0 | 33·9 | 15·1 | - | 11 | 20 | 39 | 39 | 7 | 25 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering | 41 | 59,401 | 14,242 | 37·8 | 1·1 | 39·6 | 16·7 | *Silk* | 10 | 21 | 29 | 42 | 9 | 25 |
| 239 | Depwade | 43 | 72,681 | 25,248 | 36·0 | 1·4 | 36·4 | 20·2 | *Silk* | 17 | 33 | 50 | 40 | 15 | 45 |
| 240 | Guiltcross | 21 | 44,585 | 11,541 | 37·6 | ·8 | 37·8 | 18·4 | - | 29 | 34 | 54 | 33 | 14 | 22 |
| 241 | Wayland | 25 | 51,063 | 11,562 | 40·4 | 1·1 | 36·6 | 16·6 | - | 10 | 10 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 10 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch | 60 | 105,233 | 28,020 | 37·3 | 1·7 | 35·1 | 17·4 | - | 22 | 50 | 95 | 52 | 10 | 76 |
| 243 | Walsingham | 53 | 87,342 | 21,118 | 40·2 | 2·5 | 30·6 | 19·5 | *Navigation* | 18 | 26 | 31 | 33 | 8 | 19 |
| 244 | Docking | 36 | 101,136 | 17,589 | 42·5 | 1·5 | 36·7 | 15·0 | - | 29 | 21 | 40 | 40 | 3 | 18 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn | 32 | 78,775 | 13,486 | 39·2 | 1·7 | 37·5 | 14·7 | - | 3 | 21 | 37 | 23 | 7 | 19 |
| 246 | King's Lynn | 4 | 5,499 | 16,701 | 41·5 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 33·6 | *Navigation; fishing; stone and clay.* | 23 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 11 | 45 |
| 247 | Downham | 34 | 83,687 | 20,264 | 37·4 | 1·4 | 40·8 | 14·8 | - | 28 | 28 | 43 | 32 | 9 | 34 |
| 248 | Swaffham | 33 | 81,200 | 13,747 | 40·2 | 1·3 | 35·9 | 17·1 | - | 5 | 18 | 40 | 30 | 7 | 10 |
| 249 | Thetford | 37 | 117,870 | 18,686 | 39·9 | 1·6 | 31·9 | 20·2 | - | 26 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 8 | 36 |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. WILTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon | 16 | 50,064 | 19,237 | 33·9 | 3·0 | 30·1 | 25·1 | - | 24 | 42 | 45 | 50 | 7 | 45 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 14 | 41,566 | 11,470 | 36·7 | 1·5 | 35·6 | 17·4 | - | 2 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 24 |
| 252 | Malmsbury | 25 | 57,508 | 14,556 | 33·2 | 1·4 | 38·6 | 17·6 | *Lace* | 6 | 26 | 45 | 30 | 11 | 22 |
| 253 | Chippenham | 28 | 60,035 | 22,029 | 38·9 | 2·0 | 25·2 | 24·1 | - | 27 | 26 | 50 | 45 | 21 | 51 |
| 254 | Calne | 11 | 28,610 | 8,885 | 39·9 | 1·0 | 31·6 | 18·9 | - | 7 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 8 | 37 |
| 255 | Marlborough | 18 | 42,092 | 9,774 | 28·2 | 1·4 | 40·9 | 22·4 | - | 9 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 16 |
| 256 | Devizes | 29 | 63,491 | 21,680 | 32·6 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 22·2 | - | 22 | 29 | 43 | 34 | 12 | 57 |
| 257 | Melksham | 6 | 17,768 | 17,233 | 29·0 | 2·3 | 11·2 | 47·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 33 | 25 | 33 | 46 | 11 | 56 |
| 258 | Bradford | 8 | 18,800 | 10,475 | 30·6 | 2·1 | 19·9 | 38·0 | *Woollen cloth* | 15 | 14 | 17 | 32 | 12 | 48 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 10 | 30,944 | 11,751 | 28·9 | 1·3 | 31·9 | 31·4 | *Woollen cloth* | 10 | 11 | 27 | 14 | 4 | 37 |
| 260 | Warminster | 21 | 56,356 | 15,942 | 39·3 | 1·5 | 28·7 | 22·9 | *Woollen cloth* | 4 | 25 | 41 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| 261 | Pewsey | 23 | 65,650 | 12,466 | 35·6 | 1·2 | 38·2 | 14·3 | - | 5 | 13 | 18 | 28 | 17 | 26 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 23 | 62,420 | 8,127 | 38·1 | ·8 | 40·8 | 12·7 | - | 12 | 18 | 34 | 23 | 5 | 16 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 25 | 52,660 | 14,770 | 39·1 | 2·3 | 25·2 | 19·2 | - | 16 | 13 | 19 | 41 | 13 | 22 |
| 264 | Salisbury† | 3 | 480 | 9,039 | 36·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 43·0 | - | 16 | 17 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 28 |
| 265 | Wilton | 23 | 53,864 | 10,674 | 39·1 | 1·8 | 34·7 | 16·9 | - | 15 | 14 | 32 | 32 | 19 | 23 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 20 | 41,934 | 9,862 | 39·0 | ·9 | 35·6 | 17·1 | - | 7 | 13 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 17 |
| 267 | Mere | 12 | 33,211 | 8,057 | 39·6 | 1·0 | 30·8 | 20·0 | *Silk; flax* | 1 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 20 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16. NORFOLK | |
| 21 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 411 | 39 | 189 | 443 | 194 | 647 | 103 | 8 | 18 | 3 | – | 1,644 | – | 2,055 | Great Yarmouth * - | 228 |
| – | 2 | – | – | 62 | 1 | 22 | 62 | 37 | 120 | 17 | 5 | 4 | – | – | 268 | – | 330 | Fleggs, East & West† | 229 |
| – | – | – | – | 103 | 157 | 113 | 189 | 68 | 143 | 104 | 6 | 18 | – | – | 798 | – | 901 | Tunstead and Happing †. | 230 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 240 | 54 | 121 | 243 | 221 | 476 | 39 | 13 | 21 | – | – | 1,188 | – | 1,428 | Erpingham - - | 231*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Brinton § - - | 231*b* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 148 | 63 | 159 | 290 | 188 | 396 | 64 | 19 | 18 | – | – | 1,197 | – | 1,345 | Aylsham - - | 232 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 121 | 33 | 87 | 140 | 97 | 182 | 14 | 6 | 15 | – | – | 574 | – | 695 | St. Faiths - - | 233 |
| 29 | 35 | – | 20 | 795 | 201 | 470 | 601 | 335 | 1,214 | 85 | 69 | 100 | – | – | 3,075 | – | 3,870 | Norwich - - | 234 |
| – | 6 | 1 | 1 | 191 | 52 | 98 | 252 | 140 | 311 | 67 | 12 | 13 | – | – | 945 | – | 1,136 | Forehoe † - - | 235 |
| 4 | – | – | – | 125 | 17 | 59 | 128 | 119 | 222 | 20 | 16 | 13 | – | – | 594 | – | 719 | Henstead - - | 236 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 146 | 14 | 43 | 109 | 111 | 239 | 61 | 6 | 16 | – | – | 599 | – | 745 | Blofield - - - | 237 |
| 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 152 | 34 | 90 | 187 | 141 | 297 | 48 | 15 | 16 | – | – | 828 | – | 980 | Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| 4 | 9 | – | 2 | 215 | 75 | 130 | 243 | 359 | 652 | 208 | 19 | 33 | – | – | 1,719 | – | 1,934 | Depwade - - | 239 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 1 | 192 | 32 | 80 | 165 | 178 | 284 | 95 | 7 | 15 | – | – | 856 | – | 1,048 | Guiltcross - - | 240 |
| – | 2 | – | 1 | 72 | 80 | 133 | 327 | 130 | 258 | 36 | 10 | 11 | – | – | 985 | – | 1,057 | Wayland - - | 241 |
| 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 327 | 103 | 265 | 488 | 309 | 664 | 38 | 25 | 40 | – | – | 1,932 | – | 2,259 | Mitford and Launditch. | 242 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 143 | 58 | 186 | 422 | 337 | 590 | 107 | 17 | 28 | 1 | – | 1,746 | – | 1,889 | Walsingham - - | 243 |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 157 | 19 | 65 | 151 | 228 | 535 | 105 | 10 | 8 | – | – | 1,121 | – | 1,278 | Docking - - - | 244 |
| 2 | 1 | – | 2 | 115 | 31 | 103 | 271 | 185 | 376 | 143 | 10 | 8 | – | – | 1,127 | – | 1,242 | Freebridge Lynn - | 245 |
| – | 5 | 1 | 3 | 192 | 34 | 164 | 319 | 171 | 407 | 62 | 15 | 12 | – | – | 1,184 | – | 1,376 | King's Lynn - - | 246 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 178 | 67 | 148 | 291 | 177 | 368 | 61 | 16 | 20 | – | – | 1,148 | – | 1,326 | Downham - - | 247 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 2 | 117 | 41 | 120 | 260 | 128 | 318 | 106 | 11 | 18 | 1 | – | 1,003 | – | 1,120 | Swaffham - - | 248 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 4 | 175 | 53 | 121 | 247 | 166 | 311 | 15 | 15 | 17 | – | – | 945 | – | 1,120 | Thetford - - - | 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17. WILTSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 217 | 60 | 125 | 253 | 144 | 224 | 47 | 16 | 21 | 1 | – | 891 | – | 1,108 | Highworth and Swindon. | 250 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 5 | 79 | 18 | 76 | 132 | 178 | 254 | 69 | 6 | 15 | – | – | 748 | – | 827 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 251 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 3 | 148 | 37 | 78 | 203 | 153 | 318 | 93 | 16 | 17 | – | – | 915 | – | 1,063 | Malmsbury - - | 252 |
| 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 236 | 64 | 133 | 325 | 280 | 501 | 79 | 29 | 26 | 1 | – | 1,438 | – | 1,674 | Chippenham - - | 253 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | – | 121 | 30 | 59 | 117 | 139 | 250 | 59 | 9 | 19 | – | – | 682 | – | 803 | Calne - - - | 254 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 73 | 24 | 59 | 128 | 111 | 177 | 29 | 10 | 9 | – | 7 | 554 | – | 627 | Marlborough - - | 255 |
| 6 | 5 | – | 2 | 210 | 71 | 147 | 272 | 230 | 467 | 99 | 19 | 29 | – | – | 1,334 | – | 1,544 | Devizes - - - | 256 |
| 4 | 9 | – | – | 217 | 37 | 112 | 251 | 282 | 504 | 124 | 23 | 38 | 2 | 12 | 1,385 | – | 1,602 | Melksham - - | 257 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 141 | 19 | 48 | 122 | 122 | 249 | 27 | 19 | 19 | – | – | 625 | – | 766 | Bradford - - | 258 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 105 | 33 | 97 | 214 | 175 | 298 | 42 | 8 | 22 | 1 | – | 890 | – | 995 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 259 |
| 5 | 2 | – | 10 | 147 | 45 | 128 | 369 | 251 | 511 | 148 | 12 | 30 | 1 | – | 1,495 | – | 1,642 | Warminster - - | 260 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 108 | 51 | 84 | 175 | 151 | 287 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 2 | – | 786 | – | 894 | Pewsey - - - | 261 |
| 2 | 3 | – | – | 113 | 41 | 56 | 118 | 91 | 167 | 55 | 6 | 7 | 1 | – | 542 | – | 655 | Amesbury - - | 262 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 129 | 29 | 97 | 207 | 194 | 330 | 137 | 18 | 20 | – | – | 1,032 | – | 1,161 | Alderbury - - | 263 |
| 2 | – | – | 12 | 113 | 28 | 54 | 133 | 69 | 199 | 74 | 16 | 23 | – | – | 596 | – | 709 | Salisbury † - - | 264 |
| 5 | 4 | – | 8 | 152 | 47 | 98 | 218 | 182 | 363 | 88 | 10 | 25 | – | – | 1,031 | – | 1,183 | Wilton - - - | 265 |
| 7 | 8 | – | – | 92 | 49 | 82 | 199 | 127 | 228 | 48 | 11 | 21 | – | – | 765 | – | 857 | Tisbury - - - | 266 |
| – | 4 | – | 5 | 72 | 25 | 73 | 114 | 99 | 215 | 29 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 565 | – | 637 | Mere - - - | 267 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 19 | 36,493 | 12,986 | 33·6 | 1·6 | 28·8 | 28·0 | *Buttons* | 7 | 14 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 20 | 37,934 | 10,340 | 28·7 | 1·0 | 33·6 | 29·1 | - | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| 270 | Blandford | 33 | 58,105 | 14,821 | 38·7 | 1·6 | 29·5 | 22·5 | - | 10 | 13 | 36 | 29 | 4 | 29 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 25 | 81,163 | 17,253 | 39·5 | 1·5 | 30·7 | 18·7 | - | 8 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 11 | 8 |
| 272 | Poole | 8 | 27,023 | 13,742 | 39·4 | 7·8 | 14·0 | 30·5 | *Navigation; shipping.* | 10 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 17 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 27 | 95,475 | 17,072 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 23·2 | 24·2 | *Stone; clay; buttons* | 1 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 22 | 32 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 18 | 37,282 | 27,291 | 36·4 | 6·2 | 9·9 | 29·7 | *Navigation; stone* | 9 | 13 | 38 | 58 | 24 | 49 |
| 275*a* | Dorchester | 40 | 69,976 | 17,492 | 37·3 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 23·3 | - | 2 | 3 | – | 9 | 11 | 16 |
| 275*b* | Cerne | 21 | 45,363 | 7,318 | | | | | | 3 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 31 | 40,018 | 13,463 | 34·5 | 1·5 | 25·3 | 29·4 | *Silk* | – | 10 | 15 | 30 | 12 | 30 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 26 | 53,764 | 13,587 | 33·0 | 1·2 | 33·6 | 24·2 | *Hemp; flax* | 7 | 10 | 30 | 22 | 9 | 55 |
| 278 | Bridport | 19 | 33,187 | 16,828 | 27·7 | 2·8 | 20·0 | 42·1 | *Hemp; flax; paper* | 11 | 17 | 21 | 39 | 28 | 30 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 18 | 61,738 | 19,758 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 27·4 | 29·3 | *Lace* | 2 | 13 | 27 | 25 | 18 | 45 |
| 280 | Honiton | 28 | 80,867 | 22,729 | 30·8 | 1·5 | 29·1 | 30·1 | *Lace* | 2 | 16 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 26 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 50 | 130,141 | 48,338 | 36·6 | 3·3 | 22·7 | 26·8 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.; navigation; lace.* | 4 | 19 | 22 | 76 | 29 | 53 |
| 282 | Exeter† | 22 | 1,800 | 33,738 | 38·7 | 5·7 | 3·3 | 40·7 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.* | 22 | 25 | 31 | 62 | 78 | 61 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 39 | 117,396 | 59,063 | 42·2 | 3·5 | 14·6 | 27·5 | *Navigation; cloth; stone; clay.* | 8 | 26 | 33 | 103 | 56 | 67 |
| 284 | Totnes | 28 | 98,342 | 32,942 | 39·1 | 4·1 | 21·4 | 25·4 | *Navigation; shipping; cloth.* | 9 | 37 | 75 | 57 | 46 | 39 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 26 | 72,918 | 19,394 | 37·9 | 2·5 | 31·4 | 19·6 | *Navigation* | – | 17 | 25 | 41 | 34 | 26 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 20 | 75,569 | 20,502 | 42·0 | 2·6 | 23·5 | 18·6 | *Navigation; stone; clay.* | 1 | 14 | 25 | 50 | 18 | 25 |
| 287 | Plymouth† | 2 | 1,635 | 62,599 | 40·3 | 7·6 | 3·0 | 30·2 | *Millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping.* | 77 | 123 | 96 | 105 | 75 | 119 |
| 288 | East Stonehouse* | 1 | 385 | 14,343 | 40·9 | 3·5 | ·5 | 23·3 | *Millinery, &c.* | – | 4 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 37 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerel‖ | 1 | 2,380 | 50,440 | 35·1 | 3·4 | 1·0 | 25·6 | - | 16 | 56 | 81 | 94 | 145 | 74 |
| 290 | Tavistock | 25 | 158,567 | 35,265 | 37·9 | 2·7 | 20·0 | 31·3 | *Copper; lead; tin* | 3 | 42 | 57 | 54 | 25 | 59 |
| 291 | Okehampton | 28 | 126,797 | 18,580 | 30·7 | ·8 | 41·9 | 21·2 | - | – | 7 | 13 | 29 | 12 | 33 |
| 292 | Crediton | 30 | 91,866 | 20,274 | 31·8 | ·9 | 34·8 | 25·1 | *Woollen stuff* | 1 | 17 | 39 | 26 | 25 | 29 |
| 293 | Tiverton | 27 | 103,212 | 30,875 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 29·5 | *Wool; lace* | – | 5 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 34 |
| 294 | South Molton | 30 | 142,503 | 19,532 | 29·1 | 1·1 | 39·2 | 22·4 | - | – | 9 | 13 | 31 | 5 | 21 |
| 295 | Barnstaple | 39 | 149,729 | 36,293 | 36·0 | 2·6 | 26·7 | 25·1 | - | 2 | 27 | 54 | 65 | 38 | 60 |
| 296 | Torrington | 23 | 81,472 | 16,876 | 26·5 | ·9 | 36·2 | 30·0 | - | – | 28 | 54 | 13 | 6 | 20 |
| 297 | Bideford | 17 | 62,944 | 17,742 | 36·8 | 4·3 | 26·0 | 26·8 | - | – | 10 | 17 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| 298 | Holsworthy | 20 | 82,519 | 9,876 | 28·5 | ·7 | 48·1 | 17·5 | - | – | 8 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 6 |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | Stratton | 11 | 54,406 | 8,028 | 33·5 | 2·0 | 42·8 | 15·0 | - | – | 12 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 300 | Camelford | 14 | 51,847 | 7,784 | 35·3 | 1·0 | 33·2 | 24·2 | *Slate* | 3 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 4 | 13 |
| 301 | Launceston | 25 | 101,777 | 17,005 | 36·1 | 1·1 | 35·8 | 20·2 | *Copper* | – | 12 | 11 | 29 | 12 | 46 |
| 302 | St. Germans | 14 | 47,148 | 17,631 | 39·6 | 3·4 | 20·2 | 18·9 | - | – | 15 | 20 | 33 | 16 | 16 |
| 303 | Liskeard | 25 | 107,320 | 33,554 | 39·3 | 2·4 | 22·1 | 29·8 | *Copper; lead; tin* | – | 23 | 39 | 25 | 38 | 52 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 71 | 24 | 95 | 159 | 183 | 320 | 89 | 17 | 20 | 2 | – | 990 | – | 980 | Shaftesbury - - | 268 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 60 | 56 | 99 | 198 | 145 | 258 | 47 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 822 | 7 | 875 | Sturminster - - | 269 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 138 | 54 | 127 | 232 | 179 | 382 | 67 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 1,067 | – | 1,205 | Blandford - - | 270 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 7 | 107 | 61 | 124 | 241 | 215 | 373 | 112 | 9 | 13 | – | – | 1,148 | – | 1,255 | Wimborne and Cranborne. | 271 |
| 13 | 6 | – | – | 98 | 33 | 104 | 227 | 119 | 330 | 45 | 7 | 3 | – | – | 868 | – | 966 | Poole - - - | 272 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 115 | 62 | 158 | 364 | 276 | 597 | 149 | 18 | 18 | 2 | – | 1,644 | – | 1,759 | Wareham and Purbeck. | 273 |
| 9 | 9 | – | – | 209 | 39 | 139 | 320 | 175 | 413 | 53 | 20 | 29 | – | – | 1,188 | – | 1,397 | Weymouth - - | 274 |
| – | 5 | – | 2 | 48 | 35 | 99 | 207 | 253 | 433 | 165 | 22 | 18 | 2 | – | 1,234 | – | 1,282 | Dorchester - - | 275*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | 6 | 72 | 37 | 67 | 213 | 116 | 215 | 59 | 7 | 12 | – | – | 726 | 10 | 788 | Cerne - - - | 275*b* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 99 | 47 | 101 | 234 | 155 | 335 | 58 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 954 | – | 1,053 | Sherborne - - | 276 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 138 | 22 | 85 | 210 | 225 | 416 | 115 | 20 | 17 | – | – | 1,110 | – | 1,248 | Beaminster - - | 277 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 151 | 38 | 111 | 244 | 181 | 389 | 79 | 14 | 13 | – | – | 1,069 | – | 1,220 | Bridport - - | 278 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 6 | – | 4 | 143 | 77 | 120 | 317 | 323 | 547 | 112 | 11 | 17 | 1 | – | 1,525 | – | 1,668 | Axminster - - | 279 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 93 | 55 | 101 | 247 | 393 | 649 | 168 | 28 | 40 | – | – | 1,681 | – | 1,774 | Honiton - - - | 280 |
| 9 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 238 | 51 | 196 | 456 | 536 | 1,026 | 181 | 50 | 69 | 5 | – | 2,570 | – | 2,808 | St. Thomas - - | 281 |
| 18 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 325 | 23 | 125 | 285 | 144 | 448 | 72 | 22 | 20 | 2 | – | 1,141 | – | 1,466 | Exeter † - - - | 282 |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 305 | 73 | 234 | 625 | 465 | 1,008 | 142 | 29 | 47 | 2 | 3 | 2,628 | – | 2,933 | Newton Abbot - | 283 |
| 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 282 | 34 | 99 | 184 | 199 | 483 | 16 | 26 | 52 | – | – | 1,093 | – | 1,375 | Totnes - - - | 284 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 155 | 16 | 79 | 189 | 228 | 420 | 96 | 8 | 15 | 1 | – | 1,052 | – | 1,207 | Kingsbridge - - | 285 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | – | 141 | 26 | 105 | 214 | 222 | 440 | 51 | 20 | 32 | 1 | – | 1,111 | – | 1,252 | Plympton St. Mary - | 286 |
| 22 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 649 | 367 | 828 | 1,364 | 223 | 816 | 38 | 57 | 53 | – | – | 3,746 | 17 | 4,378 | Plymouth † - - | 287 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 90 | 11 | 48 | 113 | 10 | 176 | 20 | 4 | 12 | – | – | 394 | – | 484 | East Stonehouse* - | 288 |
| 12 | 23 | – | 1 | 502 | 60 | 187 | 378 | 133 | 545 | 83 | 22 | 48 | – | – | 1,456 | – | 1,958 | Stoke Damerel ‖ - | 289 |
| 1 | 6 | – | – | 247 | 20 | 161 | 354 | 281 | 659 | 154 | 17 | 27 | 3 | – | 1,676 | – | 1,923 | Tavistock - - | 290 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 4 | 105 | 10 | 51 | 122 | 282 | 542 | 113 | 16 | 18 | 9 | – | 1,163 | – | 1,268 | Okehampton - - | 291 |
| 7 | 10 | – | 2 | 156 | 21 | 68 | 154 | 320 | 637 | 98 | 19 | 13 | 1 | – | 1,331 | – | 1,487 | Crediton - - - | 292 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 95 | 63 | 136 | 337 | 602 | 953 | 272 | 31 | 38 | 1 | 36 | 2,469 | – | 2,564 | Tiverton - - - | 293 |
| 6 | 3 | – | – | 88 | 29 | 57 | 142 | 197 | 386 | 72 | 9 | 9 | – | – | 901 | – | 989 | South Molton - - | 294 |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 255 | 15 | 96 | 242 | 412 | 845 | 242 | 24 | 37 | – | – | 1,913 | – | 2,168 | Barnstaple - - | 295 |
| 3 | 8 | – | – | 132 | 31 | 64 | 142 | 214 | 479 | 83 | 5 | 10 | – | – | 1,028 | – | 1,160 | Torrington - - | 296 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 89 | 14 | 57 | 161 | 203 | 494 | 118 | 12 | 27 | 1 | – | 1,087 | – | 1,176 | Bideford - - | 297 |
| 5 | 3 | – | – | 55 | 11 | 29 | 60 | 95 | 178 | 58 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 442 | – | 497 | Holsworthy - - | 298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20. CORNWALL: | |
| 2 | – | – | 1 | 46 | 14 | 28 | 69 | 89 | 182 | 79 | 6 | 6 | – | – | 473 | – | 519 | Stratton - - - | 299 |
| – | – | – | – | 72 | 10 | 39 | 77 | 60 | 145 | 23 | 5 | 7 | – | – | 366 | – | 438 | Camelford - - | 300 |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 116 | 27 | 72 | 167 | 149 | 340 | 39 | 8 | 14 | – | – | 816 | – | 932 | Launceston - - | 301 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 107 | 29 | 95 | 154 | 124 | 324 | 27 | 10 | 18 | – | – | 781 | – | 888 | St. Germans - - | 302 |
| 5 | 7 | – | 4 | 193 | 47 | 217 | 472 | 316 | 622 | 125 | 24 | 16 | – | – | 1,839 | – | 2,032 | Liskeard - - | 303 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20. Cornwall—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 304 | Bodmin | 21 | 88,981 | 19,691 | 37·1 | 2·3 | 29·3 | 23·1 | *Copper; tin* | 3 | 37 | 57 | 34 | 12 | 33 |
| 305 | St. Columb Major | 16 | 78,693 | 16,754 | 36·9 | 3·8 | 29·2 | 22·4 | *Lead* | – | 16 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 29 |
| 306 | St. Austell | 15 | 57,446 | 33,797 | 40·4 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 35·3 | *Tin; copper* | – | 27 | 49 | 40 | 31 | 55 |
| 307 | Truro | 24 | 92,211 | 43,070 | 40·6 | 4·1 | 16·4 | 32·2 | *Copper; tin; lead* | – | 24 | 41 | 37 | 53 | 88 |
| 308 | Falmouth | 10 | 27,906 | 23,332 | 38·0 | 13·8 | 11·1 | 28·5 | *Navigation; fishing* | 1 | 4 | 6 | 48 | 47 | 70 |
| 309 | Helston | 18 | 72,571 | 30,036 | 38·6 | 1·2 | 21·7 | 34·1 | *Tin; copper* | – | 22 | 35 | 35 | 69 | 54 |
| 310 | Redruth | 8 | 40,305 | 57,173 | 43·6 | 2·1 | 6·4 | 43·1 | *Copper; tin* | – | 34 | 42 | 46 | 42 | 111 |
| 311 | Penzance | 20 | 65,092 | 54,554 | 41·1 | 3·7 | 16·2 | 33·7 | *Fishing; tin; copper.* | – | 8 | 8 | 57 | 69 | 70 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands* | 5 | 3,560 | 2,431 | 34·4 | 15·0 | 24·6 | 18·1 | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313*a* | Williton | 36 | 109,202 | 19,918 | 34·4 | 2·6 | 33·6 | 21·6 | *Navigation* | 4 | 25 | 36 | 40 | 17 | 54 |
| 313*b* | Dulverton | 12 | 57,906 | 6,158 | 32·1 | ·8 | 42·4 | 17·2 | | – | 5 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 13 |
| 314 | Wellington | 24 | 60,454 | 20,480 | 31·9 | 1·6 | 29·0 | 30·1 | *Woollen cloth* | – | 3 | 6 | 34 | 19 | 53 |
| 315 | Taunton | 38 | 70,452 | 35,601 | 34·3 | 1·9 | 22·5 | 30·4 | *Silk* | 12 | 30 | 32 | 68 | 38 | 74 |
| 316 | Bridgwater | 40 | 92,273 | 34,420 | 36·0 | 4·1 | 26·5 | 24·2 | *Navigation; bricks* | 2 | 6 | 9 | 79 | 54 | 65 |
| 317 | Langport | 29 | 59,391 | 17,999 | 28·1 | 1·4 | 35·1 | 29·2 | *Gloves* | 4 | 8 | 13 | 40 | 8 | 25 |
| 318 | Chard | 34 | 60,342 | 25,591 | 29·6 | 1·6 | 25·3 | 35·8 | *Gloves; flax; lace* | 6 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 15 | 53 |
| 319 | Yeovil | 36 | 52,151 | 28,189 | 25·0 | 2·2 | 20·0 | 45·1 | *Gloves; hemp; flax* | 5 | 18 | 20 | 31 | 13 | 45 |
| 320 | Wincanton | 41 | 66,120 | 21,500 | 31·6 | 1·3 | 29·9 | 29·6 | *Gloves* | 3 | 13 | 29 | 38 | 32 | 50 |
| 321 | Frome | 29 | 51,239 | 23,700 | 33·9 | 1·4 | 19·1 | 36·9 | *Woollen cloth; coal* | 11 | 19 | 35 | 51 | 30 | 47 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet | 24 | 49,657 | 16,619 | 32·4 | 1·4 | 27·0 | 30·1 | *Coal; silk* | 20 | 33 | 38 | 19 | 12 | 30 |
| 323 | Wells | 19 | 64,822 | 21,889 | 34·3 | 1·7 | 27·4 | 25·9 | *Gloves* | 1 | 13 | 26 | 63 | 31 | 55 |
| 324 | Axbridge | 38 | 105,679 | 36,106 | 35·9 | 2·1 | 29·0 | 21·5 | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 38 | 14 | 85 |
| 325 | Clutton | 29 | 47,026 | 23,721 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 20·3 | 31·5 | *Coal* | 6 | 12 | 24 | 44 | 14 | 65 |
| 326 | Bath | 24 | 30,321 | 68,336 | 41·7 | 3·4 | 6·9 | 32·8 | *Domestic service* | 40 | 66 | 47 | 187 | 171 | 180 |
| 327 | Keynsham | 19 | 33,358 | 21,802 | 34·9 | 2·0 | 17·2 | 36·4 | *Coal; pins* | 7 | 16 | 36 | 36 | 15 | 38 |
| 328 | Bedminster | 23 | 57,068 | 41,257 | 38·7 | 5·6 | 13·8 | 32·5 | *Navigation; coal* | 39 | 45 | 71 | 61 | 30 | 45 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 329 | Bristol † | 19 | 1,840 | 66,027 | 36·9 | 8·6 | 1·1 | 41·2 | *Shoes; tailoring; millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping.* | 117 | 240 | 126 | 196 | 184 | 225 |
| 330 | Clifton | 12 | 29,475 | 94,687 | 40·9 | 5·6 | 5·3 | 34·5 | *Domestic service; millinery, &c.; navigation; shipping; coal; stone.* | 93 | 106 | 85 | 143 | 67 | 139 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury | 23 | 62,356 | 18,763 | 37·5 | 1·5 | 32·1 | 21·4 | *Coal* | – | 15 | 25 | 20 | 8 | 24 |
| 332 | Thornbury | 21 | 65,840 | 16,499 | 36·5 | 3·0 | 35·9 | 17·4 | | 7 | 14 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 15 |
| 333 | Dursley | 11 | 26,521 | 13,331 | 33·1 | 1·7 | 21·3 | 34·6 | *Woollen cloth* | 6 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 20 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn | 14 | 43,246 | 19,854 | 39·5 | 2·6 | 16·0 | 31·7 | *Coal; iron* | – | 9 | 22 | 52 | 26 | 48 |
| 335 | Newent | 18 | 45,281 | 12,420 | 35·3 | 1·1 | 37·8 | 19·1 | | 6 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 43 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 40 | 32,222 | 34,733 | 39·9 | 7·0 | 11·0 | 28·3 | *Navigation* | 5 | 12 | 13 | 62 | 53 | 52 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 14 | 24,471 | 7,813 | 34·9 | 5·5 | 31·5 | 22·1 | *Woollen cloth* | 6 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 12 |
| 338 | Stroud | 16 | 43,720 | 36,448 | 30·3 | 2·7 | 12·3 | 44·4 | *Woollen cloth* | 28 | 37 | 49 | 67 | 17 | 66 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 13 | 25,641 | 6,110 | 40·9 | 1·6 | 30·3 | 19·4 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 340 | Cirencester | 39 | 85,366 | 20,934 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 30·9 | 19·1 | | 36 | 49 | 74 | 34 | 18 | 34 |
| 341 | Northleach | 30 | 67,647 | 10,895 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 37·2 | 14·3 | | 4 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 14 | 13 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 28 | 41,131 | 9,687 | 37·7 | ·9 | 36·8 | 17·1 | | 8 | 11 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 20 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20. CORNWALL—*cont^d.* | |
| 1 | – | – | 2 | 179 | 26 | 113 | 203 | 147 | 332 | 14 | 22 | 21 | – | – | 878 | – | 1,057 | Bodmin | 304 |
| 1 | 10 | – | – | 103 | 6 | 70 | 156 | 105 | 275 | 77 | 8 | 10 | – | – | 707 | – | 810 | St. Columb Major | 305 |
| 2 | 8 | – | – | 212 | 10 | 148 | 341 | 321 | 831 | 271 | 19 | 27 | – | – | 1,968 | 2 | 2,178 | St. Austell | 306 |
| 3 | 10 | – | – | 256 | 20 | 231 | 560 | 305 | 811 | 242 | 31 | 40 | – | – | 2,244 | – | 2,500 | Truro | 307 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 178 | 27 | 136 | 333 | 82 | 280 | 32 | 11 | 13 | – | – | 914 | – | 1,092 | Falmouth | 308 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 223 | 56 | 267 | 691 | 115 | 446 | 64 | 23 | 27 | – | – | 1,689 | – | 1,912 | Helston | 309 |
| 7 | 12 | – | – | 294 | 66 | 257 | 718 | 78 | 478 | 48 | 24 | 30 | – | – | 1,699 | – | 1,993 | Redruth | 310 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 217 | 15 | 204 | 491 | 123 | 388 | 125 | 21 | 30 | – | – | 1,397 | – | 1,614 | Penzance | 311 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Scilly Islands* | 312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | |
| 5 | 9 | 1 | – | 191 | 74 | 155 | 303 | 311 | 548 | 112 | 14 | 19 | – | – | 1,536 | – | 1,727 | Williton | 313*a* |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 41 | 16 | 43 | 107 | 110 | 155 | 79 | 7 | 9 | 2 | – | 528 | – | 569 | Dulverton | 313*b* |
| 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 132 | 35 | 75 | 221 | 332 | 614 | 209 | 25 | 47 | 4 | – | 1,562 | – | 1,694 | Wellington | 314 |
| 4 | 10 | – | 11 | 279 | 91 | 183 | 455 | 414 | 894 | 238 | 35 | 40 | 1 | – | 2,351 | – | 2,630 | Taunton | 315 |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 230 | 59 | 192 | 521 | 477 | 861 | 340 | 13 | 30 | 2 | – | 2,495 | – | 2,725 | Bridgwater | 316 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 106 | 66 | 139 | 324 | 208 | 359 | 31 | 15 | 14 | – | – | 1,156 | – | 1,262 | Langport | 317 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 141 | 53 | 146 | 392 | 326 | 624 | 191 | 26 | 24 | – | – | 1,782 | – | 1,923 | Chard | 318 |
| 6 | 11 | – | 4 | 153 | 56 | 192 | 413 | 325 | 635 | 169 | 20 | 21 | 3 | – | 1,834 | 1 | 1,986 | Yeovil | 319 |
| – | 8 | – | – | 173 | 48 | 134 | 336 | 312 | 569 | 122 | 14 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 1,564 | – | 1,737 | Wincanton | 320 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 7 | 209 | 17 | 114 | 249 | 291 | 493 | 124 | 17 | 27 | – | 1 | 1,333 | – | 1,542 | Frome | 321 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 6 | 165 | 51 | 116 | 266 | 290 | 529 | 139 | 31 | 41 | 5 | – | 1,468 | – | 1,633 | Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 198 | 39 | 113 | 244 | 223 | 473 | 79 | 13 | 24 | – | – | 1,208 | – | 1,406 | Wells | 323 |
| 9 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 171 | 77 | 192 | 406 | 432 | 704 | 58 | 27 | 42 | – | 6 | 1,944 | – | 2,115 | Axbridge | 324 |
| 9 | 7 | – | – | 181 | 37 | 136 | 333 | 357 | 637 | 91 | 27 | 37 | 1 | – | 1,656 | – | 1,837 | Clutton | 325 |
| 45 | 52 | 3 | – | 791 | 35 | 105 | 288 | 215 | 683 | 18 | 24 | 28 | – | 8 | 1,404 | – | 2,195 | Bath | 326 |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 177 | 29 | 119 | 289 | 191 | 416 | 67 | 22 | 24 | 1 | – | 1,158 | – | 1,335 | Keynsham | 327 |
| 4 | 2 | – | 1 | 298 | 194 | 480 | 976 | 455 | 868 | 203 | 34 | 41 | 2 | – | 3,253 | – | 3,551 | Bedminster | 328 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | |
| 64 | 100 | 4 | 17 | 1,273 | 150 | 531 | 1,167 | 359 | 1,220 | 188 | 61 | 70 | 3 | – | 3,749 | – | 5,022 | Bristol† | 329 |
| 67 | 75 | – | 5 | 780 | 184 | 618 | 1,156 | 341 | 1,019 | 116 | 55 | 79 | 2 | – | 3,570 | – | 4,350 | Clifton | 330 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 2 | 102 | 120 | 170 | 313 | 161 | 300 | 15 | 11 | 12 | – | – | 1,102 | – | 1,204 | Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| 5 | 5 | – | 10 | 100 | 44 | 84 | 200 | 174 | 300 | 42 | 18 | 21 | – | – | 883 | – | 983 | Thornbury | 332 |
| 6 | 7 | – | 5 | 100 | 44 | 88 | 202 | 186 | 357 | 41 | 13 | 19 | 1 | – | 951 | – | 1,051 | Dursley | 333 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 164 | 35 | 90 | 301 | 186 | 316 | 153 | 12 | 14 | – | – | 1,107 | – | 1,271 | Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 102 | 37 | 81 | 204 | 222 | 351 | 155 | 10 | 17 | 1 | – | 1,078 | 4 | 1,176 | Newent | 335 |
| 1 | 7 | – | – | 205 | 12 | 130 | 397 | 161 | 395 | 129 | 30 | 36 | – | 34 | 1,324 | – | 1,529 | Gloucester | 336 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 4 | 61 | 19 | 59 | 96 | 68 | 135 | 14 | 2 | 5 | – | – | 398 | – | 459 | Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| 13 | 24 | – | 6 | 307 | 11 | 133 | 430 | 419 | 779 | 232 | 52 | 55 | 2 | – | 2,113 | – | 2,420 | Stroud | 338 |
| – | – | – | 4 | 31 | 10 | 26 | 84 | 71 | 102 | 23 | 8 | 2 | – | – | 326 | – | 357 | Tetbury | 339 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 6 | 259 | 64 | 126 | 281 | 197 | 357 | 40 | 35 | 27 | 3 | – | 1,130 | – | 1,389 | Cirencester | 340 |
| – | 3 | – | 4 | 93 | 20 | 51 | 123 | 102 | 216 | 70 | 14 | 15 | 2 | – | 612 | – | 705 | Northleach | 341 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 3 | 94 | 22 | 36 | 67 | 108 | 181 | 43 | 8 | 16 | 2 | – | 483 | – | 577 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 343 | Winchcomb | 29 | 57,494 | 10,082 | 31·0 | 1·2 | 43·3 | 17·2 | - - - - | 3 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 9 | 20 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 13 | 24,876 | 49,792 | 44·0 | 3·1 | 7·7 | 29·7 | *Domestic service; millinery.* | 8 | 35 | 46 | 128 | 53 | 84 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 23 | 38,918 | 14,908 | 32·7 | 3·5 | 28·2 | 27·6 | *Hose, stockings; navigation.* | 6 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 21 | 33 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 22 | 48,783 | 14,880 | 33·6 | 1·5 | 27·2 | 28·3 | *Gloves* | 1 | 7 | 12 | 36 | 8 | 31 |
| 347 | Ross | 30 | 55,568 | 16,306 | 37·7 | 2·1 | 30·1 | 22·0 | *Coal* | 2 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 6 | 49 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 50 | 70,074 | 29,768 | 35·7 | 2·4 | 27·7 | 24·1 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.* | 17 | 30 | 40 | 55 | 16 | 90 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 29 | 74,917 | 9,519 | | | | | | 14 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 5 | 17 |
| 349 | Weobley | 26 | 48,959 | 9,018 | 34·4 | ·8 | 39·3 | 16·6 | - - - - | 4 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 16 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 35 | 61,659 | 11,811 | 29·9 | 1·4 | 42·5 | 18·8 | *Gloves* | 3 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 21 |
| 351 | Leominster | 27 | 65,620 | 15,494 | 35·0 | 1·4 | 33·2 | 21·1 | - - - - | 7 | 10 | 23 | 26 | 2 | 5 |
| | 24. SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 34 | 84,197 | 17,721 | 37·9 | 1·7 | 28·8 | 21·6 | *Coal* | – | 17 | 22 | 48 | 20 | 32 |
| 353 | Clun | 23 | 82,886 | 10,615 | 34·9 | ·6 | 40·0 | 17·8 | - - - - | 5 | 27 | 36 | 19 | 6 | 17 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 14 | 46,184 | 6,289 | 33·2 | 1·0 | 40·4 | 17·9 | - - - - | 4 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 3 | 15 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 18 | 54,640 | 8,304 | 34·9 | ·7 | 35·2 | 19·9 | *Coal* | 1 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 39 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 29 | 69,896 | 15,920 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 29·3 | 22·0 | *Carpet and rug* | 1 | 13 | 9 | 45 | 15 | 42 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 16 | 46,053 | 11,994 | 43·8 | 1·7 | 23·7 | 20·9 | *Coal* | – | 6 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 13 |
| 358 | Madeley | 12 | 27,951 | 30,403 | 39·9 | 2·5 | 8·0 | 42·5 | *Inland navigation; coal; iron.* | 2 | 7 | 10 | 43 | 16 | 59 |
| 359 | Atcham | 43 | 104,144 | 19,314 | 36·4 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 20·0 | *Coal; lead* | – | 11 | 16 | 41 | 28 | 49 |
| 360 | Shrewsbury † | 6 | 16,583 | 25,784 | 40·1 | 5·0 | 8·3 | 33·4 | *Shoes; millinery, &c.* | 8 | 8 | 8 | 62 | 43 | 24 |
| 361 | Oswestry † | 14 | 76,348 | 23,778 | 37·5 | 2·5 | 28·7 | 24·9 | *Coal* | 9 | 22 | 33 | 38 | 21 | 32 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 17 | 71,081 | 14,611 | 36·5 | 1·1 | 39·5 | 17·8 | - - - - | – | 14 | 28 | 42 | 12 | 18 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 11 | 52,646 | 10,644 | 35·9 | 1·7 | 35·2 | 17·3 | - - - - | 10 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 16 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 25 | 39,076 | 11,272 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 34·2 | 21·5 | - - - - | 7 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 30 |
| 364 | Drayton | 14 | 67,910 | 14,260 | 36·8 | 1·3 | 37·2 | 19·1 | - - - - | 3 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| 365 | Wellington | 11 | 33,528 | 23,873 | 40·5 | 2·3 | 13·9 | 35·7 | *Coal; stone; iron* | 10 | 42 | 41 | 33 | 13 | 39 |
| 366 | Newport | 16 | 47,477 | 15,447 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 26·4 | 25·3 | *Coal; stone* | 3 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 19 | 6 |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 367 | Stafford | 26 | 52,022 | 24,474 | 28·6 | 3·6 | 17·3 | 39·3 | *Shoes* | 1 | 5 | 12 | 55 | 18 | 56 |
| 368 | Stone | 10 | 68,524 | 21,926 | 31·7 | 3·1 | 24·9 | 34·6 | *Shoes; earthenware* | 2 | 13 | 12 | 42 | 10 | 13 |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9 | 26,718 | 24,567 | 39·7 | 2·0 | 11·7 | 38·8 | *Coal; earthenware* | 2 | 18 | 30 | 38 | 27 | 29 |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 13,679 | 54,356 | 38·6 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 49·4 | *Coal; earthenware; iron.* | 7 | 9 | 15 | 56 | 32 | 70 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent * | 1 | 10,490 | 71,308 | 35·6 | 3·7 | 2·8 | 51·7 | *Coal; earthenware; iron.* | 120 | 96 | 107 | 96 | 33 | 137 |
| 372 *a* | Leek | 19 | 65,124 | 23,658 | 24·5 | 1·3 | 29·5 | 41·5 | *Silk; coal* | 6 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 25 |
| 372 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 3 | 7,769 | 1,799 | | | | | - - - - | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 373 | Cheadle | 15 | 55,146 | 20,988 | 32·4 | 1·9 | 23·5 | 35·7 | *Coal* | – | 3 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 20 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter | 21 | 62,890 | 14,787 | 33·5 | 1·5 | 34·0 | 22·0 | - - - - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 11 | 31 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent | 54 | 89,652 | 41,065 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 18·1 | 30·6 | *Coal; earthenware* | 1 | 13 | 17 | 39 | 29 | 74 |
| 376 | Tamworth | 26 | 47,240 | 15,506 | 38·3 | 2·1 | 24·0 | 28·0 | *Coal* | 13 | 12 | 15 | 31 | 12 | 24 |
| 377 | Lichfield | 37 | 71,613 | 27,541 | 41·0 | 2·2 | 21·9 | 25·9 | *Coal* | 12 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 7 | 16 |
| 378 | Penkridge | 22 | 70,799 | 18,662 | 39·6 | 2·1 | 26·8 | 25·4 | *Coal* | 2 | 16 | 21 | 29 | 20 | 28 |

(A) Stoke-upon-Trent parish.—Inclusive of 379 medical relief cases not classified.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22. Gloucestershire—*continued.* | |
| 2 | 5 | – | – | 96 | 12 | 27 | 97 | 134 | 222 | 83 | 9 | 9 | – | – | 593 | – | 689 | Winchcomb - - | 343 |
| 4 | 8 | – | 38 | 404 | 209 | 418 | 1,020 | 358 | 799 | 124 | 56 | 84 | 4 | – | 3,072 | – | 3,476 | Cheltenham - - | 344 |
| 4 | 7 | – | – | 113 | 57 | 152 | 229 | 179 | 296 | 92 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 1,047 | – | 1,160 | Tewkesbury - - | 345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 99 | 23 | 50 | 157 | 145 | 278 | 69 | 12 | 23 | 2 | – | 759 | – | 858 | Ledbury - - - | 346 |
| 4 | 4 | – | – | 135 | 42 | 91 | 278 | 209 | 358 | 105 | 21 | 28 | – | – | 1,132 | 9 | 1,258 | Ross - - - | 347 |
| 3 | 7 | – | – | 258 | 65 | 124 | 410 | 244 | 483 | 27 | 38 | 50 | – | – | 1,441 | – | 1,699 | Hereford - - | 348*a* |
| 3 | 3 | – | – | 110 | 4 | 29 | 80 | 83 | 164 | 34 | 9 | 13 | – | – | 416 | – | 526 | Dore - - | 348*b* |
| 9 | 5 | – | 3 | 86 | 13 | 40 | 69 | 65 | 148 | 5 | 6 | 7 | – | – | 353 | – | 439 | Weobley - - - | 349 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 69 | 27 | 64 | 130 | 156 | 234 | 32 | 20 | 23 | – | – | 686 | – | 755 | Bromyard - - | 350 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | 76 | 37 | 96 | 218 | 130 | 270 | 59 | 27 | 39 | 1 | – | 877 | – | 953 | Leominster - | 351 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24. SALOP: | |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 147 | 15 | 47 | 146 | 173 | 329 | 46 | 17 | 18 | – | – | 791 | – | 938 | Ludlow - - - | 352 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 114 | 9 | 40 | 77 | 100 | 200 | 86 | 7 | 16 | – | – | 535 | – | 649 | Clun - - - | 353 |
| 5 | 4 | – | 1 | 65 | 4 | 15 | 47 | 44 | 90 | 17 | 5 | 8 | – | – | 230 | – | 295 | Church Stretton - | 354 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 2 | 96 | 17 | 33 | 85 | 56 | 131 | 11 | 18 | 21 | 3 | – | 375 | – | 471 | Cleobury Mortimer - | 355 |
| 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 136 | 5 | 43 | 101 | 118 | 222 | 31 | 10 | 15 | – | – | 545 | – | 681 | Bridgnorth - - | 356 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 57 | 16 | 60 | 167 | 68 | 211 | 59 | 7 | 10 | – | 2 | 600 | – | 657 | Shiffnal - - - | 357 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 2 | 150 | 38 | 104 | 287 | 79 | 215 | 31 | 31 | 45 | 1 | – | 831 | – | 981 | Madeley - - - | 358 |
| 1 | 10 | – | – | 156 | – | 1 | 2 | 31 | 81 | 10 | 16 | 14 | – | – | 155 | – | 311 | Atcham - - - | 359 |
| 1 | 9 | – | 7 | 170 | No return of the Out-door Paupers - | | | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | 170 | Shrewsbury † - - | 360 |
| – | 9 | 1 | 5 | 170 | 24 | 90 | 231 | 97 | 275 | 33 | 13 | 18 | – | – | 781 | – | 951 | Oswestry † - - | 361 |
| 3 | 7 | – | 20 | 144 | 5 | 36 | 84 | 63 | 161 | 37 | 14 | 11 | – | – | 411 | – | 555 | Ellesmere - - | 362 |
| 1 | 9 | – | – | 68 | 5 | 36 | 66 | 83 | 155 | 17 | 5 | 13 | 4 | – | 384 | – | 452 | Wem - - - | 363*a* |
| 6 | 7 | – | 12 | 106 | 4 | 17 | 45 | 52 | 143 | 20 | 8 | 12 | – | – | 301 | – | 407 | Whitchurch - - | 363*b* |
| 2 | 4 | – | – | 69 | 5 | 37 | 66 | 55 | 105 | 17 | 11 | 7 | – | 7 | 310 | – | 379 | Drayton - - - | 364 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 8 | 194 | 45 | 166 | 420 | 185 | 328 | 75 | 25 | 36 | 3 | – | 1,283 | – | 1,477 | Wellington - - | 365 |
| – | 2 | – | 6 | 105 | 21 | 70 | 199 | 108 | 218 | 36 | 13 | 16 | 1 | – | 682 | – | 787 | Newport - - - | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | |
| 13 | 14 | – | 16 | 190 | 8 | 41 | 123 | 110 | 205 | 52 | 26 | 18 | – | 11 | 594 | – | 784 | Stafford - - - | 367 |
| 2 | 2 | – | 18 | 114 | 8 | 38 | 123 | 63 | 139 | 2 | 15 | 16 | – | 2 | 406 | – | 520 | Stone - - - | 368 |
| – | – | – | 8 | 152 | 31 | 97 | 271 | 33 | 100 | 11 | 11 | 10 | – | – | 564 | – | 716 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| 7 | 7 | – | 16 | 219 | 65 | 325 | 948 | 123 | 344 | 21 | 14 | 27 | 2 | – | 1,869 (A) | – | 2,088 | Wolstanton and Burslem. | 370 |
| 8 | 16 | 3 | 12 | 628 | 85 | 349 | 1,097 | 185 | 477 | 106 | 36 | 42 | – | – | 2,756 | – | 3,384 | Stoke-upon-Trent * - | 371 |
| 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 95 | 19 | 73 | 254 | 146 | 274 | 70 | 14 | 7 | – | – | 857 | – | 952 | Leek - - - | 372*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Alstonefield§ (part of)‡ | 372*b* |
| 3 | 5 | – | 13 | 90 | 14 | 46 | 122 | 72 | 172 | 31 | 7 | 12 | – | 1 | 477 | – | 567 | Cheadle - - - | 373 |
| 6 | 8 | – | – | 96 | 19 | 49 | 100 | 95 | 208 | 3 | 13 | 7 | – | – | 494 | – | 590 | Uttoxeter - - | 374 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 180 | 27 | 122 | 353 | 192 | 353 | 87 | 24 | 28 | – | 3 | 1,189 | – | 1,369 | Burton-on-Trent - | 375 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 111 | 26 | 66 | 137 | 95 | 211 | 17 | 8 | 7 | – | – | 567 | – | 678 | Tamworth - - | 376 |
| 4 | 5 | – | – | 95 | 44 | 134 | 297 | 169 | 349 | 37 | 18 | 18 | – | 26 | 1,092 | – | 1,187 | Lichfield - - - | 377 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 143 | 9 | 58 | 122 | 120 | 182 | 68 | 10 | 13 | – | 21 | 603 | – | 746 | Penkridge - - | 378 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25. Staffordshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 379 *a* | Seisdon | 13 | 43,574 | 15,869 | 41·4 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 43·4 | *Coal; stone; iron; manufactures of iron, brass, and tin.* | 6 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 31 |
| 379 *b* | Wolverhampton | 4 | 10,326 | 111,033 | | | | | | 62 | 138 | 149 | 185 | 75 | 158 |
| 380 | Walsall | 8 | 21,603 | 59,908 | 40·6 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 46·8 | *Coal; manufactures of iron and steel.* | 39 | 63 | 54 | 73 | 35 | 52 |
| 381 | West Bromwich | 6 | 19,364 | 92,480 | 42·8 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 43·2 | *Coal; iron; manufactures of iron.* | 7 | 49 | 59 | 140 | 71 | 174 |
| 382 | Dudley | 4 | 17,984 | 130,243 | 38·5 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 48·3 | *Coal; iron; manufacture of iron; of nails.* | 3 | 88 | 137 | 193 | 99 | 162 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge | 17 | 16,200 | 68,726 | 39·2 | 3·2 | 3·5 | 47·2 | *Coal; iron; glass; manufacture of iron; of nails.* | 4 | 31 | 69 | 143 | 105 | 101 |
| 384 | Kidderminster | 13 | 37,321 | 30,307 | 39·1 | 2·9 | 12·7 | 37·7 | *Wool* | 26 | 36 | 26 | 74 | 29 | 41 |
| 385 | Tenbury | 19 | 35,941 | 7,366 | 32·8 | 1·1 | 41·0 | 17·8 | | – | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 15 |
| 386 | Martley | 29 | 53,718 | 15,098 | 30·2 | 1·8 | 36·0 | 26·0 | *Gloves* | 4 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 5 | 18 |
| 387 | Worcester | 14 | 6,779 | 30,969 | 31·2 | 5·3 | 4·1 | 48·0 | *Gloves, millinery, &c.* | 21 | 15 | 15 | 78 | 44 | 71 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn | 22 | 53,016 | 21,010 | 37·5 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 21·6 | *Gloves* | 7 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 12 | 18 |
| 389 | Evesham | 30 | 46,609 | 14,767 | 30·9 | 3·2 | 34·0 | 23·8 | *Gloves* | 5 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 19 | 32 |
| 390 | Pershore | 39 | 52,269 | 13,865 | 30·0 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 22·4 | *Gloves* | – | 1 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 25 |
| 391 | Droitwich | 30 | 55,145 | 19,237 | 35·8 | 2·7 | 27·5 | 25·7 | *Gloves* | 7 | 10 | 14 | 46 | 16 | 21 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove | 15 | 47,374 | 26,207 | 28·0 | 2·2 | 17·1 | 47·3 | *Nails; needles* | 12 | 20 | 37 | 42 | 10 | 29 |
| 393 | King's Norton | 5 | 28,404 | 47,349 | 43·9 | 5·0 | 6·8 | 33·3 | *Glass; iron; nails* | 3 | 9 | 34 | 46 | 35 | 39 |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham ‖ | 1 | 2,660 | 212,621 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 1·1 | 50·8 | *Manufacture of arms, machines, tools; gold, silver, brass, iron, and glass.* | 81 | 167 | 265 | 535 | 385 | 463 |
| 395 | Aston | 5 | 31,273 | 100,522 | 38·4 | 5·4 | 4·3 | 44·4 | *Ditto; ditto* | 22 | 32 | 54 | 97 | 44 | 106 |
| 396 | Meriden | 18 | 48,618 | 11,290 | 37·3 | 1·2 | 34·1 | 18·1 | | 12 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 1 | 6 |
| 397 | Atherstone | 17 | 27,883 | 12,118 | 34·4 | 2·0 | 21·0 | 37·7 | *Silk; coal* | 4 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 14 |
| 398 | Nuneaton | 7 | 20,428 | 13,054 | 16·5 | 1·8 | 12·3 | 62·2 | *Silk; coal* | 1 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 14 |
| 399 | Foleshill | 12 | 19,389 | 19,997 | 14·6 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 69·8 | *Silk; coal* | 18 | 31 | 50 | 25 | 27 | 12 |
| 400 | Coventry † | 2 | 5,489 | 41,647 | 21·8 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 67·1 | *Silk* | 18 | 41 | 55 | 133 | 63 | 47 |
| 401 | Rugby | 42 | 80,755 | 24,436 | 39·6 | 4·0 | 26·9 | 20·3 | | 11 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 16 | 33 |
| 402 | Solihull | 12 | 46,487 | 13,231 | 37·9 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 17·5 | | 7 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 7 | 14 |
| 403 | Warwick | 35 | 66,639 | 44,047 | 41·9 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 26·7 | | 14 | 27 | 29 | 117 | 30 | 67 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon | 36 | 78,579 | 21,249 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 21·4 | | 17 | 16 | 26 | 44 | 13 | 19 |
| 405 | Alcester | 22 | 52,430 | 16,878 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 28·3 | 35·6 | *Needles* | 5 | 7 | 8 | 36 | 17 | 28 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour | 37 | 78,899 | 19,852 | 36·4 | 1·2 | 34·0 | 20·7 | *Silk* | 1 | 12 | 18 | 47 | 17 | 33 |
| 407 | Southam | 26 | 50,409 | 10,392 | 37·9 | 2·4 | 36·5 | 16·9 | | 6 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 28 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 37 | 59,031 | 15,515 | 33·1 | 1·6 | 31·0 | 28·0 | *Stockings* | 9 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 24 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 42 | 64,004 | 16,059 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 27·7 | 23·9 | *Stockings; lace* | 1 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 17 | 33 |
| 410 | Billesdon | 38 | 50,721 | 7,272 | 35·7 | ·9 | 41·1 | 16·8 | *Stockings* | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| 411 | Blaby | 30 | 33,957 | 14,305 | 24·3 | 1·3 | 23·3 | 47·5 | *Stockings* | 5 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 15 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 14 | 28,070 | 16,374 | 20·9 | 1·5 | 18·6 | 55·3 | *Stockings* | 14 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 5 | 11 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE—*continued.* |
| – | – | – | – | 66 | 19 | 71 | 140 | 70 | 147 | 16 | 14 | 11 | – | – | 488 | – | 554 | Seisdon | 379*a* |
| 40 | 47 | 8 | 37 | 899 | 255 | 715 | 1,911 | 504 | 894 | 219 | 78 | 60 | 1 | – | 4,637 | – | 5,536 | Wolverhampton | 379*b* |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 339 | 88 | 311 | 854 | 335 | 674 | 240 | 42 | 43 | – | 99 | 2,686 | 45 | 2,980 | Walsall | 380 |
| 25 | 37 | 7 | 16 | 585 | 87 | 367 | 1,159 | 440 | 994 | 382 | 73 | 84 | – | – | 3,586 | – | 4,171 | West Bromwich | 381 |
| 29 | 47 | 6 | 32 | 796 | 173 | 629 | 1,668 | 593 | 1,333 | 162 | 76 | 93 | 3 | – | 4,730 | – | 5,526 | Dudley | 382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: |
| 3 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 485 | 93 | 245 | 600 | 204 | 444 | 56 | 76 | 63 | 5 | – | 1,786 | – | 2,271 | Stourbridge | 383 |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 260 | 61 | 139 | 348 | 314 | 555 | 52 | 36 | 40 | – | – | 1,545 | – | 1,805 | Kidderminster | 384 |
| – | 1 | – | 6 | 50 | 20 | 33 | 95 | 77 | 133 | 28 | 3 | 9 | 1 | – | 399 | – | 449 | Tenbury | 385 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | – | 114 | 20 | 45 | 123 | 165 | 324 | 137 | 18 | 17 | – | – | 849 | – | 963 | Martley | 386 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 35 | 283 | 20 | 99 | 334 | 144 | 491 | 77 | 40 | 51 | 1 | – | 1,257 | – | 1,540 | Worcester | 387 |
| – | 8 | 2 | 18 | 114 | 88 | 184 | 352 | 191 | 348 | 73 | 17 | 26 | – | – | 1,279 | – | 1,393 | Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | 125 | 23 | 69 | 182 | 150 | 300 | 54 | 9 | 11 | 1 | – | 799 | – | 924 | Evesham | 389 |
| 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 76 | 20 | 74 | 234 | 175 | 330 | 90 | 15 | 18 | 3 | – | 959 | – | 1,035 | Pershore | 390 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 125 | 40 | 76 | 189 | 118 | 263 | 34 | 18 | 32 | – | – | 770 | – | 895 | Droitwich | 391 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 14 | 174 | 32 | 76 | 213 | 206 | 342 | 123 | 25 | 21 | 3 | – | 1,041 | 4 | 1,211 | Bromsgrove | 392 |
| 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 187 | 85 | 191 | 544 | 117 | 263 | 47 | 27 | 27 | – | – | 1,301 | – | 1,488 | King's Norton | 393 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: |
| 76 | 81 | 9 | 44 | 2,106 | 214 | 967 | 2,716 | 628 | 2,026 | 623 | 238 | 289 | 13 | – | 7,714 | – | 9,820 | Birmingham ‖ | 394 |
| 8 | 9 | – | 36 | 408 | 47 | 123 | 359 | 52 | 110 | – | 37 | 61 | – | – | 789 | – | 1,197 | Aston | 395 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 72 | 28 | 52 | 129 | 81 | 168 | 16 | 15 | 12 | – | – | 501 | – | 573 | Meriden | 396 |
| – | 8 | 1 | – | 47 | 39 | 95 | 132 | 91 | 180 | 17 | 4 | 6 | – | – | 564 | – | 611 | Atherstone | 397 |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 83 | 13 | 41 | 95 | 127 | 266 | 24 | 16 | 28 | – | – | 610 | – | 693 | Nuneaton | 398 |
| 4 | 8 | – | – | 175 | 23 | 69 | 185 | 127 | 309 | 63 | 16 | 23 | 2 | – | 817 | – | 992 | Foleshill | 399 |
| 4 | 11 | – | – | 372 | 125 | 225 | 541 | 222 | 444 | 60 | 23 | 31 | 1 | – | 1,672 | – | 2,044 | Coventry † | 400 |
| 10 | 3 | – | 2 | 110 | 33 | 53 | 142 | 149 | 271 | 50 | 21 | 20 | – | 1 | 740 | – | 850 | Rugby | 401 |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 103 | 18 | 35 | 107 | 85 | 111 | 32 | 20 | 18 | – | – | 426 | – | 529 | Solihull | 402 |
| 3 | 5 | – | 10 | 302 | 58 | 174 | 453 | 294 | 620 | 133 | 50 | 55 | 1 | – | 1,838 | – | 2,140 | Warwick | 403 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 142 | 26 | 62 | 205 | 201 | 391 | 84 | 15 | 26 | – | – | 1,010 | – | 1,152 | Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| 2 | 5 | – | – | 108 | 41 | 77 | 205 | 175 | 289 | 82 | 13 | 29 | 4 | – | 915 | – | 1,023 | Alcester | 405 |
| 6 | 2 | – | – | 136 | 51 | 104 | 221 | 194 | 356 | 82 | 23 | 23 | – | – | 1,054 | 1 | 1,189 | Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| 4 | 5 | – | – | 96 | 17 | 44 | 117 | 91 | 167 | 31 | 8 | 11 | 1 | – | 487 | – | 583 | Southam | 407 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: |
| 8 | 2 | – | – | 87 | 33 | 53 | 80 | 184 | 334 | 79 | 15 | 16 | – | – | 794 | – | 881 | Lutterworth | 408 |
| 5 | 5 | – | – | 115 | 36 | 96 | 217 | 211 | 387 | 61 | 18 | 18 | – | – | 1,044 | – | 1,159 | Market Harborough | 409 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 35 | 11 | 23 | 58 | 57 | 108 | 12 | 10 | 13 | – | – | 292 | – | 327 | Billesdon | 410 |
| – | 6 | – | – | 65 | 18 | 68 | 161 | 141 | 250 | 15 | 19 | 27 | – | – | 699 | – | 764 | Blaby | 411 |
| 9 | 11 | – | – | 119 | 58 | 108 | 213 | 207 | 325 | 17 | 26 | 24 | 2 | – | 980 | – | 1,099 | Hinckley | 412 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 31 | 53,526 | 13,428 | 32·7 | 1·2 | 33·5 | 27·6 | *Stockings* | 6 | 19 | 23 | 28 | 9 | 15 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 30 | 51,952 | 28,543 | 38·1 | 2·1 | 18·3 | 35·5 | *Stockings; lace; coal; pottery.* | 7 | 26 | 26 | 57 | 17 | 45 |
| 415 | Loughborough | 25 | 43,840 | 24,147 | 30·5 | 1·8 | 18·3 | 44·9 | *Stockings; lace* | 14 | 25 | 38 | 64 | 23 | 4 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 37 | 43,118 | 19,766 | 30·7 | 1·3 | 23·4 | 40·8 | *Stockings* | 4 | 6 | 11 | 30 | 7 | 24 |
| 417 | Leicester | 10 | 3,960 | 68,056 | 31·0 | 3·9 | 2·7 | 54·4 | *Stockings; millinery, &c.; worsted.* | 65 | 81 | 59 | 140 | 66 | 170 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 56 | 99,277 | 20,171 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 19·1 | - | 4 | 23 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 29 |
| | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 31 | 55,030 | 11,112 | 39·5 | 1·6 | 34·0 | 16·2 | - | 11 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 36 | 52,698 | 12,367 | 39·9 | 1·3 | 33·8 | 18·3 | - | 13 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 17 |
| | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 37 | 52,858 | 18,213 | 41·1 | 2·2 | 21·0 | 26·3 | - | 12 | 15 | 31 | 66 | 15 | 41 |
| 422 | Bourn | 36 | 90,644 | 20,113 | 38·5 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 16·2 | - | 12 | 28 | 43 | 60 | 13 | 33 |
| 423 | Spalding | 10 | 86,471 | 22,129 | 37·9 | 1·6 | 35·5 | 19·3 | - | 4 | 16 | 28 | 95 | 21 | 57 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 10 | 107,299 | 18,290 | 37·0 | 1·4 | 41·1 | 14·2 | - | 23 | 23 | 36 | 68 | 11 | 38 |
| 425 | Boston | 42 | 125,547 | 37,933 | 39·0 | 3·2 | 28·3 | 21·3 | *Navigation; fishing.* | 18 | 35 | 40 | 92 | 34 | 54 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 59 | 131,777 | 24,919 | 38·3 | 1·2 | 38·3 | 15·5 | - | 5 | 21 | 42 | 55 | 16 | 32 |
| 427 | Grantham | 53 | 102,729 | 28,886 | 41·0 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 22·9 | *Stone; clay* | 11 | 13 | 18 | 61 | 15 | 41 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 97 | 158,920 | 46,941 | 39·6 | 2·4 | 25·6 | 23·6 | - | 10 | 25 | 31 | 76 | 18 | 73 |
| 429 | Horncastle | 69 | 113,588 | 24,695 | 37·6 | 1·2 | 37·5 | 16·1 | - | 8 | 16 | 21 | 48 | 18 | 21 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 66 | 140,269 | 28,799 | 37·2 | 1·2 | 39·3 | 15·7 | - | 2 | 14 | 33 | 38 | 15 | 24 |
| 431 | Louth | 90 | 170,708 | 34,711 | 37·7 | 1·7 | 35·5 | 17·9 | - | 3 | 13 | 14 | 39 | 15 | 50 |
| 432 | Caistor | 76 | 183,164 | 37,517 | 40·0 | 5·1 | 28·6 | 18·9 | *Navigation; fishing.* | 14 | 11 | 25 | 31 | 6 | 36 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 54 | 165,470 | 34,731 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 32·6 | 19·4 | - | 2 | 13 | 15 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 50 | 108,578 | 25,973 | 36·6 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 19·3 | - | 3 | 6 | 14 | 36 | 28 | 57 |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 435 | East Retford | 50 | 91,145 | 22,677 | 38·8 | 2·3 | 31·5 | 19·9 | - | 10 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 2 | 12 |
| 436 | Worksop | 29 | 77,482 | 20,704 | 40·2 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 24·5 | - | 11 | 27 | 32 | 32 | 12 | 49 |
| 437 | Mansfield | 21 | 55,960 | 30,593 | 31·4 | 1·5 | 14·9 | 45·7 | *Stockings; cotton; coal.* | 4 | 23 | 28 | 48 | 22 | 17 |
| 438 | Basford | 44 | 88,159 | 74,357 | 30·4 | 1·3 | 11·4 | 51·9 | *Stockings; gloves; lace; coal.* | 6 | 37 | 46 | 94 | 25 | 46 |
| 439 | Radford | 4 | 6,800 | 30,479 | 28·0 | 2·3 | 2·8 | 61·5 | *Stockings; engines; lace.* | – | 4 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 19 |
| 440 | Nottingham | 3 | 1,750 | 74,693 | 30·6 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 56·2 | *Stockings; shoes; millinery, &c.; lace.* | 75 | 140 | 89 | 157 | 79 | 117 |
| 441 | Southwell | 61 | 116,154 | 24,425 | 37·4 | 1·7 | 35·4 | 19·4 | *Stockings* | – | 12 | 12 | 31 | 15 | 29 |
| 442 | Newark | 51 | 94,202 | 30,186 | 39·7 | 2·6 | 27·0 | 24·2 | - | 4 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 11 | 28 |
| 443 | Bingham | 42 | 68,139 | 15,670 | 37·7 | 1·6 | 35·6 | 19·6 | *Lace* | 1 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 6 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow | 48 | 74,290 | 31,113 | 33·1 | 2·8 | 21·4 | 36·3 | *Stockings; lace; iron.* | 3 | 6 | 10 | 43 | 23 | 46 |
| 445 | Derby | 7 | 2,970 | 51,049 | 36·1 | 5·3 | 2·4 | 46·7 | *Shoes; silk; cotton; iron.* | 66 | 48 | 33 | 51 | 32 | 82 |
| 446 | Belper | 35 | 67,392 | 51,711 | 34·7 | 1·4 | 12·5 | 44·3 | *Stockings; engines; coal; iron.* | 5 | 22 | 29 | 41 | 22 | 49 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | |
| 5 | 3 | – | 7 | 115 | 33 | 83 | 166 | 132 | 293 | 46 | 10 | 16 | – | – | 779 | – | 894 | Market Bosworth - | 413 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 183 | 44 | 148 | 402 | 204 | 370 | 32 | 24 | 27 | – | – | 1,251 | – | 1,434 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch - | 414 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 4 | 183 | 41 | 107 | 260 | 184 | 387 | 39 | 17 | 27 | 1 | – | 1,063 | – | 1,246 | Loughborough - | 415 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 | – | 91 | 18 | 71 | 181 | 146 | 283 | 50 | 31 | 40 | – | – | 820 | – | 911 | Barrow-on-Soar - | 416 |
| 47 | 27 | 5 | 7 | 667 | 66 | 217 | 505 | 184 | 387 | 19 | 68 | 90 | 1 | – | 1,537 | 3 | 2,201 | Leicester - - - | 417 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 2 | 141 | 16 | 86 | 169 | 102 | 212 | 12 | 14 | 16 | – | – | 627 | – | 768 | Melton Mowbray - | 418 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 74 | 36 | 81 | 219 | 61 | 171 | 13 | 12 | 9 | – | – | 602 | – | 676 | Oakham - - - | 419 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 84 | 42 | 80 | 165 | 121 | 230 | 34 | 8 | 10 | – | – | 690 | – | 774 | Uppingham - - | 420 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 2 | – | 8 | 193 | 19 | 105 | 238 | 149 | 364 | 41 | 9 | 11 | – | – | 936 | – | 1,129 | Stamford - - | 421 |
| 5 | 2 | – | 5 | 201 | 50 | 133 | 255 | 112 | 268 | 10 | 14 | 13 | – | – | 855 | – | 1,056 | Bourn - - - | 422 |
| 7 | 8 | – | – | 236 | 50 | 135 | 247 | 150 | 319 | 21 | 16 | 30 | – | 2 | 970 | – | 1,206 | Spalding - - - | 423 |
| 2 | 9 | – | – | 210 | 35 | 78 | 178 | 134 | 317 | 61 | 17 | 30 | – | – | 850 | – | 1,060 | Holbeach - - | 424 |
| 1 | 7 | – | 7 | 288 | 41 | 168 | 402 | 324 | 708 | 174 | 33 | 54 | – | – | 1,904 | – | 2,192 | Boston - - - | 425 |
| 5 | 7 | – | 2 | 185 | 51 | 152 | 322 | 179 | 414 | 11 | 15 | 33 | – | – | 1,177 | – | 1,362 | Sleaford - - - | 426 |
| – | 4 | – | 9 | 172 | 18 | 114 | 272 | 238 | 449 | 141 | 32 | 36 | – | – | 1,302 | – | 1,474 | Grantham - - | 427 |
| 6 | 11 | 2 | – | 252 | 34 | 177 | 426 | 344 | 795 | 227 | 38 | 32 | 2 | – | 2,073 | – | 2,325 | Lincoln - - - | 428 |
| 4 | 7 | – | 2 | 145 | 39 | 118 | 250 | 271 | 479 | 138 | 15 | 11 | – | – | 1,321 | – | 1,466 | Horncastle - - | 429 |
| 5 | 4 | – | – | 135 | 28 | 87 | 263 | 362 | 649 | 288 | 31 | 38 | 1 | – | 1,747 | – | 1,882 | Spilsby - - - | 430 |
| 5 | 3 | – | 5 | 147 | 39 | 151 | 328 | 307 | 671 | 156 | 15 | 18 | – | – | 1,685 | – | 1,832 | Louth - - - | 431 |
| 5 | 14 | – | 1 | 143 | 10 | 89 | 260 | 220 | 447 | 133 | 25 | 24 | – | 35 | 1,243 | – | 1,386 | Caistor - - - | 432 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 117 | 43 | 145 | 370 | 321 | 660 | 186 | 31 | 35 | 2 | 4 | 1,797 | – | 1,914 | Glanford Brigg - | 433 |
| 2 | 6 | – | 2 | 154 | 40 | 116 | 231 | 165 | 392 | 37 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 1,023 | – | 1,177 | Gainsborough - | 434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | |
| 3 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 89 | 26 | 76 | 163 | 171 | 371 | 66 | 20 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 920 | – | 1,009 | East Retford - - | 435 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 176 | 18 | 76 | 173 | 98 | 248 | 81 | 9 | 10 | – | 3 | 716 | – | 892 | Worksop - - | 436 |
| 8 | 8 | – | – | 158 | 62 | 152 | 437 | 270 | 489 | 111 | 22 | 33 | 1 | 20 | 1,597 | – | 1,755 | Mansfield - - | 437 |
| 18 | 16 | – | – | 288 | 118 | 321 | 881 | 522 | 883 | 139 | 50 | 54 | – | 2 | 2,970 | – | 3,258 | Basford - - - | 438 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 56 | 18 | 77 | 179 | 97 | 224 | 37 | 28 | 25 | 1 | – | 686 | – | 742 | Radford - - | 439 |
| 52 | 54 | 4 | 7 | 774 | 167 | 525 | 993 | 367 | 868 | 119 | 42 | 67 | 2 | – | 3,150 | – | 3,924 | Nottingham - - | 440 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 6 | 111 | 19 | 72 | 207 | 213 | 407 | 86 | 12 | 16 | – | – | 1,032 | – | 1,143 | Southwell - - | 441 |
| 4 | 13 | – | 9 | 127 | 38 | 153 | 363 | 241 | 502 | 61 | 24 | 28 | – | 39 | 1,449 | 2 | 1,574 | Newark - - - | 442 |
| 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 57 | 21 | 58 | 148 | 101 | 188 | 12 | 13 | 10 | – | – | 551 | – | 608 | Bingham - - | 443 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | |
| 5 | 3 | – | 13 | 152 | 15 | 85 | 283 | 188 | 377 | 82 | 26 | 25 | 1 | – | 1,082 | – | 1,234 | Shardlow - - | 444 |
| 9 | 12 | – | 13 | 346 | 43 | 104 | 197 | 84 | 275 | 40 | 39 | 38 | – | – | 820 | – | 1,166 | Derby - - - | 445 |
| 5 | 7 | 1 | – | 181 | 49 | 182 | 474 | 244 | 431 | 40 | 30 | 38 | 2 | – | 1,490 | – | 1,671 | Belper - - - | 446 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Not Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 447*a* | Ashbourne | 62 | 86,740 | 19,997 | 30·1 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 25·0 | *Lead* | 5 | 6 | 10 | 36 | 7 | 13 |
| 447*b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,700 | *see* 372*b* | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 448 | Chesterfield | 34 | 89,737 | 61,779 | 36·1 | 1·6 | 14·6 | 43·0 | *Stockings; coal; iron.* | 1 | 1 | – | 75 | 38 | 108 |
| 449 | Bakewell | 60 | 107,023 | 31,378 | 33·6 | 1·8 | 20·1 | 36·7 | *Cotton; lead* | 2 | 6 | 8 | 23 | 18 | 43 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 17 | 74,825 | 14,020 | 31·8 | 2·0 | 24·9 | 35·4 | *Lead* | – | 3 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 12 |
| 451*a* | Glossop | 10 | 31,457 | 21,200 | 28·3 | 1·8 | 7·8 | 57·0 | *Cotton; coal* | – | 4 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 10 |
| 451*b* | Hayfield | 4 | 17,398 | 10,976 | | | | | | – | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 11 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport | 17 | 30,709 | 94,335 | 28·1 | 3·0 | 5·1 | 58·2 | *Cotton; silk* | 48 | 72 | 70 | 92 | 69 | 66 |
| 453 | Macclesfield | 41 | 81,561 | 61,543 | 27·5 | 2·4 | 13·8 | 51·6 | *Silk; cotton* | 29 | 30 | 31 | 66 | 18 | 67 |
| 454 | Altrincham | 39 | 73,665 | 40,517 | 38·2 | 3·5 | 28·4 | 23·1 | – | 5 | 14 | 26 | 51 | 49 | 63 |
| 455 | Runcorn | 37 | 45,776 | 26,792 | 37·9 | 11·1 | 23·3 | 22·3 | – | 5 | 19 | 38 | 20 | 23 | 55 |
| 456 | Northwich | 60 | 65,445 | 33,338 | 39·6 | 5·5 | 19·7 | 26·5 | *Salt* | – | 21 | 24 | 49 | 7 | 48 |
| 457 | Congleton | 32 | 52,889 | 34,328 | 32·1 | 2·2 | 19·3 | 41·1 | *Silk* | 2 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 20 | 56 |
| 458 | Nantwich | 78 | 111,126 | 40,955 | 34·4 | 2·5 | 27·6 | 30·8 | *Shoemaking* | 8 | 18 | 32 | 39 | 8 | 51 |
| 459*a* | Great Boughton | 84 | 73,782 | 19,000 | 39·0 | 4·3 | 18·8 | 28·0 | – | 2 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 34 |
| 459*b* | Chester † | 9 | 2,758 | 29,408 | | | | | | 28 | 85 | 71 | 91 | 42 | 72 |
| 459*c* | Hawarden | 16 | 31,015 | 9,528 | | | | | | – | 4 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 26 |
| 460*a* | Wirrall | 47 | 88,258 | 18,413 | 43·8 | 5·7 | 24·7 | 15·8 | *Navigation* | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 28 |
| 460*b* | Birkenhead | 9 | 23,852 | 61,420 | 44·1 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 26·2 | *Navigation* | 80 | 97 | 81 | 84 | 28 | 162 |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool ‖ | 1 | 2,220 | 269,742 | 40·8 | 19·1 | 0·9 | 30·0 | *Navigation; ships; commerce.* | 28 | 441 | 398 | 1,167 | 1,341 | 1,703 |
| 462*a* | West Derby | 22 | 46,799 | 156,561 | 44·6 | 12·6 | 3·5 | 28·7 | *Navigation; ships; commerce* | 126 | 178 | 104 | 148 | 119 | 238 |
| 462*b* | Toxteth Park | 1 | 3,768 | 69,284 | | | | | | 9 | 56 | 72 | 154 | 179 | 196 |
| 463 | Prescot | 20 | 56,859 | 73,127 | 39·8 | 3·5 | 11·1 | 36·2 | *Coal; glass* | 25 | 44 | 63 | 53 | 20 | 70 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 21 | 111,968 | 46,252 | 35·4 | 3·9 | 33·4 | 21·7 | *Silk* | 4 | 29 | 36 | 59 | 12 | 43 |
| 465 | Wigan | 20 | 47,018 | 94,561 | 34·6 | 2·7 | 8·0 | 50·3 | *Cotton; coal* | 67 | 63 | 73 | 109 | 46 | 71 |
| 466 | Warrington | 16 | 29,984 | 43,875 | 36·5 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 37·0 | *Cotton; iron and steel.* | 17 | 48 | 71 | 73 | 30 | 74 |
| 467 | Leigh | 10 | 23,610 | 37,700 | 21·7 | 2·5 | 11·0 | 61·0 | *Silk; cotton; coal* | 5 | 14 | 25 | 70 | 40 | 55 |
| 468 | Bolton | 26 | 43,896 | 130,269 | 32·3 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 55·8 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | 3 | 30 | 56 | 195 | 162 | 120 |
| 469 | Bury | 12 | 32,990 | 101,135 | 29·9 | 2·7 | 5·5 | 56·4 | *Cotton; coal* | 10 | 37 | 22 | 121 | 46 | 45 |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 6 | 23,279 | 39,038 | 35·6 | 4·8 | 11·8 | 41·8 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | 25 | 29 | 37 | 52 | 14 | 31 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 12 | 11,549 | 169,579 | 39·1 | 8·8 | 2·1 | 40·8 | *Cotton; silk* | 56 | 122 | 102 | 326 | 336 | 336 |
| 472 | Salford | 4 | 4,830 | 105,335 | 36·4 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 47·2 | *Cotton; silk* | 22 | 43 | 50 | 185 | 178 | 262 |
| 473*a* | Manchester * | 1 | 1,480 | 185,410 | 32·6 | 7·0 | 1·6 | 52·3 | *Cotton; silk* | 125 | 370 | 234 | 681 | 746 | 681 |
| 473*b* | Prestwich | 12 | 11,148 | 58,578 | | | | | | 12 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 5 |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 13 | 38,657 | 134,753 | 27·7 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 61·7 | *Hats; cotton; silk; coal.* | 5 | 7 | 15 | 134 | 105 | 92 |
| 475 | Oldham | 8 | 16,872 | 111,276 | 27·8 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 62·6 | *Cotton; silk; coal* | 83 | 81 | 54 | 117 | 59 | 53 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 6 | 33,334 | 91,754 | 29·9 | 3·2 | 4·6 | 57·8 | *Cotton; wool; coal* | 6 | 6 | 15 | 176 | 111 | 54 |
| 477 | Haslingden | 10 | 26,681 | 69,781 | 30·9 | 2·2 | 5·3 | 57·3 | *Cotton; wool* | 24 | 4 | 3 | 39 | 33 | 16 |

‡ The other Parishes of Alstonefield § will be found under No. 372 *b*.

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32. DERBYSHIRE—*continued.* | |
| 4 | 10 | – | 4 | 95 | 14 | 51 | 149 | 88 | 195 | 32 | 19 | 10 | – | – | 558 | – | 653 | Ashbourne - - | 447*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Alstonefield (§ part of) ‡ | 447*b* |
| 13 | 24 | 1 | 30 | 291 | 104 | 288 | 789 | 360 | 697 | 182 | 41 | 46 | 2 | – | 2,509 | – | 2,800 | Chesterfield - - | 448 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 7 | 118 | 7 | 65 | 193 | 153 | 293 | 41 | 24 | 17 | – | – | 793 | – | 911 | Bakewell - - | 449 |
| 2 | 7 | – | 8 | 65 | 5 | 29 | 77 | 35 | 73 | 9 | 8 | 3 | – | – | 239 | – | 304 | Chapel-en-le-Frith - | 450 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 6 | 54 | 6 | 19 | 55 | 28 | 44 | 6 | 7 | 11 | – | – | 176 | – | 230 | Glossop - - - | 451*a* |
| 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 55 | 8 | 12 | 25 | 30 | 70 | 8 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 164 | – | 219 | Hayfield - - | 451*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33. CHESHIRE: | |
| 52 | 75 | 4 | – | 548 | 156 | 330 | 696 | 143 | 332 | 25 | 42 | 63 | – | 50 | 1,837 | – | 2,385 | Stockport - - | 452 |
| 26 | 35 | 1 | 38 | 341 | 53 | 217 | 466 | 324 | 784 | 80 | 29 | 28 | – | – | 1,981 | – | 2,322 | Macclesfield - - | 453 |
| 4 | 8 | 4 | – | 224 | 16 | 116 | 330 | 174 | 396 | 57 | 34 | 35 | 1 | – | 1,159 | – | 1,383 | Altrincham - - | 454 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 6 | 175 | 20 | 130 | 279 | 129 | 351 | 47 | 13 | 13 | – | – | 982 | – | 1,157 | Runcorn - - | 455 |
| 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 165 | 23 | 137 | 291 | 210 | 416 | 139 | 30 | 36 | 1 | 2 | 1,285 | – | 1,450 | Northwich - - | 456 |
| 7 | 9 | – | 5 | 153 | 10 | 63 | 194 | 143 | 334 | 91 | 18 | 28 | 1 | 12 | 894 | – | 1,047 | Congleton - - | 457 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 166 | 17 | 161 | 388 | 246 | 498 | 139 | 29 | 34 | – | – | 1,512 | – | 1,678 | Nantwich - - | 458 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 2 | 116 | 11 | 58 | 152 | 119 | 261 | 45 | 17 | 14 | – | – | 677 | – | 793 | Great Boughton - | 459 |
| 4 | 6 | – | 67 | 466 | 24 | 210 | 554 | 109 | 354 | 55 | 15 | 11 | – | – | 1,332 | – | 1,798 | Chester † - - | 459*b* |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 75 | – | 28 | 105 | 35 | 81 | 20 | 7 | 8 | – | – | 284 | – | 359 | Hawarden - - | 459*c* |
| 1 | 1 | – | 12 | 92 | – | 35 | 105 | 84 | 217 | 67 | 8 | 13 | 1 | – | 530 | – | 622 | Wirrall - - - | 460*a* |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 560 | 54 | 407 | 1,224 | 161 | 510 | 185 | 54 | 40 | 2 | – | 2,637 | – | 3,197 | Birkenhead - - | 460*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34. LANCASHIRE: | |
| 24 | 30 | 15 | 82 | 5,229 | 876 | 2,880 | 6,061 | 526 | 2,772 | 151 | 291 | 334 | – | – | 13,891 | – | 19,120 | Liverpool‖ - - | 461 |
| 44 | 66 | 6 | – | 1,029 | 307 | 1,130 | 2,813 | 202 | 953 | 83 | 55 | 73 | – | – | 5,616 | – | 6,645 | West Derby - - | 462*a* |
| 23 | 22 | 1 | – | 712 | 65 | 406 | 1,233 | 79 | 442 | 64 | 26 | 33 | – | – | 2,348 | – | 3,060 | Toxteth Park * - | 462*b* |
| 22 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 324 | 68 | 340 | 963 | 135 | 432 | 73 | 42 | 46 | – | 5 | 2,104 | – | 2,428 | Prescot - - - | 463 |
| 5 | 12 | 1 | 31 | 232 | 45 | 171 | 457 | 149 | 301 | 50 | 31 | 22 | – | 40 | 1,266 | – | 1,498 | Ormskirk - - | 464 |
| 42 | 53 | 2 | 3 | 529 | 112 | 444 | 1,185 | 310 | 805 | 131 | 26 | 29 | – | – | 3,042 | – | 3,571 | Wigan - - - | 465 |
| 5 | 12 | 2 | 26 | 358 | 31 | 163 | 477 | 146 | 326 | 89 | 33 | 20 | – | 2 | 1,287 | – | 1,645 | Warrington - - | 466 |
| 5 | 8 | – | 6 | 228 | 27 | 92 | 243 | 121 | 253 | 33 | 15 | 15 | – | – | 799 | – | 1,027 | Leigh - - - | 467 |
| 65 | 81 | 6 | 15 | 733 | 52 | 303 | 905 | 401 | 1,072 | 173 | 54 | 62 | – | 15 | 3,937 | – | 3,770 | Bolton - - - | 468 |
| 63 | 90 | 4 | 10 | 448 | 124 | 486 | 1,162 | 363 | 858 | 136 | 13 | 23 | 1 | – | 3,166 | – | 3,614 | Bury - - - | 469 |
| 18 | 11 | – | – | 217 | 17 | 94 | 268 | 141 | 293 | 86 | 21 | 19 | – | – | 939 | – | 1,156 | Barton-upon-Irwell - | 470 |
| 79 | 74 | 16 | 14 | 1,461 | 289 | 964 | 2,536 | 265 | 937 | 216 | 69 | 48 | 1 | 53 | 5,378 | – | 6,839 | Chorlton - - | 471 |
| 51 | 76 | 11 | 23 | 901 | 228 | 654 | 1,510 | 195 | 641 | 34 | 50 | 62 | 1 | – | 3,375 | – | 4,276 | Salford - - - | 472 |
| 122 | 141 | 22 | 43 | 3,165 | 727 | 1,453 | 3,262 | 482 | 1,489 | 151 | 130 | 132 | 1 | – | 7,827 | – | 10,992 | Manchester * - - | 473*a* |
| 7 | 7 | 2 | – | 81 | 52 | 106 | 345 | 90 | 227 | 35 | 19 | 47 | – | – | 921 | 1 | 1,001 | Prestwich - - | 473*b* |
| 52 | 62 | 1 | 9 | 482 | 54 | 170 | 531 | 167 | 466 | 100 | 36 | 33 | – | – | 1,557 | 8 | 2,031 | Ashton-under-Lyne - | 474 |
| 55 | 57 | 10 | 17 | 586 | 53 | 175 | 436 | 227 | 588 | 75 | 26 | 25 | – | – | 1,605 | – | 2,191 | Oldham - - - | 475 |
| 37 | 38 | 6 | 10 | 459 | 77 | 250 | 547 | 196 | 529 | 55 | 55 | 51 | – | – | 1,760 | – | 2,219 | Rochdale - - | 476 |
| 13 | 16 | – | – | 148 | 31 | 64 | 145 | 91 | 221 | 13 | 51 | 26 | – | 19 | 661 | – | 809 | Haslingden - - | 477 |

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Not Able-bodied. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 478 | Burnley | 26 | 54,126 | 75,595 | 28·7 | 1·7 | 7·7 | 56·7 | *Cotton; coal* | 2 | 11 | 8 | 58 | 21 | 21 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 35 | 114,697 | 20,476 | 26·0 | 1·0 | 30·0 | 38·0 | *Cotton* | – | 2 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 13 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 24 | 43,569 | 119,942 | 26·7 | 1·2 | 5·3 | 60·7 | *Cotton; coal* | 80 | 69 | 98 | 94 | 90 | 27 |
| 481 | Chorley | 26 | 52,213 | 41,678 | 27·8 | 1·6 | 18·3 | 48·5 | *Cotton; coal* | 1 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 18 | 5 |
| 482 | Preston | 28 | 68,035 | 110,523 | 27·5 | 2·9 | 9·0 | 52·6 | *Cotton* | 29 | 120 | 68 | 266 | 170 | 235 |
| 483 | Fylde | 23 | 76,397 | 25,682 | 37·4 | 5·1 | 26·8 | 23·7 | | 17 | 24 | 27 | 36 | 8 | 31 |
| 484 | Garstang | 23 | 62,617 | 12,425 | 27·2 | 1·0 | 50·1 | 17·8 | | – | 3 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 1 |
| 485*a* | Lancaster | 20 | 57,141 | 23,841 | | | | | | 12 | 17 | 11 | 47 | 14 | 15 |
| 485*b* | Caton § | 17 | 53,262 | 9,312 | 34·4 | 3·7 | 24·1 | 28·7 | *Cotton; silk* | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 485*c* | *Arkholme*, &c. | 9 | 28,343 | 1,981 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 28 | 135,043 | 35,738 | 36·3 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 31·2 | *Iron; slate; copper* | 6 | 28 | 46 | 81 | 31 | 64 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 3 | 52,882 | 4,391 | 23·5 | 1·4 | 45·0 | 26·0 | | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 488 | Settle | 31 | 154,591 | 12,528 | 28·4 | 1·5 | 37·5 | 26·7 | *Cotton* | 1 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 7 | 16 |
| 489*a* | Skipton | 49 | 154,912 | 31,155 | 28·0 | 2·0 | 22·6 | 41·8 | *Cloth; worsted; cotton.* | 4 | 5 | 2 | 42 | 27 | 32 |
| 489*b* | Carlton § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,161 | 69,829 | – | – | – | – | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 14 | 74,275 | 9,534 | 26·9 | 0·9 | 37·8 | 30·1 | *Flax; lead* | – | 6 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2 |
| 491 | Ripon | 42 | 69,988 | 15,727 | 34·6 | 1·6 | 32·2 | 23·5 | | – | 6 | 17 | 32 | 9 | 27 |
| 492*a* | Great Ouseburn | 42 | 51,808 | 11,534 | 34·6 | 1·2 | 40·2 | 18·4 | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 14 |
| 492*b* | Knaresborough | 21 | 39,942 | 17,176 | 39·9 | 3·6 | 19·1 | 28·9 | | – | 6 | 15 | 39 | 14 | 10 |
| 492*c* | Wetherby | 19 | 30,546 | 6,486 | 36·8 | 1·1 | 36·1 | 20·1 | | – | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 13 |
| 492*d* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). ‡ | 40 | 65,083 | 18,595 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 493*a* | Carlton § (part of) | 17 | 41,204 | *see* 489*b* | – | – | – | – | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 493*b* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | – | *see* 492*d* | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 493*c* | Wharfedale | 18 | 30,798 | 15,453 | 28·2 | 1·1 | 17·2 | 49·4 | *Cloth; worsted* | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 494 | Keighley | 6 | 39,144 | 43,122 | 25·3 | 1·9 | 9·2 | 58·2 | *Worsted; cloth* | 5 | 9 | 13 | 46 | 21 | 18 |
| 495 | Todmorden | 6 | 33,926 | 31,113 | 27·6 | 1·8 | 8·3 | 55·8 | *Cotton; worsted* | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 496 | Saddleworth * | 1 | 18,280 | 18,631 | 28·3 | 1·4 | 5·5 | 59·0 | *Cloth; cotton* | 10 | 7 | 7 | 31 | 9 | 11 |
| 497 | Huddersfield | 34 | 66,560 | 131,336 | 33·2 | 3·0 | 6·9 | 52·5 | *Cloth; cotton; silk* | 20 | 42 | 22 | 177 | 49 | 64 |
| 498 | Halifax | 20 | 51,784 | 128,673 | 33·0 | 2·7 | 6·4 | 53·8 | *Worsted; cloth; cotton; silk; stone; coal.* | 49 | 39 | 28 | 111 | 39 | 43 |
| 499*a* | North Bierley | 16 | 32,674 | 85,775 | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 16 | 57 | 23 | 28 |
| 499*b* | Bradford | 4 | 6,590 | 106,218 | | | | | *Engines; worsted; cloth; coal; stone; iron.* | – | 50 | 43 | 154 | 77 | 92 |
| 499*c* | Carlton § (part of) | 1 | 1,070 | *see* 489*b* | 31·3 | 3·2 | 3·9 | 57·1 | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 500*a* | Carlton § (part of) | 10 | 19,701 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500*b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 1 | 360 | 44 | – | – | – | – | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 500*b*[1] | Holbeck * | 1 | 760 | 15,824 | – | – | – | – | | 4 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| 500*b*[2] | Hunslet * | 1 | 1,100 | 25,763 | 38·4 | 2·7 | 5·1 | 49·5 | | 24 | 19 | 19 | 29 | 8 | 25 |
| 500*c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 24 | 42,673 | 21,901 | – | – | – | – | *Engines; cloth; flax; iron; wire.* | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 500*d* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | – | – | *see* 492*d* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500*e* | Bramley | 2 | 3,451 | 11,391 | – | – | – | – | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| 501 | Leeds * | 1 | 2,100 | 117,566 | 37·6 | 5·1 | 1·8 | 48·2 | *Engines; woollen cloth; flax.* | 26 | 69 | 93 | 245 | 159 | 245 |
| 502 | Dewsbury | 11 | 24,456 | 92,883 | 36·5 | 2·3 | 4·7 | 52·7 | *Cloth; silk; carpets; coal.* | – | 26 | 39 | 117 | 50 | 85 |

‡ The other parishes of Carlton § will be found under the Nos. 493*a*, 499*c*, 500*a*, 514*d*. The other parishes of Barwick in Elmet § will be found under

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34. LANCASHIRE—*continued.* | |
| 13 | 12 | 1 | – | 147 | 54 | 143 | 470 | 277 | 529 | 70 | 55 | 60 | 2 | 26 | 1,686 | – | 1,833 | Burnley | 478 |
| 14 | 12 | – | 7 | 81 | 13 | 26 | 79 | 102 | 164 | 50 | 16 | 18 | – | 9 | 477 | – | 558 | Clitheroe | 479 |
| 57 | 71 | 2 | 18 | 606 | 123 | 373 | 1,181 | 358 | 705 | 92 | 15 | 22 | – | – | 2,869 | – | 3,475 | Blackburn | 480 |
| 10 | 21 | – | 3 | 120 | 22 | 84 | 244 | 162 | 287 | 85 | 22 | 29 | 1 | – | 936 | – | 1,056 | Chorley | 481 |
| 43 | 5 | 1 | 33 | 970 | 375 | 634 | 1,462 | 334 | 681 | 163 | 48 | 86 | 3 | – | 3,786 | 3 | 4,753 | Preston | 482 |
| 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 161 | 22 | 88 | 231 | 116 | 213 | 46 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 749 | – | 910 | Fylde | 483 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 40 | 4 | 40 | 97 | 68 | 121 | 33 | 8 | 6 | – | 16 | 393 | – | 433 | Garstang | 484 |
| 6 | 2 | – | 13 | 137 | 23 | 114 | 318 | 90 | 240 | 37 | 14 | 10 | – | – | 846 | – | 983 | Lancaster | 485*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Caton§ | 485*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Arkholme*, &c. | 485*c* |
| 6 | 6 | – | – | 268 | 31 | 146 | 380 | 123 | 289 | 60 | 29 | 32 | – | 2 | 1,092 | – | 1,360 | Ulverstone | 486 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35. WEST RIDING: | |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 24 | – | 9 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 87 | – | 111 | Sedbergh | 487 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 14 | 82 | 9 | 33 | 57 | 75 | 130 | 24 | 1 | 5 | – | 8 | 342 | – | 424 | Settle | 488 |
| 7 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 141 | 17 | 92 | 268 | 221 | 377 | 88 | 15 | 22 | – | – | 1,100 | – | 1,241 | Skipton | 489*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of)‡ | 489*b* |
| 1 | – | – | – | 27 | 7 | 60 | 122 | 41 | 93 | 8 | 8 | 5 | – | 9 | 353 | – | 380 | Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 22 | 127 | 7 | 36 | 64 | 71 | 186 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 1 | – | 405 | – | 532 | Ripon | 491 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 7 | 60 | 15 | 43 | 92 | 43 | 124 | 4 | 5 | 6 | – | 9 | 341 | – | 401 | Great Ouseburn | 492*a* |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | 66 | 163 | 26 | 99 | 275 | 132 | 270 | 80 | 16 | 9 | – | – | 907 | – | 1,070 | Knaresborough | 492*b* |
| 2 | 2 | – | 13 | 47 | 12 | 47 | 73 | 30 | 63 | 31 | 5 | 6 | – | – | 267 | – | 314 | Wetherby | 492*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of).‡ | 492*d* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of) | 493*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of). | 493*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 44 | 102 | 73 | 136 | 51 | 11 | 13 | 1 | – | 433 | – | 433 | Wharfedale | 493*c* |
| 13 | 16 | – | 12 | 153 | 28 | 82 | 274 | 206 | 397 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 1,037 | – | 1,190 | Keighley | 494 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 29 | 109 | 132 | 246 | 39 | 14 | 20 | – | 22 | 624 | – | 624 | Todmorden | 495 |
| 8 | 7 | – | 2 | 92 | 5 | 37 | 119 | 39 | 70 | 4 | 12 | 14 | – | 3 | 303 | – | 395 | Saddleworth* | 496 |
| 20 | 25 | – | – | 419 | 76 | 633 | 1,675 | 476 | 974 | 224 | 63 | 59 | – | 191 | 4,371 | – | 4,790 | Huddersfield | 497 |
| 48 | 57 | – | – | 414 | 33 | 340 | 936 | 514 | 1,239 | 160 | 61 | 77 | – | – | 3,360 | – | 3,774 | Halifax | 498 |
| 27 | 29 | – | – | 192 | 23 | 201 | 532 | 343 | 711 | 117 | 32 | 48 | – | – | 2,007 | – | 2,199 | North Bierley | 499*a* |
| 23 | 46 | 9 | 35 | 529 | 75 | 263 | 613 | 197 | 481 | 44 | 46 | 51 | – | – | 1,770 | – | 2,299 | Bradford | 499*b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton§ (part of) | 499*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Carlton§ (part of) | 500*a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 500*b* |
| 6 | 3 | – | 8 | 79 | 25 | 74 | 143 | 35 | 107 | 10 | 7 | 3 | – | – | 404 | – | 483 | Holbeck* | 500*b*[1] |
| – | – | – | 19 | 143 | 57 | 162 | 358 | 49 | 190 | 25 | 9 | 10 | – | – | 860 | 3 | 1,000 | Hunslet* | 500*b*[2] |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Great Preston§ (part of) | 500*c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of). | 500*d* |
| 1 | 3 | – | – | 28 | 5 | 21 | 90 | 24 | 85 | 4 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 240 | – | 268 | Bramley | 500*e* |
| 36 | 51 | 1 | 27 | 952 | 250 | 817 | 1,803 | 224 | 778 | 61 | 78 | 69 | 5 | – | 4,085 | – | 5,037 | Leeds* | 501 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 52 | 377 | 67 | 309 | 895 | 245 | 570 | 55 | 48 | 45 | 2 | – | 2,236 | – | 2,613 | Dewsbury | 502 |

the Nos. 493*b*, 500*d*, 503*c*, 504*a*[3], 513*c*, 514*a*, 515*b*. The other parishes of Great Preston§ will be found under the Nos. 500*c*, 503*b*, 504*a*[1], 513*b*, 514*c*.

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield | 21 | 38,086 | 53,126 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 | 5 | 60 | 66 | 66 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 38·8 | 4·8 | 10·0 | 37·5 | *Worsted; cloth; coal* | | | | | | |
| 503 *c* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 504 *a*[1] | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 504 *a*[2] | Pontefract | 19 | 28,465 | 14,635 | 40·9 | 4·9 | 18·0 | 29·0 | *Coal* | – | 5 | 8 | 35 | 13 | 14 |
| 504 *a*[3] | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth | 25 | 33,870 | 7,793 | 36·7 | 0·9 | 37·2 | 17·9 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 18 | 4 | 8 |
| 505 | Barnsley | 17 | 35,376 | 45,797 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 7·0 | 48·2 | *Flax; coal; nails* | 33 | 47 | 47 | 61 | 10 | 66 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone | 15 | 33,846 | 14,419 | 36·5 | 1·6 | 17·5 | 39·3 | *Worsted; cloth; coal; iron; files; cutlery.* | 2 | 6 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 21 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley | 4 | 51,944 | 24,092 | | | | | | 17 | 15 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow | 7 | 25,948 | 63,618 | 42·0 | 3·4 | 4·1 | 43·0 | *Tools; iron; steel; cutlery.* | 29 | 42 | 60 | 83 | 57 | 108 |
| 508 | Sheffield | 4 | 10,590 | 128,951 | 40·7 | 4·5 | 1·7 | 46·4 | *Engines; tools; iron; steel; cutlery.* | 175 | 169 | 125 | 218 | 78 | 171 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 27 | 50,591 | 44,350 | 42·0 | 2·7 | 11·6 | 37·0 | *Iron; coal; earthenware.* | – | 2 | 3 | 72 | 50 | 66 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 56 | 109,031 | 39,388 | 40·3 | 3·9 | 22·5 | 26·2 | – | 5 | 18 | 31 | 91 | 44 | 66 |
| 511 | Thorne | 13 | 71,946 | 16,011 | 34·6 | 3·4 | 38·6 | 17·0 | – | 7 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 32 |
| 512 | Goole | 17 | 40,908 | 15,153 | 36·5 | 9·3 | 29·3 | 20·1 | – | – | 10 | 21 | 44 | 18 | 31 |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 27 | 52,200 | 15,462 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 6 | 10 | 28 | 10 | 12 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 35·2 | 3·2 | 34·8 | 18·5 | – | | | | | | |
| 513 *c* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | – | – | – | – | – | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 514 *a* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 16 | 20,702 | 5,033 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 32·2 | 20·3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 83 | 79,769 | 59,158 | 40·1 | 4·2 | 14·6 | 30·1 | – | 2 | 15 | 32 | 104 | 83 | 102 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 516 | Pocklington | 47 | 107,636 | 16,710 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 41·1 | 17·3 | – | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 16 |
| 517 | Howden | 42 | 72,253 | 15,001 | 36·9 | 1·9 | 38·3 | 17·7 | – | – | 11 | 19 | 19 | 4 | 26 |
| 518 | Beverley | 36 | 78,434 | 21,029 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 28·6 | 23·8 | – | 12 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 17 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 20 | 45,084 | 51,956 | 42·3 | 6·5 | 7·7 | 34·1 | *Navigation; ships; engines; cotton.* | 17 | 60 | 95 | 108 | 61 | 100 |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull † | 1 | 1,827 | 56,888 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 2·1 | 30·0 | *Navigation; ships; engines.* | 45 | 68 | 46 | 105 | 52 | 129 |
| 521 | Patrington | 27 | 88,872 | 9,681 | 36·8 | 1·8 | 39·3 | 15·1 | – | – | 6 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 17 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | 42 | 67,028 | 9,654 | 35·1 | 1·0 | 45·1 | 13·7 | – | 1 | 15 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| 523 | Driffield | 43 | 105,114 | 19,226 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 35·3 | 19·9 | *Navigation* | 8 | 13 | 29 | 12 | 4 | 22 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 32 | 67,984 | 14,371 | 39·2 | 3·1 | 30·2 | 20·1 | – | 4 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 11 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 33 | 81,460 | 30,425 | 42·7 | 4·0 | 19·7 | 24·9 | *Navigation; fishing* | 2 | 1 | 3 | 54 | 44 | 79 |
| 526 | Malton | 65 | 112,407 | 23,483 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 33·3 | 20·2 | – | 4 | 8 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 27 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 29 | 63,603 | 10,148 | 31·5 | 1·1 | 44·3 | 16·8 | – | 1 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| INDOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35. WEST RIDING—*contd.* |
| 7 | 4 | 1 | 37 | 253 | 61 | 330 | 903 | 256 | 634 | 96 | 34 | 46 | – | – | 2,360 | – | 2,613 | Wakefield - - | 503 *a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Great Preston § (part of) | 503 *b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 503 *c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Great Preston § (part of) | 504 *a*[1] |
| – | 1 | – | 16 | 92 | 14 | 54 | 170 | 60 | 207 | 16 | 10 | 9 | – | – | 540 | – | 632 | Pontefract - - | 504 *a*[2] |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 504 *a*[3] |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 46 | 5 | 33 | 82 | 40 | 103 | 12 | 4 | 3 | – | – | 282 | 27 | 301 | Hemsworth - - | 504 *b* |
| 5 | 5 | – | 26 | 300 | 46 | 290 | 802 | 277 | 549 | 104 | 28 | 36 | 2 | – | 2,134 | – | 2,434 | Barnsley - - | 505 |
| 6 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 102 | 6 | 32 | 99 | 48 | 139 | 38 | 10 | 12 | 1 | – | 385 | – | 487 | Penistone - - | 506 *a* |
| 9 | 5 | – | – | 115 | 13 | 117 | 337 | 83 | 222 | 40 | 21 | 19 | 1 | – | 853 | – | 968 | Wortley - - - | 506 *b* |
| 11 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 402 | 187 | 376 | 939 | 100 | 356 | 59 | 31 | 35 | 5 | – | 2,088 | – | 2,490 | Ecclesall Bierlow - | 507 |
| 39 | 50 | 5 | 35 | 1,065 | 293 | 1,137 | 2,739 | 407 | 1,415 | 208 | 86 | 84 | 4 | – | 6,373 | – | 7,438 | Sheffield - - - | 508 |
| 4 | 9 | 5 | – | 211 | 145 | 383 | 918 | 219 | 594 | 84 | 14 | 25 | – | – | 2,382 | – | 2,593 | Rotherham - - | 509 |
| 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 275 | 17 | 95 | 329 | 144 | 391 | 93 | 29 | 28 | – | – | 1,126 | – | 1,401 | Doncaster - - | 510 |
| – | 4 | – | 12 | 103 | 14 | 54 | 117 | 102 | 223 | 13 | 13 | 10 | – | 9 | 555 | – | 658 | Thorne - - - | 511 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 6 | 138 | 29 | 148 | 284 | 77 | 248 | 23 | 5 | 4 | – | – | 818 | – | 956 | Goole - - - | 512 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 2 | 76 | 22 | 71 | 169 | 93 | 205 | 15 | 9 | 8 | – | – | 592 | – | 668 | Selby - - - | 513 *a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Great Preston § (part of) | 513 *b* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 513 *c* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 514 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 40 | 82 | 54 | 81 | 29 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 330 | – | 330 | Tadcaster - - | 514 *b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Great Preston § (part of) | 514 *c* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Carlton § (part of) - | 514 *d* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36. EAST RIDING: | |
| 23 | 39 | 5 | 13 | 418 | 8 | 79 | 265 | 109 | 290 | 102 | 30 | 37 | – | – | 920 | – | 1,338 | York - - - | 515 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of). | 515 *b* |
| 3 | 5 | – | 11 | 62 | 27 | 95 | 209 | 94 | 240 | 29 | 13 | 5 | – | – | 712 | – | 773 | Pocklington - - | 516 |
| 3 | 3 | – | 4 | 89 | 8 | 51 | 126 | 91 | 232 | 40 | 9 | 18 | – | – | 575 | – | 664 | Howden - - - | 517 |
| 2 | 4 | – | 5 | 91 | 11 | 72 | 158 | 140 | 294 | 67 | 11 | 17 | – | – | 770 | – | 861 | Beverley - - | 518 |
| 5 | 12 | – | 5 | 463 | 59 | 226 | 550 | 161 | 451 | 33 | 47 | 37 | 2 | – | 1,566 | – | 2,029 | Sculcoates - - | 519 |
| 8 | 15 | – | 2 | 470 | 18 | 199 | 484 | 182 | 578 | 90 | 43 | 41 | – | – | 1,635 | – | 2,105 | Kingston-on-Hull† - | 520 |
| 2 | – | – | 4 | 62 | 7 | 19 | 64 | 28 | 77 | – | 10 | 4 | – | – | 209 | – | 271 | Patrington - - | 521 |
| 1 | 1 | – | 42 | 119 | 5 | 25 | 57 | 51 | 129 | 19 | 8 | 5 | – | 58 | 357 | – | 476 | Skirlaugh - - | 522 |
| 3 | 8 | – | 3 | 102 | 12 | 51 | 110 | 132 | 253 | 24 | 32 | 21 | – | – | 635 | – | 737 | Driffield - - - | 523 |
| 1 | 3 | – | 7 | 61 | 3 | 44 | 92 | 88 | 224 | 29 | 7 | 6 | – | – | 493 | – | 554 | Bridlington - - | 524 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37. NORTH RIDING: | |
| 12 | 14 | – | 7 | 216 | 38 | 219 | 462 | 164 | 445 | 68 | 26 | 34 | – | – | 1,456 | – | 1,672 | Scarborough - - | 525 |
| 2 | – | – | – | 90 | 30 | 76 | 182 | 92 | 238 | 20 | 18 | 17 | – | 4 | 677 | – | 767 | Malton - - - | 526 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 7 | 43 | 8 | 38 | 100 | 74 | 142 | 36 | 12 | 8 | – | – | 418 | – | 461 | Easingwold - - | 527 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 528 | Thirsk | 42 | 62,444 | 12,299 | 33·5 | 1·6 | 37·7 | 20·7 | - | 1 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| 529*a* | Helmsley | 30 | 72,885 | 6,093 | 32·3 | 0·8 | 42·6 | 19·5 | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 529*b* | Kirkby Moorside | 23 | 58,631 | 5,739 | | | | | | 1 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| 530 | Pickering | 25 | 88,062 | 10,541 | 31·9 | 1·4 | 40·6 | 20·2 | - | – | 5 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 3 |
| 531 | Whitby | 22 | 90,371 | 23,633 | 41·8 | 5·5 | 20·7 | 25·9 | *Navigation; fishing; ships.* | – | 3 | 13 | 33 | 27 | 31 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 27 | 96,862 | 22,128 | 36·1 | 2·4 | 19·8 | 34·8 | *Iron* | 8 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 8 | 42 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 29 | 79,345 | 10,381 | 33·3 | 1·5 | 36·3 | 22·8 | *Flax* | 3 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 2 | 7 |
| 534 | Northallerton | 43 | 68,342 | 12,174 | 30·9 | 1·3 | 35·1 | 26·3 | *Flax; stone, &c.* | 4 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 19 |
| 535 | Bedale | 24 | 45,588 | 8,650 | 38·0 | 1·1 | 32·7 | 21·1 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 41 | 84,918 | 10,105 | 32·5 | 1·0 | 37·0 | 22·2 | *Lead* | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| 537*a* | Bainbridge § | 8 | 63,630 | 4,949 | 23·8 | 0·9 | 45·4 | 24·6 | - | No returns | | | – | – | – |
| 537*b* | *Carperby*, &c. | 4 | 13,678 | 700 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 538 | Reeth | 7 | 70,267 | 6,196 | 34·9 | 0·9 | 20·0 | 40·2 | *Lead* | – | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 539 | Richmond | 41 | 78,569 | 13,457 | 35·7 | 1·3 | 31·5 | 22·7 | - | 7 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 28 |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 41 | 62,952 | 26,122 | 38·0 | 4·6 | 17·7 | 31·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 22 | 19 | 38 | 22 | 5 | 22 |
| 541*a* | Stockton | 30 | 57,405 | 45,325 | 38·9 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 27·0 | *Navigation; coals; earthenware* | 3 | 25 | 48 | 57 | 26 | 80 |
| 541*b* | Hartlepool | 12 | 26,369 | 29,153 | 40·6 | 18·4 | 6·3 | 27·3 | | 8 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 17 | 45 |
| 541*c* | Sedgefield | 23 | 43,953 | 11,774 | – | – | – | – | | – | 3 | 5 | 8 | – | 8 |
| 542 | Auckland | 33 | 59,303 | 50,491 | 40·1 | 2·0 | 7·0 | 44·7 | *Coals* | 12 | 24 | 47 | 43 | 14 | 42 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 44 | 174,162 | 20,880 | 34·1 | 1·3 | 27·0 | 31·3 | *Carpets; coals; lead* | – | 20 | 28 | 32 | 18 | 27 |
| 544 | Weardale | 4 | 90,533 | 16,418 | 38·9 | 1·5 | 12·3 | 42·7 | *Coals; lead; iron* | – | 2 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 13 |
| 545*a* | Lanchester | 18 | 54,543 | 27,812 | – | – | – | – | *Coals; iron* | 2 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 545*b* | Durham | 28 | 43,825 | 42,462 | 40·3 | 2·2 | 8·2 | 41·4 | | – | – | – | 49 | 20 | 86 |
| 546 | Easington | 19 | 38,493 | 27,293 | 42·5 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 38·5 | *Navigation; coals* | 1 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 27 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 16 | 16,202 | 21,773 | 43·5 | 2·0 | 6·4 | 41·1 | *Coals* | 1 | 11 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 19 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 20 | 33,079 | 27,660 | 42·6 | 1·5 | 8·4 | 41·1 | *Coals; iron* | – | 9 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 25 |
| 549 | Sunderland | 11 | 11,944 | 90,704 | 44·5 | 12·8 | 1·7 | 33·4 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; glass, &c.* | 8 | 40 | 27 | 134 | 111 | 116 |
| 550 | South Shields | 6 | 15,477 | 44,849 | 44·7 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 29·4 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; glass.* | – | 12 | 9 | 59 | 53 | 63 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 9 | 25,943 | 59,409 | 43·1 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 38·5 | *Navigation; ship building; coals; iron; glass.* | 4 | 40 | 46 | 75 | 37 | 66 |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 11 | 7,102 | 110,968 | 41·2 | 9·1 | 1·4 | 37·6 | *Millinery; shoes; navigation; ship building; carpets; glass, &c.* | 50 | 112 | 115 | 103 | 65 | 268 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 24 | 39,737 | 77,955 | 43·4 | 11·5 | 3·9 | 34·9 | *Navigation; ship building; coal; iron.* | – | 43 | 57 | 112 | 51 | 90 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 78 | 88,587 | 14,943 | 39·2 | 2·9 | 26·8 | 24·9 | *Coal* | 1 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| 555 | Hexham | 72 | 198,586 | 31,850 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 26·6 | 30·7 | *Coal* | 2 | 18 | 30 | 55 | 20 | 56 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 17 | 83,861 | 6,693 | 30·8 | 1·4 | 36·3 | 24·4 | *Coal* | – | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 37 | 235,861 | 7,080 | 28·9 | 1·7 | 33·9 | 28·8 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 72 | 95,429 | 23,998 | 39·4 | 2·0 | 21·5 | 31·5 | *Coal* | – | 10 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 62 | 98,935 | 21,053 | 40·5 | 2·4 | 25·2 | 24·8 | *Coal* | 1 | 8 | 13 | 31 | 15 | 18 |
| 560 | Belford | 35 | 41,753 | 6,237 | 38·7 | 2·1 | 37·6 | 17·5 | *Coal* | – | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.* | |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 70 | 2 | 29 | 63 | 49 | 118 | 13 | 6 | 7 | – | – | 287 | – | 357 | Thirsk | 528 |
| 1 | 5 | – | – | 32 | 1 | 16 | 30 | 44 | 85 | 13 | 5 | – | – | – | 194 | – | 226 | Helmsley | 529*a* |
| – | 3 | 1 | – | 44 | 1 | 17 | 34 | 35 | 70 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 163 | – | 207 | Kirkby Moorside | 529*b* |
| – | 2 | – | – | 33 | 1 | 21 | 55 | 51 | 109 | 22 | 5 | 8 | – | – | 272 | – | 305 | Pickering | 530 |
| 4 | 3 | – | 5 | 119 | 27 | 67 | 150 | 113 | 324 | 27 | 19 | 23 | – | 1 | 751 | 6 | 864 | Whitby | 531 |
| 2 | 5 | – | 6 | 129 | 45 | 124 | 349 | 86 | 210 | 26 | 12 | 10 | – | – | 862 | – | 991 | Guisborough | 532 |
| – | 1 | – | 10 | 63 | 3 | 31 | 79 | 74 | 130 | 16 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 341 | – | 404 | Stokesley | 533 |
| – | 1 | – | 7 | 78 | 2 | 23 | 54 | 63 | 134 | 37 | 10 | 14 | – | – | 337 | – | 415 | Northallerton | 534 |
| 3 | 4 | – | – | 32 | 11 | 39 | 61 | 49 | 121 | 16 | 11 | 12 | – | – | 320 | – | 352 | Bedale | 535 |
| 3 | 2 | – | – | 34 | 4 | 31 | 82 | 63 | 122 | 36 | 9 | 7 | – | – | 354 | – | 388 | Leyburn | 536 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Bainbridge § | 537*a* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Carperby*, &c. | 537*b* |
| – | – | – | – | 26 | 9 | 29 | 83 | 23 | 87 | 24 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 261 | – | 287 | Reeth | 538 |
| 5 | 3 | – | 15 | 104 | 12 | 61 | 139 | 64 | 171 | 27 | 16 | 9 | – | – | 499 | – | 603 | Richmond | 539 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38. DURHAM: | |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 155 | 50 | 134 | 416 | 120 | 310 | 28 | 11 | 19 | – | – | 1,088 | – | 1,243 | Darlington | 540 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 14 | 264 | 69 | 319 | 784 | 143 | 363 | 85 | 18 | 13 | – | 2 | 1,796 | – | 2,060 | Stockton | 541*a* |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 153 | 17 | 120 | 295 | 32 | 110 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 1 | – | 612 | – | 765 | Hartlepool | 541*b* |
| – | 4 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 10 | 48 | 142 | 35 | 69 | 12 | 6 | 5 | – | – | 327 | – | 358 | Sedgefield | 541*c* |
| 4 | 2 | – | – | 188 | 155 | 360 | 935 | 174 | 344 | 73 | 30 | 24 | – | 16 | 2,111 | – | 2,299 | Auckland | 542 |
| 4 | 8 | – | 3 | 140 | 22 | 90 | 242 | 92 | 274 | 67 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 833 | – | 973 | Teesdale | 543 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 40 | 5 | 61 | 191 | 41 | 173 | 63 | 4 | 8 | – | – | 546 | – | 586 | Weardale | 544 |
| 1 | 4 | – | – | 62 | 48 | 151 | 402 | 67 | 168 | 42 | 9 | 8 | – | – | 895 | – | 957 | Lanchester | 545*a* |
| 9 | 5 | – | 14 | 183 | 60 | 227 | 536 | 119 | 328 | 27 | 10 | 19 | – | – | 1,326 | – | 1,509 | Durham | 545*b* |
| – | – | – | 21 | 86 | 6 | 107 | 335 | 107 | 236 | 125 | 14 | 7 | – | – | 937 | – | 1,023 | Easington | 546 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 102 | 23 | 112 | 292 | 81 | 200 | 42 | 13 | 10 | – | – | 773 | – | 875 | Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |
| 5 | 6 | – | 4 | 77 | 11 | 103 | 307 | 94 | 270 | 109 | 7 | 8 | – | – | 909 | – | 986 | Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| 40 | 43 | 1 | 12 | 532 | 132 | 783 | 1,715 | 323 | 859 | 142 | 44 | 71 | 4 | – | 4,073 | – | 4,605 | Sunderland | 549 |
| 6 | 8 | – | 10 | 220 | 106 | 553 | 1,093 | 227 | 630 | 140 | 42 | 43 | – | – | 2,834 | 3 | 3,051 | South Shields | 550 |
| 14 | 9 | – | 9 | 300 | 51 | 434 | 983 | 227 | 623 | 160 | 44 | 45 | 1 | – | 2,568 | – | 2,868 | Gateshead | 551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | |
| 30 | 24 | 8 | 58 | 833 | 252 | 1,218 | 2,701 | 364 | 1,217 | 260 | 93 | 86 | 2 | – | 6,193 | – | 7,026 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| 14 | 15 | – | 8 | 390 | 38 | 346 | 882 | 299 | 884 | 93 | 55 | 43 | 3 | – | 2,643 | – | 3,033 | Tynemouth | 553 |
| 5 | 3 | – | – | 58 | 9 | 64 | 144 | 61 | 207 | 49 | 10 | 16 | – | – | 560 | – | 618 | Castle Ward | 554 |
| 3 | 9 | – | 14 | 207 | 77 | 238 | 493 | 184 | 408 | 50 | 26 | 26 | 1 | 14 | 1,517 | – | 1,724 | Hexham | 555 |
| 1 | 7 | – | – | 37 | 2 | 14 | 50 | 22 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 136 | – | 173 | Haltwhistle | 556 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 27 | 7 | 37 | 78 | 43 | 86 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 300 | – | 327 | Bellingham | 557 |
| 4 | – | – | 1 | 56 | 19 | 130 | 361 | 161 | 382 | 101 | 16 | 23 | 3 | – | 1,196 | – | 1,252 | Morpeth | 558 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 95 | 6 | 72 | 199 | 144 | 356 | 54 | 17 | 14 | – | – | 862 | – | 957 | Alnwick | 559 |
| – | 1 | – | 1 | 20 | – | 19 | 60 | 55 | 168 | 30 | 1 | 4 | – | – | 337 | – | 357 | Belford | 560 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 17 | 57,975 | 21,862 | 42·0 | 4·3 | 19·2 | 26·8 | *Fishing; coal; iron* | 6 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 12 |
| 562 | Glendale | 45 | 142,305 | 13,211 | 37·5 | 1·8 | 39·5 | 15·1 | *Coal* | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 5 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 71 | 159,168 | 7,147 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·5 | 15·5 | - | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 |
| | 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 1 | 35,060 | 6,404 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 11·4 | 44·1 | *Lead* | – | – | – | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| 565 | Penrith | 39 | 181,535 | 22,322 | 32·8 | 1·6 | 37·0 | 22·0 | - | – | 3 | 1 | 39 | 22 | 32 |
| 566 | Brampton | 17 | 95,473 | 10,866 | 30·2 | 1·2 | 36·2 | 26·6 | *Cotton; coals* | – | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| 567 | Longtown | 14 | 86,871 | 10,469 | 24·5 | 1·6 | 38·5 | 29·2 | *Cotton* | 9 | 17 | 38 | 10 | 2 | – |
| 568 | Carlisle | 20 | 70,810 | 44,820 | 35·0 | 3·9 | 13·9 | 39·3 | *Cotton* | 19 | 47 | 20 | 76 | 31 | 133 |
| 569 | Wigton | 31 | 172,238 | 23,273 | 30·3 | 1·4 | 39·6 | 22·8 | *Cotton; lead* | – | 23 | 27 | 41 | 16 | 22 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 50 | 160,017 | 41,280 | 38·2 | 3·9 | 17·8 | 33·1 | *Navigation; ship-building; cloth; cotton; coals.* | 8 | 39 | 50 | 49 | 27 | 50 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 24 | 99,203 | 39,950 | 39·1 | 5·5 | 11·6 | 36·3 | *Navigation; ship-building; flax; coals; iron.* | 6 | 66 | 64 | 106 | 51 | 69 |
| 572 | Bootle | 12 | 100,066 | 5,880 | 29·4 | 1·3 | 48·2 | 16·6 | - | – | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | East Ward | 30 | 177,910 | 15,411 | 26·4 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 29·9 | *Lead* | – | 4 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 15 |
| 574 | West Ward | 22 | 120,523 | 8,072 | 30·0 | 1·1 | 45·4 | 16·8 | *Lead* | – | 11 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 575 | Kendal | 58 | 189,134 | 37,463 | 34·7 | 2·4 | 24·6 | 30·9 | *Cloth; tool* | 28 | 24 | 44 | 77 | 38 | 65 |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 40 | 81,255 | 17,941 | 39·1 | 3·8 | 26·4 | 21·5 | *Coal; iron* | 12 | 31 | 59 | 25 | 4 | – |
| 577 | Monmouth | 34 | 101,791 | 30,244 | 38·8 | 1·8 | 18·9 | 28·6 | *Coal; iron* | 12 | 13 | 9 | 29 | 1 | 34 |
| 578*a* | Abergavenny | 26 | 60,178 | 19,527 | 36·8 | 1·5 | 19·9 | 32·2 | *Coal; iron* | – | 14 | 20 | 50 | 16 | 20 |
| 578*b* | Bedwellty | 2 | 27,998 | 47,565 | 38·6 | 1·9 | 2·3 | 49·8 | | 2 | 30 | 45 | 47 | 25 | 38 |
| 579 | Pontypool | 22 | 51,429 | 30,288 | 39·5 | 2·0 | 12·8 | 37·4 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 21 | 22 | 12 | 26 | 4 | 49 |
| 580 | Newport | 40 | 110,255 | 51,412 | 40·4 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 29·5 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 2 | 16 | 79 | 138 | 80 | 158 |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 44 | 82,198 | 58,285 | 38·1 | 10·0 | 10·2 | 29·1 | *Coal; iron; tin* | 13 | 85 | 97 | 81 | 70 | 283 |
| 582*a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 6 | 75,409 | 93,008 | 39·8 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 47·1 | *Coal; iron* | 3 | 60 | 91 | 79 | 45 | 74 |
| 582*b* | Pontypridd | 6 | 73,076 | 30,387 | – | – | – | – | - | – | 11 | 19 | 18 | 12 | 37 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 56 | 109,511 | 26,465 | 38·4 | 2·0 | 23·6 | 27·9 | *Coal; iron* | 19 | 31 | 48 | 14 | 2 | 23 |
| 584 | Neath | 30 | 162,817 | 58,533 | 40·6 | 3·2 | 8·0 | 40·0 | *Coal; iron; copper; tin.* | 4 | 10 | 29 | 38 | 24 | 16 |
| 585*a* | Swansea | 9 | 44,166 | 51,260 | 41·4 | 9·4 | 4·8 | 33·4 | *Coal; copper; iron; tin.* | – | 17 | 33 | 87 | 63 | 74 |
| 585*b* | Gower | 18 | 59,603 | 8,316 | 36·1 | 4·0 | 31·5 | 16·8 | | – | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 9 | 73,451 | 27,979 | 39·3 | 5·2 | 15·9 | 34·1 | *Coal; copper; tin; iron.* | 7 | 21 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 11 | 154,572 | 14,775 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 47·4 | 17·7 | *Lead* | – | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 588 | Llandilo Fawr | 12 | 97,207 | 17,222 | 29·4 | 0·9 | 42·2 | 19·7 | *Coal* | 5 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 29 | 172,546 | 36,675 | 32·2 | 2·0 | 33·7 | 23·2 | *Woollen cloth* | 3 | 19 | 45 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 51 | 124,903 | 21,344 | 35·7 | 1·6 | 34·4 | 18·4 | *Coal; iron* | – | 18 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 18 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 29 | 69,804 | 28,930 | 38·4 | 3·9 | 12·4 | 22·9 | - | 12 | 28 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 38 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 66 | 170,861 | 37,343 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 27·5 | 20·3 | *Coal; iron* | – | 22 | 23 | 20 | 5 | 42 |

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.* | |
| 6 | 6 | – | 11 | 88 | 11 | 119 | 294 | 149 | 487 | 69 | 18 | 26 | – | 3 | 1,176 | – | 1,264 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 41 | 13 | 56 | 128 | 96 | 272 | 25 | 19 | 12 | – | – | 621 | – | 662 | Glendale | 562 |
| – | 2 | 1 | – | 8 | 2 | 12 | 32 | 46 | 126 | 14 | 6 | 8 | – | – | 246 | – | 254 | Rothbury | 563 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40. CUMBERLAND: | |
| – | 3 | – | 5 | 29 | 4 | 34 | 77 | 16 | 66 | 7 | 7 | 2 | – | – | 213 | – | 242 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 564 |
| 8 | 7 | – | – | 112 | 13 | 75 | 205 | 110 | 274 | 28 | 27 | 14 | – | – | 746 | – | 858 | Penrith | 565 |
| 2 | 5 | – | – | 47 | 6 | 34 | 82 | 76 | 161 | 40 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 430 | – | 477 | Brampton | 566 |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 78 | 2 | 31 | 97 | 59 | 128 | 52 | 8 | 5 | – | – | 382 | – | 460 | Longtown | 567 |
| 5 | 3 | – | – | 334 | 34 | 161 | 431 | 207 | 561 | 70 | 34 | 43 | – | – | 1,541 | – | 1,875 | Carlisle | 568 |
| 7 | 14 | 1 | – | 151 | 19 | 67 | 128 | 121 | 270 | 81 | 18 | 21 | – | 36 | 761 | – | 912 | Wigton | 569 |
| 11 | 7 | 1 | – | 242 | 36 | 229 | 565 | 172 | 569 | 121 | 36 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 1,761 | – | 2,003 | Cockermouth | 570 |
| 7 | 15 | – | 1 | 385 | 57 | 247 | 489 | 99 | 383 | 25 | 32 | 26 | – | – | 1,358 | – | 1,743 | Whitehaven | 571 |
| 5 | 8 | – | – | 41 | 2 | 12 | 36 | 19 | 46 | 15 | 5 | – | – | – | 135 | – | 176 | Bootle | 572 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41. WESTMORELAND: | |
| 3 | 2 | – | 3 | 52 | 3 | 26 | 77 | 68 | 117 | 37 | 10 | 10 | – | – | 348 | – | 400 | East Ward | 573 |
| – | 3 | – | – | 45 | 4 | 17 | 41 | 50 | 91 | 15 | 11 | 7 | – | – | 236 | 4 | 277 | West Ward | 574 |
| 14 | 12 | – | 9 | 311 | 37 | 125 | 330 | 177 | 406 | 84 | 27 | 21 | – | 8 | 1,215 | – | 1,526 | Kendal | 575 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | |
| 5 | 6 | – | 5 | 147 | 7 | 52 | 167 | 172 | 355 | 144 | 11 | 25 | – | – | 933 | – | 1,080 | Chepstow | 576 |
| 5 | 16 | – | 10 | 129 | 56 | 205 | 492 | 332 | 581 | 194 | 54 | 49 | 4 | 1 | 1,968 | 1 | 2,096 | Monmouth | 577 |
| 5 | 6 | – | – | 131 | 6 | 8 | 28 | 172 | 385 | 295 | 29 | 49 | – | – | 972 | – | 1,103 | Abergavenny | 578*a* |
| – | 4 | – | 11 | 202 | 55 | 277 | 644 | 199 | 558 | 136 | 35 | 24 | – | – | 1,928 | – | 2,130 | Bedwellty | 578*b* |
| 4 | 8 | 1 | – | 147 | 67 | 214 | 562 | 214 | 482 | 104 | 24 | 32 | – | – | 1,699 | – | 1,846 | Pontypool | 579 |
| – | 8 | – | – | 481 | 143 | 388 | 1,047 | 423 | 812 | 175 | 47 | 54 | – | – | 3,089 | – | 3,570 | Newport | 580 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43. SOUTH WALES: | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | |
| 8 | 8 | – | 11 | 656 | 121 | 388 | 993 | 429 | 848 | 407 | 44 | 31 | – | – | 3,261 | – | 3,917 | Cardiff | 581 |
| 8 | 8 | – | – | 368 | 101 | 573 | 1,082 | 296 | 842 | 148 | 84 | 82 | – | 116 | 3,324 | 12 | 3,680 | Merthyr Tydfil | 582*a* |
| – | 3 | 2 | – | 102 | 70 | 259 | 685 | 163 | 345 | 100 | 14 | 12 | – | – | 1,648 | – | 1,750 | Pontypridd | 582*b* |
| – | – | – | 12 | 149 | 58 | 202 | 536 | 234 | 528 | 118 | 23 | 45 | – | 16 | 1,760 | – | 1,909 | Bridgend and Cowbridge. | 583 |
| 5 | 13 | – | – | 139 | 128 | 587 | 1,482 | 289 | 844 | 217 | 39 | 55 | – | 8 | 3,649 | 6 | 3,782 | Neath | 584 |
| 1 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 302 | 112 | 488 | 1,106 | 284 | 838 | 302 | 53 | 55 | – | – | 3,238 | – | 3,540 | Swansea | 585*a* |
| 1 | 1 | – | – | 18 | 3 | 20 | 41 | 40 | 110 | 21 | 10 | 13 | – | – | 258 | – | 276 | Gower | 585*b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | |
| – | 1 | – | – | 70 | 29 | 169 | 492 | 158 | 474 | 151 | 24 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 1,530 | – | 1,600 | Llanelly | 586 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 31 | 1 | 52 | 118 | 113 | 315 | 51 | 17 | 7 | – | – | 674 | – | 705 | Llandovery | 587 |
| – | 2 | – | 8 | 53 | 11 | 105 | 143 | 117 | 390 | 15 | 16 | 34 | – | – | 831 | – | 884 | Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| 2 | 8 | – | – | 99 | 22 | 226 | 438 | 384 | 1,055 | 121 | 35 | 67 | 2 | – | 2,348 | – | 2,447 | Carmarthen | 589 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | |
| 3 | 7 | – | 1 | 85 | 14 | 108 | 319 | 203 | 639 | 92 | 31 | 45 | – | – | 1,451 | – | 1,536 | Narberth | 590 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 116 | 12 | 173 | 422 | 220 | 527 | 155 | 13 | 24 | 3 | – | 1,549 | – | 1,665 | Pembroke | 591 |
| – | – | – | – | 112 | 70 | 287 | 573 | 359 | 1,015 | 81 | 35 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2,481 | – | 2,593 | Haverfordwest | 592 |

No. 6.—Statement of the Number of In-door and Out-door Paupers Relieved on the 1st January 1869, classed as,

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | Special Occupations in 1851. | IN-DOOR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | |
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 26 | 85,481 | 18,585 | 43·8 | 3·2 | 28·8 | 16·8 | *Navigation* | 5 | 9 | 24 | 8 | 5 | – |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 22 | 113,346 | 19,081 | 31·3 | 1·3 | 42·7 | 18·5 | *Woollen cloth* | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | 3 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 14 | 75,710 | 9,994 | 27·8 | 0·9 | 50·3 | 16·4 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 596 | Aberayron | 14 | 65,704 | 13,540 | 35·2 | 3·8 | 35·5 | 17·4 | *Navigation* | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 30 | 132,592 | 25,464 | 39·7 | 2·8 | 23·9 | 27·3 | *Navigation; lead; cloth.* | 2 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 16 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 22 | 122,050 | 10,737 | 30·0 | 1·0 | 41·3 | 20·6 | *Lead* | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 30 | 102,953 | 8,305 | 24·0 | 1·0 | 52·0 | 15·4 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 600 | Brecknock | 43 | 196,793 | 17,279 | 31·4 | 1·6 | 37·8 | 20·9 | – | – | 15 | 20 | 28 | 11 | 23 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 10 | 53,692 | 22,457 | 38·6 | 1·5 | 10·1 | 41·7 | *Iron; coal* | 6 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 17 |
| 602 | Hay | 24 | 89,695 | 10,819 | 32·4 | 1·2 | 40·3 | 18·7 | – | – | 8 | 9 | 20 | 4 | 15 |
| | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603*a* | Kington | 26 | 79,429 | 11,930 | 35·5 | 0·9 | 36·0 | 19·8 | – | – | 4 | 4 | 19 | 17 | 22 |
| 603*b* | Presteigne | 16 | 25,534 | 3,741 | | | | | | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 604 | Knighton | 20 | 100,868 | 10,379 | 28·3 | 0·9 | 44·3 | 17·2 | – | 2 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 36 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 10 | 105,532 | 6,816 | 27·2 | 0·5 | 49·7 | 14·8 | – | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 11 | 116,647 | 12,395 | 31·2 | 2·8 | 31·9 | 26·6 | *Lead; wool* | 4 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 17 | 189,537 | 23,732 | 26·8 | 1·5 | 35·2 | 30·3 | *Lead; wool* | 6 | 24 | 48 | 38 | 6 | 40 |
| 608*a* | Montgomery and Pool † | 18 | 63,322 | 17,468 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 30·9 | 24·1 | *Lead* | – | 5 | 39 | 45 | 15 | 2 |
| 608*b* | *Rhosgoch*, &c. | 6 | 10,745 | 1,629 | | | | | | No return | | | – | – | – |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 24 | 187,870 | 21,699 | 30·1 | 1·5 | 44·8 | 15·5 | – | 1 | 26 | 32 | 19 | 4 | 42 |
| | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 14 | 89,479 | 39,941 | 40·6 | 2·9 | 14·5 | 32·0 | *Lead; coal* | 3 | 15 | 16 | 61 | 20 | 88 |
| | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 44 | 78,592 | 47,975 | 40·9 | 2·4 | 15·9 | 32·6 | *Coal; iron; lead* | 23 | 59 | 60 | 64 | 24 | 79 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 21 | 92,853 | 16,083 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 40·4 | 17·9 | *Lead* | – | 9 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 41 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 16 | 93,934 | 27,518 | 35·7 | 2·3 | 31·3 | 22·5 | *Lead* | 1 | 10 | 36 | 18 | 4 | 17 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 18 | 100,631 | 12,770 | 29·2 | 1·1 | 41·1 | 21·8 | *Slate* | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | – | 6 |
| | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 15 | 123,807 | 16,091 | 32·3 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 20·3 | *Wool; lime; slate* | – | 8 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 12 |
| 616 | Bala | 5 | 58,292 | 6,352 | 27·9 | 1·0 | 47·6 | 16·3 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 13 | 145,213 | 12,482 | 32·3 | 2·1 | 36·0 | 22·1 | *Wool; slate* | 13 | 10 | 10 | 3 | – | 1 |
| 618 | Festiniog | 15 | 138,714 | 18,289 | 37·6 | 3·9 | 25·5 | 27·4 | *Slate; copper* | 3 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 33 | 93,319 | 20,908 | 36·4 | 3·7 | 37·2 | 15·4 | *Navigation* | 1 | 16 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 16 | 97,635 | 32,425 | 40·4 | 4·1 | 19·1 | 32·1 | *Navigation; slate* | 13 | 25 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 25 | 108,280 | 36,302 | 40·7 | 5·0 | 17·4 | 28·6 | *Navigation; slate* | 1 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 33 |
| 622 | Conway | 15 | 57,131 | 13,896 | 38·3 | 3·3 | 28·4 | 22·2 | *Copper; lead* | 1 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 24 |
| | (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 623*a* | Anglesey | 27 | 60,913 | 17,840 | 37·2 | 6·0 | 28·9 | 19·6 | *Navigation; copper; slate.* | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |
| 623*b* | Holyhead | 25 | 62,169 | 20,317 | | | | | | No workhouse | | | – | – | – |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are

1.—Able-bodied; 2.—Not Able-bodied; 3.—Insane; 4.—Vagrants, in each of the 655 Unions, &c. returned—*continued.*

| PAUPERS. | | | | | OUT-DOOR PAUPERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved in the Workhouse. | Total in the Workhouse. | Able-bodied. | | | Not Able-bodied. | | | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. | | | Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse. | Total out of the Workhouse. | Deduct Persons Relieved, &c. | Net Total of Paupers Relieved. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables &c. |
| Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.*** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43. SOUTH WALES—*continued.* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: |
| – | – | – | – | 51 | 11 | 135 | 245 | 132 | 653 | 40 | 16 | 32 | – | 30 | 1,294 | – | 1,345 | Cardigan – – | 593 |
| – | 1 | – | 3 | 16 | 17 | 142 | 283 | 236 | 727 | 98 | 20 | 21 | 3 | – | 1,547 | – | 1,563 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 79 | 137 | 108 | 353 | 58 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 746 | – | 746 | Lampeter – – | 595 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 8 | 6 | 84 | 182 | 119 | 374 | 50 | 15 | 19 | – | – | 849 | – | 857 | Aberayron – – | 596 |
| – | – | 1 | – | 49 | 16 | 201 | 466 | 180 | 584 | 93 | 13 | 15 | – | – | 1,568 | – | 1,617 | Aberystwith – – | 597 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 | 61 | 76 | 296 | 210 | 7 | 10 | – | 2 | 691 | – | 691 | Tregaron – – – | 598 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: |
| – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 85 | 158 | 93 | 205 | 71 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 646 | – | 646 | Builth – – – | 599 |
| 3 | 6 | – | 2 | 108 | 10 | 11 | 28 | 162 | 496 | 222 | 10 | 12 | – | – | 951 | – | 1,059 | Brecknock – – | 600 |
| 7 | 3 | – | – | 97 | 4 | 57 | 163 | 165 | 371 | 186 | 24 | 22 | – | – | 992 | – | 1,089 | Crickhowell – – | 601 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 61 | 4 | 33 | 70 | 112 | 204 | 45 | 8 | 6 | – | 2 | 484 | – | 545 | Hay – – – | 602 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | 70 | 1 | 18 | 43 | 112 | 207 | 82 | 11 | 20 | – | – | 494 | – | 564 | Kington – – – | 603 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 6 | 40 | 100 | 41 | 79 | 6 | 4 | 3 | – | 2 | 281 | – | 281 | Presteigne – – | 603 *b* |
| 1 | – | – | – | 85 | 15 | 55 | 143 | 118 | 250 | 127 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 726 | 20 | 791 | Knighton – – | 604 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 67 | 122 | 101 | 207 | 158 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 685 | – | 685 | Rhayader – – | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44. NORTH WALES: |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: |
| 1 | 3 | – | 6 | 54 | 10 | 66 | 150 | 147 | 397 | 70 | 9 | 13 | – | – | 862 | – | 916 | Machynlleth – – | 606 |
| – | 8 | 1 | 7 | 178 | 35 | 131 | 393 | 342 | 681 | 294 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 40 | 1,966 | – | 2,144 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| 6 | 5 | – | – | 117 | No Return of the Out-door Paupers | | | | | | – | – | – | – | – | – | 117 | Montgomery and Pool† | 608 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *Rhosgoch*, &c. – | 608 *b* |
| 3 | 3 | – | 6 | 136 | 14 | 81 | 139 | 222 | 512 | 58 | 24 | 32 | – | – | 1,082 | – | 1,218 | Llanfyllin – – | 609 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: |
| 6 | 20 | 1 | 17 | 247 | 18 | 223 | 611 | 428 | 1,127 | 280 | 27 | 26 | 1 | 16 | 2,757 | – | 3,004 | Holywell – – | 610 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: |
| 6 | 18 | – | 19 | 352 | 12 | 149 | 445 | 300 | 723 | 281 | 32 | 31 | 1 | – | 1,974 | – | 2,326 | Wrexham – – | 611 |
| 7 | 4 | – | 3 | 106 | 8 | 38 | 114 | 188 | 453 | 87 | 14 | 15 | – | – | 917 | – | 1,023 | Ruthin – – – | 612 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 101 | 21 | 102 | 277 | 368 | 864 | 225 | 35 | 39 | – | – | 1,931 | – | 2,032 | St. Asaph – – | 613 |
| – | – | – | – | 18 | 22 | 80 | 233 | 142 | 332 | 156 | 16 | 12 | – | – | 993 | – | 1,011 | Llanrwst – – – | 614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: |
| – | 4 | – | 3 | 53 | 11 | 60 | 128 | 114 | 291 | 31 | 15 | 1 | – | – | 651 | – | 704 | Corwen – – – | 615 |
| – | – | – | – | 4 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 65 | 210 | 98 | 4 | 7 | – | – | 408 | – | 412 | Bala – – – | 616 |
| 4 | 4 | – | 9 | 54 | 11 | 28 | 90 | 146 | 496 | 213 | 13 | 21 | – | – | 1,018 | – | 1,072 | Dolgelly – – – | 617 |
| 2 | 1 | – | – | 43 | 38 | 222 | 428 | 162 | 438 | 105 | 15 | 8 | – | – | 1,416 | – | 1,459 | Festiniog – – | 618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (E) CARNARVONSHIRE: |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | – | 64 | 23 | 272 | 300 | 286 | 757 | 198 | 20 | 34 | – | – | 1,890 | – | 1,954 | Pwllheli – – – | 619 |
| 2 | 2 | – | – | 98 | 41 | 259 | 631 | 229 | 846 | 258 | 20 | 25 | 2 | – | 2,311 | – | 2,409 | Carnarvon – – | 620 |
| 4 | 5 | – | 2 | 99 | 31 | 267 | 593 | 338 | 970 | 258 | 37 | 37 | 1 | – | 2,532 | – | 2,631 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 69 | 30 | 139 | 334 | 236 | 473 | 163 | 19 | 13 | 2 | – | 1,409 | – | 1,478 | Conway – – – | 622 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) ANGLESEY: |
| – | – | – | – | – | 121 | 441 | 598 | 229 | 574 | 137 | 19 | 26 | – | – | 2,145 | – | 2,145 | Anglesey – – | 623 *a* |
| – | – | – | – | – | 49 | 363 | 625 | 302 | 692 | 376 | 25 | 33 | – | – | 2,465 | – | 2,465 | Holyhead – – | 623 *b* |

Incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

# No. 5.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.


| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F | Glamorgan | 43 A | Oxford | 9 |
| Bedford | 12 | Gloucester | 22 | Pembroke | 43 C |
| Berks | 6 | Hereford | 23 | Radnor | 43 F |
| Brecon | 43 E | Hertford | 7 | Rutland | 29 |
| Buckingham | 8 | Huntingdon | 11 | Salop | 24 |
| Cambridge | 13 | Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* | Somerset | 21 |
| Cardigan | 43 D | | | Southampton | 5 |
| Carmarthen | 43 B | Lancaster | 34 | South Wales | 43 |
| Carnarvon | 44 E | Leicester | 28 | Stafford | 25 |
| Chester | 33 | Lincoln | 30 | Suffolk | 15 |
| Cornwall | 20 | | | Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Cumberland | 40 | Merioneth | 44 D | Sussex | 4 |
| Denbigh | 44 C | Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* | Warwick | 27 |
| Derby | 32 | Monmouth | 42 | Westmoreland | 41 |
| Devon | 19 | Montgomery | 44 A | Wilts | 17 |
| Dorset | 18 | | | Worcester | 26 |
| Durham | 38 | Norfolk | 16 | | |
| | | Northampton | 10 | York (East Riding) | 36 |
| Essex | 14 | Northumberland | 39 | York (North Riding) | 37 |
| | | North Wales | 44 | York (West Riding) | 35 |
| Flint | 44 B | Nottingham | 31 | | |


## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.


| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 | Aylesbury | 151 | Bellingham | 557 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* | Aylsham | 232 | Belper | 446 |
| Aberystwith | 597 | | | Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Abingdon | 123 | Bainbridge | 537 *a* | Bermondsey | 28 |
| Alcester | 405 | Bakewell | 449 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Alderbury | 263 | Bala | 616 | Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Alnwick | 559 | Banbury | 163 | Beverley | 518 |
| Alresford | 113 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 | Bicester | 159 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 | Barnet | 136 | Bideford | 297 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* | Barnsley | 505 | Biggleswade | 180 |
| | | Barnstaple | 295 | Billericay | 199 |
| Alton | 114 | Barrow-on-Soar | 416 | Billesdon | 410 |
| Altrincham | 454 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 | Bingham | 443 |
| Alverstoke | 97 | | | Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Amersham | 148 | | 492 *d* | Birmingham | 394 |
| Amesbury | 262 | | 493 *b* | Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Ampthill | 181 | | 500 *d* | Blaby | 411 |
| Andover | 118 | Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 503 *c* | Blackburn | 480 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* | | 504 $a^3$ | Blandford | 270 |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* | | 513 *c* | Blean | 66 |
| Arundel | 90 *b* | | 514 *a* | Blofield | 237 |
| Ash | 41 *a* | | 515 *b* | Blything | 225 |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* | Basford | 438 | Bodmin | 304 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 | Basingstoke | 116 | Bolton | 468 |
| | | Bath | 326 | Bootle | 572 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 | Battle | 77 | Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Aston | 395 | Beaminster | 277 | Boston | 425 |
| Atcham | 359 | Bedale | 535 | Bourn | 422 |
| Atherstone | 397 | Bedford | 179 | Brackley | 164 |
| Auckland | 542 | Bedminster | 328 | Bradfield | 126 |
| Axbridge | 324 | Bedwellty | 578 *b* | Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Axminster | 279 | Belford | 560 | Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*; 493 *a*; 499 *c*; 500 *a*; 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| Dunmow | 209 |
| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
| Eton | 149 |
| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
| Fylde | 483 |
| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*; 503 *b*; 504 *a*[1]; 513 *b*; 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 39 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
| Isle of Wight | 99 |
| Keighley | 494 |
| Kendal | 575 |
| Kensington | 1 *a* |
| Kettering | 172 |
| Keynsham | 327 |
| Kidderminster | 384 |
| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
| King's Norton | 393 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 520 |
| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
| Lambeth | 31 |
| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
| Langport | 317 |
| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
| Leicester | 417 |
| Leigh | 467 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 183 |
| Leominster | 351 |
| Lewes | 84 *b* |
| Lewisham | 36 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| Leyburn | 536 |
| Lichfield | 377 |
| Lincoln | 428 |
| Linton | 188 |
| Liskeard | 303 |
| Liverpool | 461 |
| Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| Llandovery | 587 |
| Llanelly | 586 |
| Llanfyllin | 609 |
| Llanrwst | 614 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| Longtown | 567 |
| Loughborough | 415 |
| Louth | 431 |
| Ludlow | 352 |
| Luton | 184 |
| Lutterworth | 408 |
| Lymington | 100 |
| Macclesfield | 453 |
| Machynlleth | 606 |
| Madeley | 358 |
| Maidstone | 58 |
| Maldon | 202 |
| Malling | 55 |
| Malmsbury | 252 |
| Malton | 526 |
| Manchester | 473 *a* |
| Mansfield | 437 |
| Market Bosworth | 413 |
| Market Harborough | 409 |
| Marlborough | 255 |
| Martley | 386 |
| Medway | 54 |
| Melksham | 257 |
| Melton Mowbray | 418 |
| Mere | 267 |
| Meriden | 396 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 582 *a* |
| Middle Temple | 13 *a* |
| Midhurst | 93 |
| Mildenhall | 216 |
| Mile End Old Town | 24 *b* |
| Milton | 68 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| Monmouth | 577 |
| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
| Morpeth | 558 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| Nantwich | 458 |
| Narberth | 590 |
| Neath | 584 |
| Newark | 442 |
| Newbury | 120 |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| Newent | 335 |
| New Forest | 104 |
| Newhaven | 84 *d* |
| Newmarket | 189 |
| Newport (Monmouth) | 580 |
| Newport (Salop) | 366 |
| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
| Newton Abbot | 283 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| New Winchester | 109 *a* |
| Northallerton | 534 |
| Northampton | 168 |
| North Aylesford | 52 |
| North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| Northleach | 341 |
| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
| Norwich | 234 |
| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
| Oakham | 419 |
| Okehampton | 291 |
| Oldham | 475 |
| Ongar | 196 |
| Ormskirk | 464 |
| Orsett | 198 |
| Oswestry | 361 |
| Oundle | 174 |
| Oxford | 158 |
| Paddington | 1 *c* |
| Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| Patrington | 521 |
| Pembroke | 591 |
| Penistone | 506 *a* |
| Penkridge | 378 |
| Penrith | 565 |
| Penzance | 311 |
| Pershore | 390 |
| Peterborough | 175 |
| Petersfield | 112 |
| Petworth | 88 |
| Pewsey | 261 |
| Pickering | 530 |
| Plomesgate | 224 |
| Plymouth | 287 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| Pocklington | 516 |
| Pontefract | 504 *a*[2] |
| Pontypool | 579 |
| Pontypridd | 582 *b* |
| Poole (Dorset) | 272 |
| Poplar | 25 |
| Portsea Island | 96 |
| Potterspury | 166 |
| Prescot | 463 |
| Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| Preston | 482 |
| Prestwich | 473 *b* |
| Pwllheli | 619 |
| Radford | 439 |
| Reading | 127 |
| Redruth | 310 |
| Reeth | 538 |
| Reigate | 44 |
| Rhayader | 605 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | 608 *b* |
| Richmond (Surrey) | 48 |
| Richmond (York) | 539 |
| Ringwood | 102 |
| Ripon | 491 |
| Risbridge | 211 |
| Rochdale | 476 |
| Rochford | 201 |
| Romford | 197 |
| Romney Marsh | 74 |
| Romsey | 107 |
| Ross | 347 |
| Rothbury | 563 |
| Rotherham | 509 |
| Royston | 140 *b* |
| Rugby | 401 |
| Runcorn | 455 |
| Ruthin | 612 |
| Rye | 75 |
| Saddleworth | 496 |
| Saffron Walden | 210 |
| St. Albans | 144 |
| St. Asaph | 613 |
| St. Austell | 306 |
| St. Columb Major | 305 |
| St. Faiths | 233 |
| St. George, Hanover-square | 3 |
| St. George-in-the-East | 23 |
| St. George, Southwark | 29 |
| St. Germans | 302 |
| St. Giles and St. George | 12 |
| St. Ives | 177 |
| St. James, Clerkenwell | 15 |
| St. James, Westminster | 6 |
| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
| St. Leonard, Shoreditch | 20 |
| St. Luke | 16 |
| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
| St. Marylebone | 7 |
| St. Mary, Newington | 30 |
| St. Mary, Rotherhithe | 34 |
| St. Neot's | 178 |
| St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| St. Pancras | 9 |
| St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| St. Thomas | 281 |
| Salford | 472 |
| Salisbury | 264 |
| Samford | 221 |
| Scarborough | 525 |
| Scilly Islands | 312 |
| Sculcoates | 519 |
| Sedbergh | 487 |
| Sedgefield | 541 *c* |
| Seisdon | 379 *a* |
| Selby | 513 *a* |
| Settle | 488 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Sevenoaks | 56 |
| Shaftesbury | 268 |
| Shardlow | 444 |
| Sheffield | 508 |
| Sheppey | 69 |
| Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
| South Shields | 550 |
| South Stoneham | 106 |
| Southwell | 441 |
| Spalding | 423 |
| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
| Staines | 132 |
| Stamford | 421 |
| Stepney | 24 *a* |
| Steyning | 86 |
| Stockbridge | 108 |
| Stockport | 452 |
| Stockton | 541 *a* |
| Stoke Damerel | 289 |
| Stokesley | 533 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
| Stow | 217 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |
| Strand | 13 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| Stratton | 299 |
| Stroud | 338 |
| Sturminster | 209 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
| Sunderland | 549 |
| Swaffham | 248 |
| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
| Taunton | 315 |
| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
| Thirsk | 528 |
| Thornbury | 332 |
| Thorne | 511 |
| Thorpe Stapleton | 500 *b* |
| Thrapston | 173 |
| Ticehurst | 80 |
| Tisbury | 266 |
| Tiverton | 293 |
| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
| Torrington | 296 |
| Totnes | 284 |
| Towcester | 165 |
| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 384 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

# RETURN (B. I.)

## PAUPERS RELIEVED ON 1st JANUARY 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

344—(B. I.)

*Under* 8 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants), in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (C.)—IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

### HALF-YEAR ENDED AT MICHAELMAS 1868.

Containing:—


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Return of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief | 2 |
| No. 2.—Remarks on the Industrial Statistics of 1861 | 5 |
| No. 3.—Union-County Summary | 10 |
| No. 4.—Separate Statement for each Union, &c. | 14 |
| No. 5.—Index to the Union-Counties and to the Unions, &c. | 34 |


(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

## No. 1.—REMARKS ON THE RETURNS OF IN AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

### Half Year ended Michaelmas 1868.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, printed at pp. 14 *et seq.*, have been received from 655 Unions and single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but two of that number, namely, Shrewsbury, and Montgomery and Pool, give the cost of In-maintenance only.

The amount expended in the 655 Unions and Parishes during the half-year was, for—

| In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. |
| 726,043 | 1,837,930 | 2,563,973 |

The population of the places referred to was 19,886,104, according to the Census of 1861; the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224.

Expenditure, Michaelmas, half-years, 1867 and 1868.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half-years ended at Michaelmas 1867 and 1868, in 655 Unions and single Parishes:

| Half-Years ended at Michaelmas | COST OF | | | Increase as compared with 1867. | Increase per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | TOTAL. | | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| 1867 - - - | 699,977 | 1,756,579 | 2,456,556 | — | — |
| 1868 - - - | 726,043 | 1,837,930 | 2,563,973 | 107,417 | 4·4 |

The

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half-years, was, in—

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 - - - - - | 64 | 8 | per Imperial quarter. |
| 1868 - - - - - | 65 | 6 | ,, |

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the guardians of the poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmund's during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:

| Half-Years ended at Michaelmas | Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. | | | Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. | | | Potatoes, per Ton. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth.* | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1867 | - 6 | - 7 ½ | - 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 46 9 | 47 9 | 47 6 | 70 - | 163 4 | 136 6 |
| 1868 | - 7 | - 7 ½ | - 7 | 52 6 | 46 3 | 51 8 | 135 - | 130 - | 180 - |

| Half-Years ended at Michaelmas | Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. | | | Butter, per Lb. | | | Cheese, per Lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's.† | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1867 | 7 3 ½ | 8 - $\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 5 | - 9 ½ | - 11 | 1 - $\frac{3}{4}$ | - 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ | - 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1868 | 6 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 7 - | - 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1 - | - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | - 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | - 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

| Half-Years ended at Michaelmas | Tea, per Lb. | | | Sugar, per Lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1867 - - | 1 8 | 1 7 ½ | 3 - | - 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ | - 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ | - 4 |
| 1868 - - | 1 6 ½ | 1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 - | - 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | - 4 | - 4 |

* Bread made in the Lambeth Workhouse; legs of beef at the same place were 3½ *d.* per lb. for the Michaelmas half-year of 1867.

† Fresh Butter supplied for consumption in this workhouse cost, in the Midsummer quarter of 1867, 1 *s.* 2 *d.* per lb., and salt, 11½ *d.*, the average is entered above; fresh butter alone was consumed in the Michaelmas quarter.



Comparing

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half-year, 1868, with that of 1867, it will be found from the next Table, that there was an increase in each division of the Kingdom.

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief during the Half-Years ended Michaelmas | | Difference between the Michaelmas Half-years, 1868 and 1867. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1867: | 1868: | Incr. | Decr. | Incr. | Decr. |
| | | £. | £. | £. | £. | | |
| I. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 373,793 | 393,246 | 19,453 | — | 5·2 | — |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 281,844 | 285,386 | 3,542 | — | 1·3 | — |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 216,734 | 227,836 | 11,102 | — | 5·1 | — |
| IV. EASTERN - - - | 56 | 204,512 | 213,573 | 9,061 | — | 4·4 | — |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 268,309 | 275,813 | 7,504 | — | 2·8 | — |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 253,568 | 265,737 | 12,169 | — | 4·8 | — |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 150,784 | 157,367 | 6,583 | — | 4·4 | — |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 240,126 | 249,068 | 8,942 | — | 3·7 | — |
| IX. YORK - - - - - | 60 | 161,204 | 173,780 | 12,576 | — | 7·8 | — |
| X. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 110,301 | 117,521 | 7,220 | — | 6·5 | — |
| XI. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 195,381 | 204,646 | 9,265 | — | 4·7 | — |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned.) | 655 | 2,456,556 | 2,563,973 | 107,417 | — | 4·4 | — |

Poor Law Board,
14 May 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

## No. 2.—REMARKS on the INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

THE publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of Papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the Classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this Series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "*Sub-Orders*," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "*Orders*," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that, the Orders are collected into "*Classes*," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

### I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3). *Andrici.*

"This great Class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate Sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

ORDER 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

„ 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

„ 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

### II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5). *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the

* *See* Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., p. 225 *et seq.*

the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

,, 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

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## III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 6 *and* 7). *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

,, 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

---

## IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 8 *and* 9). *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

,, 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

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## V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15). *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11.). Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal and ending with steel."

Order 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

,, 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.*

,, 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

,, 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

,, 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

,, 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

---

## VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18).

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes."

Order 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

,, 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

,, 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.*

*Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

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The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table:—

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| | 1861. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.—Professional Class. | ORDERS I. & II. Are nearly identical with | CLASS I. Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country.* |
| | | CLASS II. Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country.* |
| | ORDER III. Comprises | CLASS III. Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices,* or *in private Practice.* |
| | | CLASS IV. Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES. |
| 2.—Domestic Class | ORDER IV. Is identical with | CLASS V. Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES. |
| | ORDER V. Excluding *persons providing Dress;* this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.] | CLASS VI. Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man.* |
| 3.—Commercial Class. | ORDER VI. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VII. Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS. |
| | ORDER VII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VIII. Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.* |
| 4.—Agricultural Class. | ORDER VIII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS IX. Persons *possessing or working the* LAND, *and engaged in growing* GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, *and other Products.* |
| | ORDER IX. Is nearly identical with | CLASS X. Persons engaged about ANIMALS. |
| 5.—Industrial Class | ORDER X. Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with | CLASS XI. Persons engaged in ART *and* MECHANIC *Productions, in which matters of various Kinds are employed* IN COMBINATION. |
| | ORDER XI. This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in | CLASS VI. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V. |
| | | CLASS XII. Persons *working and dealing in* ANIMAL MATTERS. |
| | | CLASS XIII. Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* VEGETABLE KINGDOM. |
| | ORDER XII. Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food.* 2. *Vegetable Food.* 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIII. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances,* returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIV. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances,* returned in | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XV. A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners.* Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines,* returned in 1851 with Class XIV., have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of | CLASS XIV. Persons *working and dealing in* MINERALS. |
| 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class. | ORDER XVI. Nearly identical with | CLASS XV. Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined.* |
| | ORDER XVII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVI. Persons of RANK *or* PROPERTY *not returned under any Office or Occupation.* |
| | ORDER XVIII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVII. Persons *supported by the community, and of* NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION. |

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the Six Industrial Classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

| DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Classes. | | | | | | | Classes. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,699 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |
| **DIVISIONS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,350 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,602,881 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,610 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| 1. LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 1,188,266 | 64,625 | 487,672 | 99,497 | 16,448 | 437,194 | 77,830 | 100·0 | 5·5 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 6·6 |
| Surrey (part of) | 325,096 | 14,454 | 132,403 | 29,561 | 5,825 | 118,257 | 24,596 | 100·0 | 4·4 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 7·6 |
| Kent (part of) | 109,568 | 16,846 | 45,093 | 6,788 | 2,987 | 29,336 | 8,518 | 100·0 | 15·4 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 7·8 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surrey (part of) | 155,577 | 18,188 | 64,003 | 4,993 | 25,270 | 32,920 | 10,203 | 100·0 | 11·7 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 6·6 |
| 2. Kent (part of) | 299,772 | 30,203 | 120,671 | 11,857 | 54,806 | 64,119 | 18,116 | 100·0 | 10·1 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 6·0 |
| 3. Sussex | 200,320 | 9,687 | 83,607 | 7,296 | 41,096 | 46,096 | 12,538 | 100·0 | 4·8 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 6·3 |
| 4. Southampton | 253,391 | 27,240 | 101,375 | 11,345 | 37,333 | 58,379 | 17,719 | 100·0 | 10·8 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 7·0 |
| 5. Berkshire | 112,169 | 4,768 | 43,600 | 2,416 | 28,745 | 25,529 | 7,111 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 6·3 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Middlesex (part of) | 103,790 | 5,551 | 44,994 | 4,447 | 13,569 | 25,922 | 9,307 | 100·0 | 5·3 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 9·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire | 94,653 | 2,719 | 34,009 | 2,264 | 23,758 | 20,794 | 5,019 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 5·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire | 78,539 | 2,132 | 24,009 | 1,486 | 19,064 | 25,953 | 4,995 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 6·4 |
| 9. Oxfordshire | 92,673 | 3,011 | 34,422 | 1,974 | 25,156 | 23,035 | 5,075 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 5·5 |
| 10. Northamptonshire | 124,672 | 3,710 | 39,716 | 2,759 | 28,928 | 44,028 | 5,531 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 4·4 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire | 30,782 | 830 | 11,862 | 545 | 9,478 | 6,422 | 1,645 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 5·3 |
| 12. Bedfordshire | 73,516 | 1,738 | 17,103 | 1,162 | 18,383 | 31,502 | 3,628 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 4·9 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire | 96,739 | 2,880 | 37,146 | 1,934 | 30,614 | 18,513 | 5,652 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 5·8 |
| 4. EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 202,173 | 8,552 | 79,068 | 8,152 | 51,180 | 44,740 | 10,531 | 100·0 | 4·2 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 5·2 |
| 15. Suffolk | 179,985 | 5,451 | 70,471 | 4,893 | 50,735 | 40,456 | 7,979 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 4·4 |
| 16. Norfolk | 236,840 | 7,242 | 90,442 | 6,838 | 62,712 | 59,034 | 10,572 | 100·0 | 3·1 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 4·5 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire | 127,019 | 3,827 | 44,825 | 2,317 | 37,213 | 31,002 | 7,835 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 6·2 |
| 18. Dorsetshire | 99,536 | 4,276 | 35,486 | 2,967 | 23,757 | 27,231 | 5,819 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 5·8 |
| 19. Devonshire | 329,539 | 24,210 | 120,470 | 11,113 | 63,858 | 90,159 | 19,729 | 100·0 | 7·3 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 6·0 |
| 20. Cornwall | 190,876 | 5,522 | 75,843 | 6,822 | 35,821 | 59,421 | 7,447 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 3·9 |
| 21. Somersetshire | 252,744 | 8,787 | 88,327 | 6,407 | 54,854 | 77,715 | 16,654 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 6·6 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire | 247,349 | 9,262 | 94,205 | 10,942 | 37,119 | 76,725 | 19,096 | 100·0 | 3·7 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 7·7 |
| 23. Herefordshire | 60,469 | 1,705 | 21,084 | 1,114 | 18,904 | 13,750 | 3,852 | 100·0 | 2·8 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 6·4 |
| 24. Salop | 144,284 | 3,621 | 55,169 | 2,969 | 37,200 | 37,531 | 7,794 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 5·4 |
| 25. Staffordshire | 400,663 | 7,689 | 153,152 | 11,873 | 37,484 | 168,926 | 21,539 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 5·4 |
| 26. Worcestershire | 159,465 | 4,554 | 57,759 | 5,248 | 24,740 | 58,085 | 9,079 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 5·7 |
| 27. Warwickshire | 304,973 | 8,372 | 105,743 | 11,884 | 31,154 | 132,348 | 15,472 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 5·1 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire | 132,587 | 3,327 | 42,493 | 3,045 | 25,322 | 53,788 | 4,612 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 3·5 |
| 29. Rutlandshire | 12,799 | 381 | 5,091 | 183 | 4,334 | 2,211 | 599 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 4·7 |
| 30. Lincolnshire | 216,715 | 5,921 | 83,696 | 5,118 | 69,989 | 41,978 | 10,013 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 4·6 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire | 176,435 | 3,941 | 58,765 | 4,149 | 27,061 | 75,203 | 7,316 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 4·1 |
| 32. Derbyshire | 160,516 | 3,360 | 54,212 | 3,816 | 23,711 | 67,973 | 7,411 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 4·6 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire | 256,628 | 6,397 | 90,009 | 12,872 | 39,503 | 95,052 | 12,795 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 5·0 |
| 34. Lancashire | 1,346,203 | 29,893 | 459,100 | 88,423 | 85,335 | 620,490 | 62,962 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 822,072 | 16,355 | 291,328 | 26,155 | 80,209 | 378,095 | 29,930 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 3·6 |
| 36. East Riding | 152,572 | 5,378 | 60,509 | 9,878 | 28,318 | 40,747 | 7,742 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 5·1 |
| 37. North Riding | 114,891 | 3,071 | 41,509 | 2,628 | 34,981 | 27,923 | 4,779 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 4·2 |
| 10. NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 280,976 | 5,454 | 116,515 | 19,241 | 20,959 | 103,175 | 15,632 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 5·6 |
| 39. Northumberland | 186,150 | 4,243 | 74,761 | 12,330 | 25,379 | 59,243 | 10,194 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 5·5 |
| 40. Cumberland | 111,889 | 2,714 | 38,963 | 3,639 | 25,858 | 35,763 | 4,952 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 4·4 |
| 41. Westmorland | 33,427 | 871 | 10,626 | 643 | 10,292 | 9,613 | 1,382 | 100·0 | 2·6 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 4·1 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire | 106,048 | 2,228 | 41,463 | 3,728 | 13,855 | 37,042 | 7,732 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 7·3 |
| 43. South Wales | 375,026 | 9,248 | 138,383 | 14,040 | 78,049 | 109,720 | 25,586 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 6·8 |
| 44. North Wales | 228,186 | 4,465 | 82,803 | 6,872 | 63,247 | 57,650 | 13,149 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 5·8 |

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative Industrial Status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table according to their position in the scale of selected occupations :

Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

| County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | DOMESTIC CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | COMMERCIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | AGRICULTURAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | INDUSTRIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 43·3 | 4 | London - - | 8·4 | 10 | Rutland - - | 33·9 | 38 | Lancaster - - | 46·1 |
| | | | 3 | Durham - - | 6·8 | 16 | Lincoln - - | 32·3 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 46·0 |
| 2 | Sussex - - | 41·8 | 38 | Lancaster - - | 6·6 | 17 | Cambridge - - | 31·6 | | | |
| 3 | Durham - - | 41·5 | 7 | Northumberland - | 6·6 | 35 | Hereford - - | 31·4 | 37 | Warwick - - | 43·4 |
| 4 | London - - | 41·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 6·5 | 18 | Huntingdon - - | 30·8 | 45 | Bedford - - | 42·8 |
| 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 41·1 | | | | | | | 40 | Nottingham - - | 42·7 |
| | | | | | | 43 | Westmorland - | 30·8 | | | |
| | | | 33 | Chester - - | 5·0 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 30·4 | 39 | Derby - - | 42·3 |
| 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 40·2 | 8 | Southampton - | 4·5 | | | | 21 | Stafford - - | 42·1 |
| | | | 19 | Gloucester - - | 4·4 | 32 | Wilts - - - | 29·3 | 41 | Leicester - - | 40·6 |
| 7 | Northumberland - | 40·2 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·3 | 13 | Suffolk - - | 28·2 | 33 | Chester - - | 37·0 |
| 8 | Southampton - | 40·0 | | | | 26 | North Wales - | 27·7 | 3 | Durham - - | 36·7 |
| 9 | Cornwall - - | 39·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·0 | | | | | | |
| 10 | Rutland - - | 39·7 | | | | 23 | Oxford - - | 27·1 | 27 | Worcester - - | 36·4 |
| | | | | | | 22 | Norfolk - - | 26·5 | 4 | London - - | 36·1 |
| 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 39·6 | 12 | Essex - - - | 4·0 | 20 | Salop - - - | 25·8 | 42 | Northampton - | 35·3 |
| | | | 37 | Warwick - - | 3·9 | 15 | Berks - - - | 25·6 | 14 | Monmouth - - | 34·9 |
| 12 | Essex - - - | 39·2 | 24 | South Wales - | 3·7 | 44 | Buckingham - | 25·4 | 44 | Buckingham - | 33·0 |
| 13 | Suffolk - - | 39·2 | 9 | Cornwall - - | 3·6 | | | | | | |
| 14 | Monmouth - - | 39·1 | 2 | Sussex - - - | 3·6 | 12 | Essex - - - | 25·3 | 36 | Cumberland - | 32·0 |
| 15 | Berks - - - | 38·8 | | | | 29 | Hertford - - | 25·1 | 7 | Northumberland - | 31·8 |
| | | | 14 | Monmouth - - | 3·5 | 45 | Bedford - - | 25·0 | 9 | Cornwall - - | 31·1 |
| 16 | Lincoln - - | 38·6 | 25 | Devon - - - | 3·4 | 30 | Dorset - - - | 23·9 | 19 | Gloucester - - | 31·0 |
| 17 | Cambridge - - | 38·5 | 36 | Cumberland - - | 3·3 | 42 | Northampton - | 23·2 | 34 | Somerset - - | 30·7 |
| 18 | Huntingdon - | 38·5 | 27 | Worcester - - | 3·3 | | | | | | |
| 19 | Gloucester - - | 38·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 3·2 | 36 | Cumberland - | 23·1 | 24 | South Wales - | 29·3 |
| 20 | Salop - - - | 38·2 | | | | 34 | Somerset - - | 21·7 | 43 | Westmorland - | 28·8 |
| | | | | | | 24 | South Wales - | 20·8 | 29 | Hertford - - | 28·3 |
| 21 | Stafford - - | 38·2 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 3·2 | 2 | Sussex - - - | 20·5 | 25 | Devon - - | 27·4 |
| 22 | Norfolk - - | 38·1 | | | | 25 | Devon - - - | 19·4 | 30 | Dorset - - | 27·4 |
| 23 | Oxford - - | 37·2 | 30 | Dorset - - | 3·0 | | | | | | |
| 24 | South Wales - | 36·9 | 26 | North Wales - | 3·0 | 41 | Leicester - - | 19·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 26·7 |
| 25 | Devon - - | 36·5 | 21 | Stafford - - | 3·0 | 9 | Cornwall - - | 18·8 | | | |
| | | | 22 | Norfolk - - | 2·9 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 18·6 | 20 | Salop - - - | 26·0 |
| 26 | North Wales - | 36·2 | | | | | | | 26 | North Wales - | 25·3 |
| 27 | Worcester - - | 36·2 | 13 | Suffolk - - | 2·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 18·3 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 25·0 |
| 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 36·1 | 34 | Somerset - - | 2·5 | | | | | | |
| | | | 39 | Derby - - - | 2·4 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 16·2 | 22 | Norfolk - - | 24·9 |
| 29 | Hertford - - | 36·0 | 29 | Hertford - - | 2·4 | | | | 23 | Oxford - - | 24·9 |
| 30 | Dorset - - | 35·6 | 16 | Lincoln - - | 2·4 | 27 | Worcester - - | 15·5 | 32 | Wilts - - - | 24·4 |
| 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 35·4 | 40 | Nottingham - - | 2·4 | 33 | Chester - - | 15·4 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 24·3 |
| | | | 41 | Leicester - - | 2·3 | 40 | Nottingham - - | 15·3 | | | |
| 32 | Wilts - - - | 35·3 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 2·3 | 19 | Gloucester - - | 15·0 | 8 | Southampton - | 23·0 |
| 33 | Chester - - | 35·1 | | | | 39 | Derby - - - | 14·8 | 2 | Sussex - - | 23·0 |
| 34 | Somerset - - | 35·0 | 15 | Berks - - | 2·2 | | | | | | |
| 35 | Hereford - - | 34·9 | 42 | Northampton - | 2·2 | 8 | Southampton - | 14·7 | 15 | Berks - - - | 22·8 |
| | | | | | | 7 | Northumberland - | 13·6 | 35 | Hereford - - | 22·7 |
| 36 | Cumberland - | 34·8 | 23 | Oxford - - | 2·1 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 13·1 | 13 | Suffolk - - | 22·5 |
| 37 | Warwick - - | 34·7 | 20 | Salop - - - | 2·1 | | | | 12 | Essex - - - | 22·1 |
| 38 | Lancaster - - | 34·1 | 17 | Cambridge - - | 2·0 | 14 | Monmouth - - | 13·1 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·4 |
| 39 | Derby - - | 33·8 | 44 | Buckingham - | 1·9 | 37 | Warwick - - | 10·2 | | | |
| 40 | Nottingham - | 33·3 | 43 | Westmorland - | 1·9 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 9·8 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·2 |
| 41 | Leicester - - | 32·0 | 35 | Hereford - - | 1·8 | | | | | | |
| 42 | Northampton - | 31·9 | 18 | Huntingdon - - | 1·8 | 21 | Stafford - - | 9·4 | 18 | Huntingdon - | 20·9 |
| 43 | Westmorland - | 31·8 | 32 | Wilts - - - | 1·8 | 3 | Durham - - | 7·5 | 16 | Lincoln - - | 19·4 |
| 44 | Buckingham - | 30·6 | 45 | Bedford - - | 1·6 | 38 | Lancaster - - | 6·3 | 17 | Cambridge - - | 19·1 |
| 45 | Bedford - - | 23·3 | 10 | Rutland - - | 1·4 | 4 | London - - | 1·6 | 10 | Rutland - - | 17·3 |

No. 3.—Summary of the AMOUNTS Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, during under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons;

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - - | 27 | 162 | 32,402 | 2,029,192 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - - | 9 | 17 | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - - - | 3 | 11 | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 |
| Totals - - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 |
| **II.—SOUTH-EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - - | 11 | 136 | 436,620 | 258,946 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - - - | 26 | 418 | 1,013,659 | 543,549 | 40·3 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 |
| 4. Sussex - - - | 22 | 287 | 888,860 | 341,827 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 |
| 5. Southampton - - | 26 | 345 | 1,017,893 | 455,587 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 |
| 6. Berks - - - - | 12 | 240 | 565,807 | 205,625 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 |
| Totals - - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 |
| **III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - | 6 | 58 | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 |
| 7. Hertford - - - | 12 | 165 | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 |
| 8. Buckingham - - | 7 | 195 | 402,106 | 147,186 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 |
| 9. Oxford - - - | 9 | 297 | 478,177 | 171,057 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 |
| 10. Northampton - - | 12 | 332 | 632,219 | 230,964 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 |
| 11. Huntingdon - - | 3 | 88 | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 |
| 12. Bedford - - - | 6 | 138 | 305,366 | 140,479 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 |
| 13. Cambridge - - | 9 | 174 | 570,638 | 181,552 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 |
| Totals - - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - - | 17 | 372 | 982,573 | 379,699 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 |
| 15. Suffolk - - - | 17 | 531 | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 |
| 16. Norfolk - - - | 22 | 741 | 1,296,976 | 427,122 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 |
| Totals - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - - | 18 | 315 | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 |
| 18. Dorset - - - | 12 | 287 | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 |
| 19. Devon - - - | 20 | 474 | 1,642,780 | 589,159 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 |
| 20. Cornwall - - - | 13 | 221 | 885,703 | 362,409 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 |
| 21. Somerset - - - | 17 | 495 | 1,067,461 | 463,286 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 |
| Totals - - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 |
| **VI.—WEST-MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - - | 17 | 363 | 716,045 | 442,983 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 |
| 23 Hereford - - - | 7 | 219 | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 |
| 24. Salop - - - | 16 | 303 | 920,600 | 260,229 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 |

the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1867 and 1868 respectively, in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half-Years ended at Michaelmas | | | | | | Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1868 and 1867. | | Difference per Cent. | | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1867. | | | 1868. | | | | | | | |
| In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | | | | | |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | *Inc.* | *Dec.* | *Inc.* | *Dec.* | **I. THE METROPOLIS:** |
| 157,921 | 121,232 | 279,153 | 154,678 | 141,089 | 295,767 | 16,614 | — | 6·0 | — | 1.*Middlesex (part). |
| 36,812 | 32,716 | 69,528 | 37,737 | 35,247 | 72,984 | 3,456 | — | 5·0 | — | 2.*Surrey (part). |
| 8,725 | 16,387 | 25,112 | 8,058 | 16,437 | 24,495 | — | 617 | — | 2·5 | 3.*Kent (part). |
| 203,458 | 170,335 | 373,793 | 200,473 | 192,773 | 393,246 | 19,453 | — | 5·2 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **II. SOUTH-EASTERN:** |
| 12,613 | 28,473 | 41,086 | 12,926 | 27,496 | 40,422 | — | 664 | — | 1·6 | 2.*Surrey (part). |
| 23,940 | 49,518 | 73,458 | 25,132 | 49,199 | 74,331 | 873 | — | 1·2 | — | 3.*Kent (part). |
| 16,632 | 42,373 | 59,005 | 17,207 | 43,447 | 60,654 | 1,649 | — | 2·8 | — | 4. Sussex. |
| 21,334 | 53,834 | 75,168 | 21,494 | 54,544 | 76,038 | 870 | — | 1·2 | — | 5. Southampton. |
| 8,317 | 24,810 | 33,127 | 8,676 | 25,265 | 33,941 | 814 | — | 2·5 | — | 6. Berks. |
| 82,836 | 199,008 | 281,844 | 85,435 | 199,951 | 285,386 | 3,542 | — | 1·3 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **III. SOUTH-MIDLAND:** |
| 9,537 | 12,831 | 22,368 | 9,759 | 13,963 | 23,722 | 1,354 | — | 6·1 | — | 1.*Middlesex (part). |
| 6,792 | 22,610 | 29,402 | 7,042 | 23,869 | 30,911 | 1,509 | — | 5·1 | — | 7. Hertford. |
| 4,734 | 23,128 | 27,862 | 5,261 | 23,540 | 28,801 | 939 | — | 3·4 | — | 8. Buckingham. |
| 5,978 | 23,780 | 29,758 | 6,410 | 24,801 | 31,211 | 1,453 | — | 4·9 | — | 9. Oxford. |
| 5,873 | 35,739 | 41,612 | 5,993 | 37,988 | 43,981 | 2,369 | — | 5·7 | — | 10. Northampton. |
| 1,536 | 7,697 | 9,233 | 1,637 | 7,806 | 9,443 | 210 | — | 2·3 | — | 11. Huntingdon. |
| 3,906 | 17,561 | 21,467 | 4,250 | 19,536 | 23,786 | 2,319 | — | 10·8 | — | 12. Bedford. |
| 6,170 | 28,862 | 35,032 | 7,016 | 28,965 | 35,981 | 949 | — | 2·7 | — | 13. Cambridge. |
| 44,526 | 172,208 | 216,734 | 47,368 | 180,468 | 227,836 | 11,102 | — | 5·1 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **IV. EASTERN:** |
| 19,461 | 55,414 | 74,875 | 20,179 | 56,996 | 77,175 | 2,300 | — | 3·1 | — | 14. Essex. |
| 9,888 | 44,331 | 54,219 | 10,846 | 46,433 | 57,279 | 3,060 | — | 5·6 | — | 15. Suffolk. |
| 14,746 | 60,672 | 75,418 | 15,681 | 63,438 | 79,119 | 3,701 | — | 4·9 | — | 16. Norfolk. |
| 44,095 | 160,417 | 204,512 | 46,706 | 166,867 | 213,573 | 9,061 | — | 4·4 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **V. SOUTH-WESTERN:** |
| 8,221 | 37,417 | 45,638 | 8,966 | 37,734 | 46,700 | 1,062 | — | 2·3 | — | 17. Wilts. |
| 4,139 | 28,019 | 32,158 | 4,573 | 28,613 | 33,186 | 1,028 | — | 3·2 | — | 18. Dorset. |
| 14,229 | 66,693 | 80,922 | 14,865 | 66,960 | 81,825 | 903 | — | 1·1 | — | 19. Devon. |
| 6,869 | 29,092 | 35,961 | 7,161 | 29,765 | 36,926 | 965 | — | 2·7 | — | 20. Cornwall. |
| 12,518 | 61,112 | 73,630 | 13,589 | 63,587 | 77,176 | 3,546 | — | 4·8 | — | 21. Somerset. |
| 45,976 | 222,333 | 268,309 | 49,154 | 226,659 | 275,813 | 7,504 | — | 2·8 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **VI. WEST-MIDLAND:** |
| 15,908 | 47,933 | 63,841 | 16,644 | 49,922 | 66,566 | 2,725 | — | 4·3 | — | 22. Gloucester. |
| 2,494 | 13,034 | 15,528 | 3,245 | 14,058 | 17,303 | 1,775 | — | 11·4 | — | 23. Hereford. |
| 6,816 | 15,162 | 21,978 | 7,686 | 15,814 | 23,500 | 1,522 | — | 6·9 | — | 24. Salop. |

No. 3.—Summary of the Amounts expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief,

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 277 | 746,748 | 768,371 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 233 | 432,776 | 294,901 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 272 | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 |
| Totals | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,687 | 2,434,614 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 350 | 536,546 | 243,636 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 67 | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 751 | 1,738,022 | 403,850 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 305 | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 277 | 551,832 | 293,223 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 |
| Totals | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 469 | 680,836 | 469,577 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 454 | 1,230,780 | 2,453,910 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 |
| Totals | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 610 | 1,544,070 | 1,420,107 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 373 | 714,001 | 273,674 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 481 | 1,153,754 | 205,452 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 |
| Totals | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 314 | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 541 | 1,249,299 | 342,997 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 208 | 1,001,273 | 205,264 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 110 | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 |
| Totals | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 164 | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 683 | 2,819,503 | 699,649 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 372 | 1,958,338 | 414,483 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 |
| Totals | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 |
| Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |
| Residue of the Kingdom | - - | 205 | 514,340 | 180,120 | | | | |
| Totals of England and Wales | - - | 14,886 * | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

during the Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1867 and 1868 respectively, &c.—*continued.*

| COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half-Years ended at Michaelmas 1867. In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | 1868. In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | Difference between the Michaelmas Half-Years 1868 and 1867. | Difference per Cent. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | *Inc.* *Dec.* | *Inc.* *Dec.* | VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.* |
| 19,197 | 45,765 | 64,962 | 20,272 | 50,142 | 70,414 | 5,452 — | 8·4 — | 25. Stafford. |
| 6,296 | 22,286 | 28,582 | 7,426 | 24,327 | 31,753 | 3,171 — | 11·1 — | 26. Worcester. |
| 17,677 | 41,000 | 58,677 | 17,617 | 38,584 | 56,201 | — 2,476 | — 4·2 | 27. Warwick. |
| 68,388 | 185,180 | 253,568 | 72,890 | 192,847 | 265,737 | 12,169 — | 4·8 — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND: |
| 6,976 | 22,864 | 29,840 | 7,955 | 23,950 | 31,905 | 2,065 — | 6·9 — | 28. Leicester. |
| 616 | 2,905 | 3,521 | 698 | 3,180 | 3,878 | 357 — | 10·1 — | 29. Rutland. |
| 9,451 | 51,867 | 61,318 | 10,046 | 53,340 | 63,386 | 2,068 — | 3·4 — | 30. Lincoln. |
| 8,307 | 26,163 | 34,470 | 8,090 | 27,415 | 35,505 | 1,035 — | 3·0 — | 31. Nottingham. |
| 5,536 | 16,099 | 21,635 | 5,814 | 16,879 | 22,693 | 1,058 — | 4·9 — | 32. Derby. |
| 30,886 | 119,898 | 150,784 | 32,603 | 124,764 | 157,367 | 6,583 — | 4·4 — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | VIII.—NORTH WESTERN: |
| 11,257 | 33,510 | 44,767 | 12,792 | 34,403 | 47,195 | 2,428 — | 5·4 — | 33. Chester. |
| 83,340 | 112,019 | 195,359 | 84,122 | 117,751 | 201,873 | 6,514 — | 3·3 — | 34. Lancaster. |
| 94,597 | 145,529 | 240,126 | 96,914 | 152,154 | 249,068 | 8,942 — | 3·7 — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | IX.—YORK: |
| 30,533 | 87,783 | 118,316 | 33,616 | 94,539 | 128,155 | 9,839 — | 8·3 — | 35. West Riding |
| 6,614 | 16,103 | 22,717 | 7,121 | 16,933 | 24,054 | 1,337 — | 5·9 — | 36. East Riding. |
| 3,837 | 16,334 | 20,171 | 4,641 | 16,930 | 21,571 | 1,400 — | 6·9 — | 37. North Riding |
| 40,984 | 120,220 | 161,204 | 45,378 | 128,402 | 173,780 | 12,576 — | 7·8 — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | X.—NORTHERN: |
| 9,092 | 38,068 | 47,160 | 10,364 | 41,420 | 51,784 | 4,624 — | 9·8 — | 38. Durham. |
| 6,826 | 32,345 | 39,171 | 7,793 | 33,861 | 41,654 | 2,483 — | 6·3 — | 39. Northumberland. |
| 5,219 | 13,110 | 18,329 | 5,207 | 13,366 | 18,573 | 244 — | 1·3 — | 40. Cumberland. |
| 1,496 | 4,145 | 5,641 | 1,399 | 4,111 | 5,510 | — 131 | — 2·3 | 41. Westmorland. |
| 22,633 | 87,668 | 110,301 | 24,763 | 92,758 | 117,521 | 7,220 — | 6·5 — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | XI.—WELSH: |
| 4,750 | 21,965 | 26,715 | 5,620 | 22,844 | 28,464 | 1,749 — | 6·5 — | 42. Monmouth. |
| 10,724 | 86,124 | 96,848 | 11,673 | 90,012 | 101,685 | 4,837 — | 5·0 — | 43. South Wales. |
| 6,124 | 65,694 | 71,818 | 7,066 | 67,431 | 74,497 | 2,679 — | 3·7 — | 44. North Wales. |
| 21,598 | 173,783 | 195,381 | 24,359 | 180,287 | 204,646 | 9,265 — | 4·7 — | - - Totals. |
| 699,977 | 1,756,579 | 2,456,556 | 726,043 | 1,837,930 | 2,563,973 | 107,417 — | 4·4 — | Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Residue of the Kingdom. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Totals of England and Wales. |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians returned, during the Half-Year ended at Michaelmas 1868.

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **I. THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 1. *MIDDLESEX (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 *a* | Kensington * - - | 1 | 1,942 | 70,108 | 50·1 | 6·2 | 3·2 | 24·2 | 6,430 | 4,870 | 11,300 |
| 1 *b* | Fulham - - - - | 2 | 4,155 | 40,058 | | | | | 2,290 | 3,282 | 5,572 |
| 1 *c* | Paddington * - - - | 1 | 1,245 | 75,784 | | | | | 3,021 | 3,689 | 6,710 |
| 2 | Chelsea * - - - | 1 | 865 | 63,439 | 40·6 | 5·1 | 1·7 | 36·2 | 3,938 | 3,394 | 7,332 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-sq. * | 1 | 1,161 | 87,771 | 55·1 | 5·2 | 1·9 | 24·4 | 5,346 | 2,374 | 7,720 |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. * | 2 | 917 | 68,213 | 39·5 | 6·3 | 1·4 | 35·4 | 5,215 | 5,086 | 10,301 |
| 6 | St. James, Westminster * | 2 | 217 | 52,752 | 43·2 | 5·5 | ·9 | 39·3 | 8,000 | 3,000 | 11,000 |
| 7 | St. Marylebone * - - | 1 | 1,509 | 161,680 | 44·1 | 5·9 | 1·8 | 35·0 | 15,368 | 9,580 | 24,948 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead * - | 1 | 2,252 | 19,106 | 53·9 | 6·1 | 3·4 | 20·5 | 1,221 | 506 | 1,727 |
| 9 | St. Pancras * - - - | 1 | 2,716 | 198,788 | 40·5 | 7·4 | 1·4 | 37·7 | 10,160 | 13,627 | 23,787 |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington * - | 1 | 3,127 | 155,341 | 42·7 | 9·3 | 1·7 | 33·3 | 4,012 | 6,928 | 10,940 |
| 11 | Hackney - - - | 2 | 3,929 | 83,295 | 45·5 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 28·9 | 2,906 | 8,590 | 11,496 |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. * | 1 | 245 | 54,076 | 39·3 | 9·9 | 1·2 | 36·3 | 5,165 | 1,392 | 6,557 |
| 13 | Strand - - - - | 6 | 419 | 48,161 | 38·5 | 7·1 | ·6 | 42·3 | 5,046 | 3,117 | 8,163 |
| 13 *a* | *Middle Temple* - - | 1 | 5 | 81 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 14 | Holborn - - - | 5 | 164 | 44,252 | 38·0 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 41·6 | 3,169 | 2,817 | 5,986 |
| 14 *a* | *Gray's Inn* - - - | 1 | 13 | 308 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 14 *b* | *Charterhouse* - - - | 1 | 10 | 255 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell * - | 1 | 380 | 65,681 | 36·6 | 6·8 | 1·0 | 46·7 | 3,753 | 4,054 | 7,807 |
| 16 | St. Luke * - - - | 1 | 220 | 57,073 | 35·1 | 7·3 | ·8 | 49·2 | 4,723 | 4,579 | 9,302 |
| 17 | East London - - - | 4 | 153 | 40,687 | 36·4 | 10·2 | 1·0 | 44·4 | 5,397 | 4,402 | 9,799 |
| 18 | West London - - | 10 | 122 | 26,997 | 38·4 | 9·3 | ·8 | 41·1 | 4,866 | 3,089 | 7,955 |
| 18 *a* | *Inner Temple* - - | 1 | 16 | 148 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 19 | City of London - - | 98 | 434 | 45,555 | 45·4 | 13·7 | ·6 | 31·7 | 6,369 | 7,181 | 13,550 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch * | 1 | 646 | 129,364 | 35·5 | 7·6 | ·6 | 48·6 | 12,005 | 6,215 | 18,220 |
| 21 | Bethnal Green * - - | 1 | 760 | 105,101 | 30·2 | 8·0 | ·5 | 55·1 | 9,295 | 3,867 | 13,162 |
| 22 | Whitechapel - - - | 9 | 406 | 78,187 | 32·3 | 13·1 | ·6 | 44·0 | 5,823 | 3,958 | 9,781 |
| 23 | St. George-in-the-East * - | 1 | 243 | 48,891 | 33·9 | 16·8 | ·4 | 41·7 | 5,621 | 4,000 | 9,621 |
| 24 *a* | Stepney - - - - | 4 | 576 | 56,572 | 38·4 | 17·1 | ·4 | 35·5 | 6,178 | 6,456 | 12,634 |
| 24 *b* | Mile End, Old Town * - | 1 | 681 | 73,064 | 38·7 | 9·5 | ·6 | 39·1 | 3,226 | 3,657 | 6,883 |
| 25 | Poplar - - - - | 3 | 2,918 | 79,196 | 41·3 | 12·3 | ·8 | 32·2 | 6,135 | 17,379 | 23,514 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark - | 2 | 250 | 36,170 | 38·1 | 8·5 | ·8 | 43·6 | 2,564 | 2,157 | 4,721 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark - | 3 | 169 | 19,056 | 37·9 | 22·9 | ·7 | 30·8 | 1,962 | 1,452 | 3,414 |
| 28 | Bermondsey * - - - | 1 | 688 | 58,355 | 39·1 | 11·2 | ·7 | 40·6 | 2,707 | 2,077 | 4,784 |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **I.—THE METROPOLIS—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 2.* Surrey (part of)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.* | 1 | 282 | 55,510 | 35·4 | 8·9 | 1·2 | 44·6 | 4,839 | 2,975 | 7,814 |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington * - | 1 | 624 | 82,220 | 37·6 | 8·9 | ·9 | 41·6 | 3,151 | 3,464 | 6,615 |
| 31 | Lambeth* - - - | 1 | 4,015 | 162,044 | 42·2 | 7·8 | 1·8 | 35·1 | 9,652 | 10,400 | 20,052 |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 6 | 11,695 | 70,403 | 46·2 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 28·8 | 5,678 | 6,063 | 11,741 |
| 33 | Camberwell* - - - | 1 | 4,342 | 71,488 | 43·8 | 7·9 | 2·6 | 31·2 | 4,853 | 4,913 | 9,766 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe* - | 1 | 886 | 24,502 | 38·6 | 18·9 | ·8 | 29·3 | 2,331 | 1,746 | 4,077 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich - - - | 3 | 3,771 | 85,975 | 39·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 27·6 | 6,521 | 8,441 | 14,962 |
| | Woolwich (*a*) - - - | 4 | 7,408 | 75,473 | – | – | – | – | - - | 5,663 | 5,663 |
| 36 | Lewisham - - - | 4 | 11,412 | 31,979 | 44·7 | 5·5 | 4·3 | 25·2 | 1,537 | 2,333 | 3,870 |
| | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom - - - - | 15 | 41,180 | 22,409 | 46·4 | 3·3 | 17·3 | 21·6 | 933 | 2,127 | 3,060 |
| 38 | Chertsey - - - | 9 | 43,541 | 18,642 | 43·1 | 2·7 | 24·5 | 19·1 | 1,516 | 1,994 | 3,510 |
| 39 | Guildford - - - | 23 | 65,592 | 29,330 | 40·1 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 24·0 | 1,094 | 4,361 | 5,455 |
| 40 | Farnham - - - | 6 | 31,197 | 30,707 | 26·6 | 1·3 | 8·8 | 15·2 | 974 | 1,847 | 2,821 |
| 41 *a* | Ash § - - - - | 4 | 11,898 | 2,853 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 41 *b* | Farnborough § - - | 4 | 12,244 | 8,337 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 17·5 | 10·4 | - - | No return. | — |
| 41 *c* | Headley § - - - | 3 | 15,429 | 3,128 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 42 | Hambledon - - - | 16 | 60,351 | 13,907 | 39·2 | 1·3 | 34·6 | 17·3 | 414 | 2,170 | 2,584 |
| 43 | Dorking - - - | 8 | 40,006 | 12,445 | 41·8 | 1·8 | 25·1 | 21·8 | 550 | 1,369 | 1,919 |
| 44 | Reigate - - - - | 16 | 51,276 | 20,109 | 44·0 | 3·2 | 21·0 | 19·9 | 1,348 | 1,570 | 2,918 |
| 45 | Godstone - - - | 14 | 43,848 | 9,642 | 42·5 | 1·1 | 34·3 | 16·6 | 402 | 1,587 | 1,989 |
| 46 | Croydon - - - | 11 | 32,803 | 46,474 | 45·2 | 5·5 | 9·3 | 26·0 | 2,388 | 4,331 | 6,719 |
| 47 | Kingston - - - | 13 | 22,487 | 36,479 | 47·2 | 3·8 | 10·4 | 24·9 | 2,093 | 5,533 | 7,626 |
| 48 | Richmond - - - | 5 | 4,339 | 18,802 | 48·3 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 24·8 | 1,214 | 607 | 1,821 |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley - - - | 16 | 39,927 | 20,368 | 45·0 | 2·8 | 18·7 | 21·6 | 1,159 | 922 | 2,081 |
| 50 | Dartford - - - | 21 | 53,109 | 32,316 | 40·1 | 4·3 | 18·5 | 25·7 | 1,418 | 2,600 | 4,018 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton - | 2 | 1,541 | 18,782 | 43·1 | 14·1 | 4·9 | 24·4 | 998 | 771 | 1,769 |
| 52 | North Aylesford - - | 15 | 41,732 | 19,121 | 42·5 | 4·7 | 20·2 | 23·3 | 1,377 | 1,623 | 3,000 |
| 53 | Hoo - - - - - | 7 | 33,281 | 2,861 | 40·9 | 1·0 | 44·3 | 9·3 | 286 | 180 | 466 |
| 54 | Medway - - - | 7 | 14,565 | 51,805 | 35·3 | 4·1 | 2·9 | 22·0 | 3,347 | 1,925 | 5,272 |
| 55 | Malling - - - - | 22 | 47,398 | 21,447 | 40·8 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 22·0 | 927 | 2,675 | 3,602 |
| 56 | Seven Oaks - - - | 16 | 67,488 | 22,039 | 42·3 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 19·7 | 1,037 | 1,766 | 2,803 |
| 57 | Tonbridge - - - | 10 | 46,179 | 34,271 | 44·3 | 2·9 | 17·8 | 23·1 | 1,414 | 3,779 | 5,193 |
| 58 | Maidstone - - - | 16 | 38,082 | 38,670 | 39·9 | 3·1 | 18·5 | 27·8 | 1,626 | 4,480 | 6,106 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn - - - | 23 | 57,017 | 13,584 | 39·7 | 1·0 | 40·7 | 12·5 | 923 | 1,834 | 2,757 |

(*a*) Woolwich.—Cost of In-maintenance included in the Returns for Greenwich and Lewisham.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.* Kent (Extra Metropolitan)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 60 | Cranbrook - - - | 6 | 40,249 | 13,412 | 39·2 | 1·5 | 34·3 | 18·8 | 574 | 1,739 | 2,313 |
| 61 | Tenterden - - - | 11 | 46,889 | 10,947 | 38·9 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 15·3 | 328 | 2,036 | 2,364 |
| 62 | West Ashford - - | 12 | 41,901 | 15,137 | 38·2 | 2·2 | 27·2 | 24·8 | 484 | 1,988 | 2,472 |
| 63 | East Ashford - - - | 25 | 54,498 | 12,286 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 37·1 | 15·1 | 427 | 1,512 | 1,939 |
| 64 | Bridge - - - - | 24 | 41,394 | 11,316 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 34·4 | 17·0 | 569 | 1,507 | 2,076 |
| 65 | Canterbury† - - - | 14 | 3,079 | 16,149 | 37·4 | 2·5 | 5·9 | 29·9 | 662 | 1,077 | 1,739 |
| 66 | Blean - - - - | 16 | 32,221 | 16,161 | 42·8 | 7·4 | 18·5 | 20·1 | 570 | 1,274 | 1,844 |
| 67 | Faversham - - - | 25 | 46,448 | 18,867 | 42·2 | 3·4 | 24·9 | 20·9 | 737 | 2,075 | 2,812 |
| 68 | Milton - - - - | 18 | 35,409 | 14,775 | 42·0 | 3·5 | 21·0 | 22·7 | 419 | 1,621 | 2,040 |
| 69 | Sheppey - - - | 7 | 31,083 | 18,494 | 36·3 | 2·8 | 7·4 | 10·3 | 557 | 906 | 1,463 |
| 70 | Isle of Thanet - - | 11 | 29,733 | 31,862 | 46·5 | 6·1 | 10·6 | 23·9 | 1,556 | 2,477 | 4,033 |
| 71 | Eastry - - - - | 31 | 50,710 | 25,900 | 40·0 | 5·5 | 22·0 | 18·1 | 1,309 | 2,554 | 3,863 |
| 72 | Dover - - - - | 23 | 29,744 | 30,346 | 39·7 | 6·1 | 9·3 | 24·2 | 1,367 | 3,063 | 4,430 |
| 73 | Elham - - - - | 21 | 43,197 | 26,925 | 33·9 | 3·8 | 14·4 | 14·5 | 743 | 1,994 | 2,737 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh - - | 19 | 46,785 | 5,708 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 38·5 | 11·8 | 318 | 821 | 1,139 |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye - - - - | 12 | 39,369 | 11,927 | 43·3 | 5·4 | 25·3 | 17·4 | 753 | 2,359 | 3,112 |
| 76 | Hastings - - - | 13 | 14,027 | 26,631 | 46·9 | 4·9 | 7·1 | 25·1 | 840 | 3,005 | 3,845 |
| 77 | Battle - - - - | 14 | 54,000 | 12,680 | 40·9 | 2·3 | 34·0 | 16·2 | 871 | 2,014 | 2,885 |
| 78 | Eastbourne - - - | 14 | 38,072 | 10,721 | 43·2 | 3·4 | 19·7 | 21·5 | 631 | 1,485 | 2,116 |
| 79 | Hailsham - - - | 11 | 54,365 | 12,668 | 36·9 | 3·0 | 35·8 | 16·1 | 574 | 1,926 | 2,500 |
| 80 | Ticehurst - - - | 8 | 51,659 | 14,626 | 40·7 | 3·0 | 33·0 | 17·4 | 655 | 1,971 | 2,626 |
| 81 | Uckfield - - - | 11 | 74,230 | 17,260 | 37·1 | 2·8 | 40·1 | 15·3 | 598 | 2,754 | 3,352 |
| 82 | East Grinstead - - | 7 | 61,317 | 14,097 | 39·7 | 2·7 | 32·7 | 17·1 | 695 | 2,344 | 3,039 |
| 83 | Cuckfield - - - | 15 | 61,793 | 17,163 | 40·5 | 3·2 | 30·1 | 17·7 | 784 | 1,899 | 2,683 |
| 84 *a* | Chailey - - - - | 11 | 36,278 | 8,895 | 41·6 | 5·0 | 22·2 | 22·7 | 306 | 1,702 | 2,008 |
| 84 *b* | Lewes - - - - | 8 | 5,870 | 10,116 | | | | | 819 | 1,150 | 1,969 |
| 84 *c* | West Firle - - - | 8 | 14,494 | 2,379 | | | | | 173 | 449 | 622 |
| 84 *d* | Newhaven - - - | 16 | 28,462 | 5,605 | | | | | 363 | 785 | 1,148 |
| 85 | Brighton‖ - - - | 1 | 2,320 | 77,693 | 42·3 | 4·8 | 3·2 | 34·9 | 4,942 | 6,178 | 11,120 |
| 86 | Steyning - - - | 23 | 44,344 | 24,053 | 47·9 | 4·5 | 16·4 | 15·9 | 610 | 2,411 | 3,021 |
| 87 | Horsham - - - | 10 | 57,023 | 15,313 | 37·1 | 1·7 | 31·3 | 22·8 | 749 | 2,709 | 3,458 |
| 88 | Petworth - - - | 5 | 39,329 | 9,397 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 32·0 | 19·3 | 514 | 1,289 | 1,803 |
| 89 | Thakeham - - - | 15 | 36,559 | 7,567 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 36·2 | 15·9 | 273 | 1,751 | 2,024 |
| 90 *a* | East Preston§ - - | 19 | 31,786 | 15,384 | 43·4 | 3·7 | 16·6 | 23·0 | - - | No returns. | — |
| 90 *b* | Arundel§ - - - | 1 | 1,968 | 2,498 | | | | | | | |
| 90 *c* | *Heene*, &c. - - - | 4 | 3,282 | 408 | | | | | | | |
| 90 *d* | Sutton§ (part of) - - | 3 | 4,461 | 6,522 | | | | | | | |
| 91 | West Hampnett - - | 38 | 74,913 | 14,811 | 39·4 | 1·6 | 35·8 | 15·4 | 679 | 1,368 | 2,047 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Sussex—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 92 *a* | Sutton § (part of) | 12 | 19,224 | *see* 90 *d* | 40·0 | 2·0 | 13·0 | 29·0 | - - | No return. | — |
| 92 *b* | Chichester † | 9 | 1,830 | 8,687 | | | | | 437 | 538 | 975 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 26 | 65,720 | 12,581 | 38·9 | 2·3 | 33·5 | 16·9 | 477 | 2,239 | 2,716 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 12 | 32,886 | 6,957 | 41·2 | 2·5 | 31·5 | 15·9 | 464 | 1,121 | 1,585 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 6 | 23,891 | 7,212 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 16·6 | 23·4 | 405 | 1,065 | 1,470 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 3 | 7,806 | 94,828 | 36·6 | 4·4 | 1·6 | 27·0 | 6,358 | 9,686 | 16,044 |
| 97 | Alverstoke § | 1 | 5,222 | 22,653 | 34·3 | 3·8 | 2·6 | 21·2 | 1,685 | 990 | 2,675 |
| 98 | Fareham | 9 | 42,225 | 14,864 | 40·3 | 3·6 | 18·6 | 20·1 | 760 | 1,944 | 2,704 |
| 99 | Isle of Wight † | 30 | 99,746 | 55,362 | 42·3 | 5·0 | 13·3 | 24·9 | 1,834 | 3,537 | 5,371 |
| 100 | Lymington | 6 | 33,394 | 12,023 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 20·6 | 20·5 | 592 | 1,758 | 2,350 |
| 101 | Christchurch | 3 | 36,775 | 10,438 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 18·0 | 23·5 | 230 | 977 | 1,207 |
| 102 | Ringwood | 5 | 16,900 | 5,151 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 26·7 | 23·0 | 218 | 728 | 946 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge | 12 | 31,167 | 6,377 | 39·3 | 3·1 | 32·3 | 18·5 | 351 | 876 | 1,227 |
| 104 | New Forest | 9 | 67,102 | 13,031 | 42·2 | 2·7 | 26·5 | 16·8 | 449 | 1,438 | 1,887 |
| 105 | Southampton † | 6 | 2,630 | 43,414 | 42·7 | 12·1 | 1·2 | 29·7 | 2,228 | 5,432 | 7,660 |
| 106 | South Stoneham | 9 | 30,715 | 25,542 | 44·8 | 6·0 | 9·9 | 25·1 | 1,007 | 2,508 | 3,515 |
| 107 | Romsey | 14 | 28,203 | 10,771 | 38·7 | 2·5 | 24·3 | 23·9 | 389 | 1,116 | 1,505 |
| 108 | Stockbridge | 18 | 45,343 | 7,286 | 39·6 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 15·0 | 292 | 1,146 | 1,438 |
| 109 *a* | New Winchester | 34 | 62,228 | 23,752 | 39·6 | 3·1 | 16·6 | 21·9 | 712 | 3,907 | 4,619 |
| 109 *b* | Hursley | 4 | 16,338 | 2,550 | | | | | 131 | 180 | 311 |
| 110 | Droxford | 11 | 48,263 | 10,665 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 16·3 | 490 | 1,092 | 1,582 |
| 111 | Catherington | 6 | 11,197 | 2,497 | 43·0 | 2·4 | 28·2 | 14·1 | 130 | 290 | 420 |
| 112 | Petersfield | 13 | 40,112 | 7,853 | 41·0 | 1·9 | 33·9 | 16·2 | 340 | 1,328 | 1,668 |
| 113 | Alresford | 19 | 39,761 | 7,182 | 42·0 | 3·2 | 29·9 | 15·9 | 314 | 1,038 | 1,352 |
| 114 | Alton | 20 | 53,057 | 12,063 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 33·4 | 17·9 | 555 | 2,023 | 2,578 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney | 13 | 42,051 | 11,480 | 42·4 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 17·3 | 193 | 1,731 | 1,924 |
| 116 | Basingstoke | 39 | 73,852 | 17,429 | 42·0 | 1·9 | 28·9 | 17·8 | 531 | 3,577 | 4,108 |
| 117 | Whitchurch | 8 | 29,513 | 5,522 | 35·8 | 2·4 | 32·9 | 22·4 | 188 | 1,167 | 1,355 |
| 118 | Andover | 32 | 83,615 | 17,125 | 38·9 | 2·9 | 30·1 | 20·0 | 706 | 3,102 | 3,808 |
| 119 | Kingsclere | 15 | 46,787 | 8,517 | 40·7 | 0·8 | 39·4 | 13·8 | 406 | 1,908 | 2,314 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury | 18 | 42,956 | 19,999 | 39·7 | 2·3 | 23·4 | 25·4 | 915 | 3,314 | 4,229 |
| 121 | Hungerford | 22 | 98,287 | 19,882 | 39·4 | 1·2 | 37·4 | 15·7 | 589 | 2,478 | 3,067 |
| 122 | Faringdon | 31 | 64,207 | 15,688 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·3 | 16·1 | 524 | 927 | 1,451 |
| 123 | Abingdon | 40 | 57,535 | 20,861 | 28·1 | 2·1 | 30·7 | 28·6 | 899 | 3,313 | 4,212 |
| 124 | Wantage | 34 | 75,700 | 17,308 | 37·2 | 1·6 | 38·4 | 16·7 | 401 | 2,517 | 2,918 |
| 125 | Wallingford | 29 | 40,860 | 14,017 | 37·4 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·3 | 485 | 2,897 | 3,382 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 6. Berkshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | Bradfield | 29 | 62,166 | 15,771 | 40·4 | 1·4 | 34·3 | 15·0 | 862 | 2,355 | 3,217 |
| 127 | Reading | 3 | 4,699 | 25,876 | 40·7 | 4·0 | 4·4 | 37·1 | 1,039 | 1,703 | 2,742 |
| 128 | Wokingham | 16 | 42,226 | 14,455 | 43·7 | 1·3 | 27·7 | 18·1 | 619 | 3,000 | 3,619 |
| 129 | Cookham | 7 | 29,588 | 13,031 | 42·6 | 2·3 | 20·8 | 23·2 | 815 | 1,104 | 1,919 |
| 130 | East Hampstead | 5 | 25,176 | 7,436 | 44·6 | 1·2 | 23·4 | 18·9 | 324 | 731 | 1,055 |
| 131 | Windsor | 6 | 22,407 | 21,301 | 41·8 | 3·1 | 10·3 | 24·9 | 1,204 | 926 | 2,130 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines | 13 | 24,881 | 15,976 | 44·5 | 2·6 | 20·0 | 17·7 | 1,297 | 1,209 | 2,506 |
| 133 | Uxbridge | 10 | 25,906 | 23,155 | 40·9 | 3·2 | 14·3 | 26·8 | 848 | 2,222 | 3,070 |
| 134 | Brentford | 11 | 20,705 | 50,534 | 43·6 | 5·2 | 9·6 | 25·2 | 2,425 | 3,511 | 5,936 |
| 135 | Hendon | 8 | 32,767 | 19,220 | 44·4 | 4·0 | 17·6 | 21·1 | 1,442 | 1,962 | 3,404 |
| 136 | Barnet | 10 | 25,689 | 19,128 | 40·8 | 3·2 | 15·3 | 25·2 | 953 | 1,164 | 2,117 |
| 137 | Edmonton | 6 | 46,607 | 59,312 | 44·3 | 4·9 | 11·5 | 27·1 | 2,794 | 3,895 | 6,689 |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Ware | 15 | 35,747 | 16,515 | 43·4 | 3·6 | 21·0 | 22·2 | 633 | 2,763 | 3,396 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 20 | 53,689 | 20,212 | 41·0 | 2·5 | 30·8 | 17·5 | 974 | 3,529 | 4,503 |
| 140 *a* | Buntingford | 17 | 28,351 | 6,389 | 39·5 | 1·4 | 34·9 | 16·9 | 362 | 648 | 1,010 |
| 140 *b* | Royston | 29 | 60,440 | 18,625 | | | | | 884 | 2,930 | 3,814 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 28 | 64,847 | 25,603 | 31·0 | 1·9 | 26·6 | 32·8 | 899 | 3,888 | 4,787 |
| 142 | Hertford | 18 | 34,410 | 15,301 | 41·2 | 2·7 | 22·2 | 24·1 | 540 | 2,166 | 2,706 |
| 143 *a* | Hatfield | 4 | 23,027 | 6,189 | 40·2 | 2·6 | 28·0 | 22·1 | 368 | 594 | 962 |
| 143 *b* | Welwyn | 4 | 6,457 | 2,211 | | | | | 81 | 213 | 294 |
| 144 | St. Albans | 8 | 34,615 | 18,926 | 27·3 | 1·8 | 23·0 | 40·5 | 555 | 1,817 | 2,372 |
| 145 | Watford | 6 | 36,520 | 20,355 | 40·9 | 2·9 | 19·7 | 28·0 | 1,001 | 2,445 | 3,446 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 6 | 25,457 | 13,922 | 25·7 | 2·2 | 20·4 | 44·5 | 386 | 1,148 | 1,534 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 10 | 24,583 | 13,204 | 29·3 | 3·2 | 19·0 | 39·8 | 359 | 1,728 | 2,087 |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 12 | 49,840 | 18,240 | 30·8 | 1·6 | 22·8 | 35·0 | 895 | 2,547 | 3,442 |
| 149 | Eton | 19 | 41,589 | 22,353 | 43·4 | 2·6 | 19·6 | 22·7 | 1,059 | 1,889 | 2,948 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 30 | 81,308 | 35,138 | 27·0 | 1·6 | 20·7 | 41·1 | 1,194 | 5,527 | 6,721 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 40 | 73,364 | 23,600 | 30·1 | 1·9 | 30·6 | 29·1 | 827 | 4,986 | 5,813 |
| 152 | Winslow | 17 | 34,115 | 9,265 | 25·0 | 1·4 | 34·2 | 31·8 | 275 | 1,340 | 1,615 |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 48 | 69,981 | 24,855 | 25·7 | 2·1 | 27·6 | 38·1 | 577 | 4,347 | 4,924 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 29 | 51,909 | 13,735 | 31·1 | 1·6 | 31·4 | 26·5 | 434 | 2,904 | 3,338 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults, employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 24 | 61,662 | 18,200 | 37·2 | 1·5 | 29·6 | 22·7 | 884 | 3,583 | 4,467 |
| 156 | Thame | 36 | 54,997 | 15,305 | 31·2 | 1·8 | 34·5 | 22·9 | 382 | 2,428 | 2,810 |
| 157 | Headington | 23 | 24,637 | 17,107 | 41·4 | 2·3 | 19·9 | 25·1 | 444 | 1,700 | 2,144 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 12 | 2,930 | 19,960 | 44·5 | 4·7 | 2·9 | 36·5 | 1,853 | 1,220 | 3,073 |
| 159 | Bicester | 38 | 64,127 | 15,555 | 37·0 | 2·0 | 36·5 | 18·5 | 359 | 1,798 | 2,157 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 34 | 47,913 | 14,236 | 36·1 | 1·5 | 29·2 | 24·5 | 476 | 2,131 | 2,607 |
| 161 | Witney | 43 | 70,169 | 23,227 | 30·9 | 1·5 | 35·4 | 24·5 | 745 | 3,747 | 4,492 |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 35 | 76,418 | 17,296 | 34·7 | 1·3 | 34·9 | 23·2 | 276 | 2,767 | 3,043 |
| 163 | Banbury | 52 | 75,324 | 30,171 | 39·2 | 2·2 | 26·5 | 23·5 | 991 | 5,427 | 6,418 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 29 | 60,569 | 13,471 | 31·7 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 24·9 | 378 | 2,831 | 3,209 |
| 165 | Towcester | 23 | 40,416 | 13,004 | 25·3 | 2·1 | 28·0 | 38·2 | 244 | 2,823 | 3,067 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 15 | 22,401 | 11,618 | 27·6 | 3·3 | 18·7 | 41·0 | 421 | 1,763 | 2,184 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 20 | 32,408 | 9,928 | 29·5 | 2·4 | 27·3 | 35·9 | 224 | 1,703 | 1,927 |
| 168 | Northampton | 18 | 20,453 | 41,152 | 27·1 | 2·4 | 7·6 | 53·9 | 948 | 4,892 | 5,840 |
| 169 | Daventry | 28 | 63,301 | 20,600 | 32·6 | 3·1 | 24·7 | 28·3 | 694 | 4,003 | 4,697 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 37 | 60,376 | 15,367 | 37·7 | 1·2 | 33·3 | 23·0 | 301 | 3,064 | 3,365 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 27 | 55,505 | 24,224 | 23·1 | 1·3 | 20·0 | 50·3 | 802 | 3,990 | 4,792 |
| 172 | Kettering | 29 | 55,266 | 18,995 | 33·3 | 1·0 | 23·5 | 35·1 | 505 | 3,714 | 4,219 |
| 173 | Thrapston | 26 | 51,188 | 14,065 | 33·1 | ·7 | 29·7 | 31·9 | 287 | 2,501 | 2,788 |
| 174 | Oundle | 38 | 69,822 | 15,362 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 31·2 | 18·1 | 522 | 2,180 | 2,702 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 42 | 100,514 | 33,178 | 40·7 | 4·4 | 26·5 | 21·3 | 667 | 4,524 | 5,191 |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 34 | 77,180 | 20,518 | 40·5 | 1·5 | 30·2 | 19·5 | 645 | 3,100 | 3,745 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 24 | 62,930 | 19,654 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 34·2 | 19·1 | 434 | 2,250 | 2,684 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 30 | 65,256 | 18,965 | 36·9 | 1·4 | 27·8 | 24·1 | 558 | 2,456 | 3,014 |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 45 | 97,320 | 38,072 | 26·0 | 1·3 | 26·3 | 38·8 | 969 | 5,857 | 6,826 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 28 | 58,041 | 25,393 | 30·6 | 1·3 | 27·1 | 31·3 | 732 | 4,575 | 5,307 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 19 | 41,551 | 16,970 | 18·4 | 1·1 | 34·0 | 41·8 | 450 | 2,330 | 2,780 |
| 182 | Woburn | 16 | 29,603 | 11,684 | 23·6 | 1·0 | 27·2 | 39·8 | 570 | 2,066 | 2,636 |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 16 | 38,015 | 17,648 | 21·5 | 2·5 | 27·3 | 43·3 | 603 | 2,070 | 2,673 |
| 184 | Luton | 14 | 40,836 | 30,712 | 17·3 | 2·1 | 14·6 | 59·0 | 926 | 2,638 | 3,564 |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 26 | 49,885 | 10,966 | 39·2 | ·7 | 41·0 | 11·6 | 516 | 1,420 | 1,936 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 38 | 76,728 | 25,083 | 38·4 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 15·7 | 414 | 4,477 | 4,891 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 14 | 3,470 | 26,361 | 44·5 | 3·9 | 3·6 | 34·1 | 1,782 | 3,730 | 5,512 |
| 188 | Linton | 22 | 48,739 | 13,510 | 40·1 | 1·3 | 33·7 | 16·6 | 480 | 3,082 | 3,562 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 29 | 97,373 | 28,675 | 40·5 | 1·4 | 35·3 | 14·7 | 829 | 5,376 | 6,205 |
| 190 | Ely | 15 | 77,904 | 21,891 | 38·4 | 2·1 | 35·6 | 16·5 | 467 | 2,625 | 3,092 |

No. 1.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 13. Cambridgeshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 191 | North Witchford | 7 | 59,823 | 14,791 | 31·2 | 1·7 | 44·6 | 16·9 | 968 | 1,767 | 2,735 |
| 192 | Whittlesey* | 1 | 25,131 | 6,966 | 35·5 | 1·8 | 36·3 | 19·1 | 390 | 954 | 1,344 |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 22 | 131,585 | 33,309 | 34·3 | 2·3 | 36·5 | 18·9 | 1,170 | 5,534 | 6,704 |
| | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 7 | 19,477 | 59,319 | 44·6 | 10·5 | 6·5 | 28·4 | 6,009 | 7,127 | 13,136 |
| 195 | Epping | 17 | 46,452 | 16,549 | 41·3 | 2·5 | 30·1 | 17·4 | 499 | 2,179 | 2,678 |
| 196 | Ongar | 26 | 47,465 | 11,317 | 36·9 | 1·0 | 42·6 | 12·9 | 552 | 2,180 | 2,732 |
| 197 | Romford | 10 | 48,244 | 26,965 | 41·9 | 3·8 | 24·6 | 19·7 | 1,560 | 3,391 | 4,951 |
| 198 | Orsett | 18 | 45,597 | 11,595 | 38·7 | 4·3 | 29·1 | 13·8 | 638 | 1,377 | 2,015 |
| 199 | Billericay | 25 | 50,845 | 15,031 | 39·6 | 2·0 | 27·3 | 18·5 | 796 | 1,543 | 2,339 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 31 | 83,906 | 32,765 | 40·4 | 1·9 | 28·1 | 20·2 | 1,422 | 5,898 | 7,320 |
| 201 | Rochford | 27 | 107,846 | 18,282 | 37·8 | 3·8 | 31·4 | 17·9 | 785 | 1,379 | 2,164 |
| 202 | Maldon | 32 | 107,050 | 22,556 | 40·1 | 3·4 | 32·5 | 17·5 | 878 | 3,818 | 4,696 |
| 203 | Tendring | 32 | 89,803 | 27,105 | 40·0 | 4·9 | 30·7 | 15·8 | 724 | 3,645 | 4,369 |
| 204 | Colchester | 16 | 11,200 | 23,809 | 33·7 | 4·3 | 8·3 | 32·7 | 1,156 | 3,452 | 4,608 |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 35 | 73,831 | 22,950 | 41·9 | 4·3 | 32·4 | 14·7 | 722 | 4,064 | 4,786 |
| 206 | Witham | 17 | 38,938 | 16,324 | 37·0 | 1·9 | 27·5 | 26·7 | 753 | 3,061 | 3,814 |
| 207 | Halstead | 16 | 38,913 | 18,482 | 25·4 | 1·6 | 27·9 | 40·7 | 736 | 2,540 | 3,276 |
| 208 | Braintree | 14 | 38,652 | 17,170 | 30·5 | 1·4 | 26·9 | 35·8 | 967 | 2,729 | 3,696 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 25 | 72,594 | 19,759 | 39·7 | 1·1 | 36·2 | 13·6 | 1,031 | 4,465 | 5,496 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 24 | 61,760 | 19,721 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 35·1 | 15·2 | 951 | 4,148 | 5,099 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 27 | 53,664 | 17,432 | 33·4 | 1·2 | 32·7 | 25·2 | 683 | 3,049 | 3,732 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 44 | 78,302 | 31,415 | 32·3 | 1·8 | 28·0 | 31·5 | 1,055 | 6,053 | 7,108 |
| 213 | Cosford | 28 | 52,696 | 17,376 | 39·0 | 1·3 | 33·9 | 18·1 | 786 | 2,967 | 3,753 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 49 | 82,464 | 18,224 | 41·2 | ·9 | 40·1 | 12·2 | 327 | 2,969 | 3,296 |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 2 | 2,934 | 13,318 | 40·5 | 3·5 | 8·2 | 36·0 | 383 | 1,536 | 1,919 |
| 216 | Mildenhall | 13 | 61,244 | 9,595 | 41·5 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 12·2 | 170 | 1,845 | 2,015 |
| 217 | Stow | 34 | 55,342 | 20,908 | 40·5 | 1·6 | 32·8 | 19·1 | 436 | 2,745 | 3,181 |
| 218 | Hartismere | 32 | 54,215 | 17,665 | 39·0 | 1·4 | 35·8 | 16·9 | 769 | 2,424 | 3,193 |
| 219 | Hoxne | 24 | 53,035 | 14,694 | 37·9 | ·9 | 42·2 | 13·9 | 664 | 2,250 | 2,914 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon | 39 | 57,899 | 16,174 | 38·6 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 14·5 | 565 | 2,121 | 2,686 |
| 221 | Samford | 28 | 50,230 | 12,736 | 41·2 | 3·5 | 34·3 | 13·0 | 427 | 1,516 | 1,943 |
| 222 | Ipswich | 20 | 8,395 | 37,881 | 40·7 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 36·4 | 1,527 | 3,689 | 5,216 |
| 223 | Woodbridge | 49 | 82,195 | 22,754 | 40·3 | ·3 | 30·9 | 17·9 | 635 | 3,131 | 3,766 |
| 224 | Plomesgate | 42 | 75,064 | 20,720 | 41·8 | 2·7 | 29·0 | 17·9 | 504 | 3,413 | 3,917 |
| 225 | Blything | 49 | 92,097 | 26,848 | 40·1 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·2 | 851 | 2,803 | 3,654 |
| 226 | Wangford | 27 | 35,079 | 13,619 | 38·8 | 2·8 | 26·8 | 25·7 | 598 | 1,930 | 2,528 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland.† | 24 | 35,490 | 24,050 | 41·5 | 6·3 | 19·5 | 25·9 | 466 | 1,992 | 2,458 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | **16. NORFOLK:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth* | 1 | 1,510 | 30,338 | 43·0 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 33·1 | 2,254 | 3,186 | 5,440 |
| 229 | East and West Flegg† | 20 | 29,087 | 8,615 | 40·1 | 2·2 | 38·8 | 12·5 | 290 | 742 | 1,032 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing† | 41 | 62,607 | 14,516 | 38·6 | 2·2 | 40·2 | 13·4 | 358 | 1,954 | 2,312 |
| 231 *a* | Erpingham | 49 | 69,178 | 20,579 | 39·1 | 2·2 | 32·7 | 18·8 | 583 | 3,061 | 3,644 |
| 231 *b* | Brinton§ | 2 | 3,335 | 295 | | | | | No return. | — | — |
| 232 | Aylsham | 46 | 68,123 | 19,052 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 34·7 | 19·1 | 453 | 2,893 | 3,346 |
| 233 | St. Faiths | 29 | 48,304 | 11,298 | 39·4 | 1·4 | 34·0 | 18·3 | 334 | 1,390 | 1,724 |
| 234 | Norwich | 44 | 4,325 | 74,891 | 32·6 | 4·1 | 4·2 | 49·0 | 3,377 | 6,505 | 9,882 |
| 235 | Forehoe† | 23 | 37,834 | 12,818 | 39·2 | 1·2 | 33·2 | 19·4 | 533 | 2,275 | 2,808 |
| 236 | Henstead | 37 | 43,358 | 11,290 | 38·8 | 1·4 | 36·1 | 17·4 | 382 | 1,630 | 2,012 |
| 237 | Blofield | 32 | 44,178 | 11,521 | 42·1 | 2·0 | 33·9 | 15·1 | 578 | 1,619 | 2,197 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering | 41 | 59,401 | 14,242 | 37·8 | 1·1 | 39·6 | 16·7 | 595 | 2,129 | 2,724 |
| 239 | Depwade | 43 | 72,681 | 25,248 | 36·0 | 1·4 | 36·4 | 20·2 | 681 | 4,689 | 5,370 |
| 240 | Guiltcross | 21 | 44,585 | 11,541 | 37·6 | ·8 | 37·8 | 18·4 | 501 | 2,038 | 2,539 |
| 241 | Wayland | 25 | 51,063 | 11,562 | 40·4 | 1·1 | 36·6 | 16·6 | 185 | 2,034 | 2,219 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch | 60 | 105,233 | 28,020 | 37·3 | 1·7 | 35·1 | 17·4 | 1,083 | 5,637 | 6,720 |
| 243 | Walsingham | 53 | 87,342 | 21,118 | 40·2 | 2·5 | 30·6 | 19·5 | 414 | 4,775 | 5,189 |
| 244 | Docking | 36 | 101,136 | 17,589 | 42·5 | 1·5 | 36·7 | 15·0 | 527 | 2,943 | 3,470 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn | 32 | 78,775 | 13,486 | 39·2 | 1·7 | 37·5 | 14·7 | 399 | 2,611 | 3,010 |
| 246 | King's Lynn | 4 | 5,499 | 16,701 | 41·5 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 33·6 | 841 | 2,707 | 3,548 |
| 247 | Downham | 34 | 83,687 | 20,264 | 37·4 | 1·4 | 40·8 | 14·8 | 496 | 3,207 | 3,703 |
| 248 | Swaffham | 33 | 81,200 | 13,747 | 40·2 | 1·3 | 35·9 | 17·1 | 305 | 2,747 | 3,052 |
| 249 | Thetford | 37 | 117,870 | 18,686 | 39·9 | 1·6 | 31·9 | 20·2 | 512 | 2,666 | 3,178 |
| | **17. WILTSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon | 16 | 50,064 | 19,237 | 33·9 | 3·0 | 30·1 | 25·1 | 581 | 2,256 | 2,837 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 14 | 41,566 | 11,470 | 36·7 | 1·5 | 35·6 | 17·4 | 371 | 2,077 | 2,448 |
| 252 | Malmsbury | 25 | 57,508 | 14,556 | 33·2 | 1·4 | 38·6 | 17·6 | 563 | 2,126 | 2,689 |
| 253 | Chippenham | 28 | 60,035 | 22,029 | 38·9 | 2·0 | 25·2 | 24·1 | 976 | 3,175 | 4,151 |
| 254 | Calne | 11 | 28,610 | 8,885 | 39·9 | 1·0 | 31·6 | 18·9 | 406 | 1,628 | 2,034 |
| 255 | Marlborough | 18 | 42,092 | 9,774 | 28·2 | 1·4 | 40·9 | 22·4 | 228 | 1,498 | 1,726 |
| 256 | Devizes | 29 | 63,491 | 21,680 | 32·6 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 22·2 | 941 | 3,092 | 4,033 |
| 257 | Melksham | 6 | 17,768 | 17,233 | 29·0 | 2·3 | 11·2 | 47·5 | 709 | 3,171 | 3,880 |
| 258 | Bradford | 8 | 18,800 | 10,475 | 30·6 | 2·1 | 19·9 | 38·0 | 621 | 1,433 | 2,054 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 10 | 30,944 | 11,751 | 28·9 | 1·3 | 31·9 | 31·4 | 290 | 2,165 | 2,455 |
| 260 | Warminster | 21 | 56,356 | 15,942 | 39·3 | 1·5 | 28·7 | 22·9 | 516 | 3,401 | 3,917 |
| 261 | Pewsey | 23 | 65,650 | 12,466 | 35·6 | 1·2 | 38·2 | 14·3 | 297 | 1,339 | 1,636 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 23 | 62,420 | 8,127 | 38·1 | ·8 | 40·8 | 12·7 | 380 | 1,277 | 1,657 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 25 | 52,660 | 14,770 | 39·1 | 2·3 | 25·2 | 19·2 | 480 | 2,377 | 2,857 |
| 264 | Salisbury† | 3 | 480 | 9,039 | 36·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 43·0 | 412 | 1,089 | 1,501 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 17. Wiltshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 265 | Wilton | 23 | 53,864 | 10,674 | 39·1 | 1·8 | 34·7 | 16·9 | 519 | 2,517 | 3,036 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 20 | 41,934 | 9,862 | 39·0 | ·9 | 35·6 | 17·1 | 431 | 1,707 | 2,138 |
| 267 | Mere | 12 | 33,211 | 8,057 | 39·6 | 1·0 | 30·8 | 20·0 | 245 | 1,406 | 1,651 |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 19 | 36,493 | 12,986 | 33·6 | 1·6 | 28·8 | 28·0 | 284 | 2,328 | 2,612 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 20 | 37,934 | 10,340 | 28·7 | 1·0 | 33·6 | 29·1 | 211 | 1,897 | 2,108 |
| 270 | Blandford | 33 | 58,105 | 14,821 | 38·7 | 1·6 | 29·5 | 22·5 | 411 | 2,619 | 3,030 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 25 | 81,163 | 17,253 | 39·5 | 1·5 | 30·7 | 18·7 | 508 | 2,387 | 2,895 |
| 272 | Poole | 8 | 27,023 | 13,742 | 39·4 | 7·8 | 14·0 | 30·5 | 457 | 1,625 | 2,082 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 27 | 95,475 | 17,072 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 23·2 | 24·2 | 469 | 3,736 | 4,205 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 18 | 37,282 | 27,291 | 36·4 | 6·2 | 9·9 | 29·7 | 721 | 2,597 | 3,318 |
| 275 *a* | Dorchester | 40 | 69,976 | 17,492 | 37·3 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 23·3 | 184 | 3,345 | 3,529 |
| 275 *b* | Cerne | 21 | 45,363 | 7,318 | | | | | 208 | 1,216 | 1,424 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 31 | 40,018 | 13,463 | 34·5 | 1·5 | 25·3 | 29·4 | 333 | 2,252 | 2,585 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 26 | 53,764 | 13,587 | 33·0 | 1·2 | 33·6 | 24·2 | 343 | 2,447 | 2,790 |
| 278 | Bridport | 19 | 33,187 | 16,828 | 27·7 | 2·8 | 20·0 | 42·1 | 444 | 2,164 | 2,608 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 18 | 61,738 | 19,758 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 27·4 | 29·3 | 501 | 3,216 | 3,717 |
| 280 | Honiton | 28 | 80,867 | 22,729 | 30·8 | 1·5 | 29·1 | 30·1 | 291 | 4,186 | 4,477 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 50 | 130,141 | 48,338 | 36·6 | 3·3 | 22·7 | 26·8 | 766 | 6,147 | 6,913 |
| 282 | Exeter† | 22 | 1,800 | 33,738 | 38·7 | 5·7 | 3·3 | 40·7 | 1,179 | 2,360 | 3,539 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 39 | 117,396 | 59,063 | 42·2 | 3·5 | 14·6 | 27·5 | 995 | 5,812 | 6,807 |
| 284 | Totnes | 28 | 98,342 | 32,942 | 39·1 | 4·1 | 21·4 | 25·4 | 951 | 2,600 | 3,551 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 26 | 72,918 | 19,394 | 37·9 | 2·5 | 31·4 | 19·6 | 575 | 2,241 | 2,816 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 20 | 75,569 | 20,502 | 42·0 | 2·6 | 23·5 | 18·6 | 569 | 2,910 | 3,479 |
| 287 | Plymouth† | 2 | 1,635 | 62,599 | 40·3 | 7·6 | 3·0 | 30·2 | 2,807 | 6,401 | 9,208 |
| 288 | East Stonehouse* | 1 | 385 | 14,343 | 40·9 | 3·5 | ·5 | 23·3 | 330 | 1,104 | 1,434 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerel‖ | 1 | 2,380 | 50,440 | 35·1 | 3·4 | 1·0 | 25·6 | 1,726 | 3,084 | 4,810 |
| 290 | Tavistock | 25 | 158,567 | 35,265 | 37·9 | 2·7 | 20·0 | 31·3 | 822 | 3,695 | 4,517 |
| 291 | Okehampton | 28 | 126,797 | 18,580 | 30·7 | ·8 | 41·9 | 21·2 | 373 | 2,924 | 3,297 |
| 292 | Crediton | 30 | 91,866 | 20,274 | 31·8 | ·9 | 34·8 | 25·1 | 454 | 3,268 | 3,722 |
| 293 | Tiverton | 27 | 103,212 | 30,875 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 29·5 | 444 | 5,537 | 5,981 |
| 294 | South Molton | 30 | 142,503 | 19,532 | 29·1 | 1·1 | 39·2 | 22·4 | 321 | 2,338 | 2,659 |
| 295 | Barnstaple | 39 | 149,729 | 36,293 | 36·0 | 2·6 | 26·7 | 25·1 | 791 | 3,859 | 4,650 |
| 296 | Torrington | 23 | 81,472 | 16,876 | 26·5 | ·9 | 36·2 | 30·0 | 447 | 2,217 | 2,664 |
| 297 | Bideford | 17 | 62,944 | 17,742 | 36·8 | 4·3 | 26·0 | 26·8 | 264 | 2,224 | 2,488 |
| 298 | Holsworthy | 20 | 82,519 | 9,876 | 28·5 | ·7 | 48·1 | 17·5 | 259 | 837 | 1,096 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 299 | Stratton | 11 | 54,406 | 8,028 | 33·5 | 2·0 | 42·8 | 15·0 | 198 | 965 | 1,163 |
| 300 | Camelford | 14 | 51,847 | 7,784 | 35·3 | 1·0 | 33·2 | 24·2 | 247 | 984 | 1,231 |
| 301 | Launceston | 25 | 101,777 | 17,005 | 36·1 | 1·1 | 35·8 | 20·2 | 280 | 1,907 | 2,187 |
| 302 | St. Germans | 14 | 47,148 | 17,631 | 39·6 | 3·4 | 20·2 | 18·9 | 362 | 1,894 | 2,256 |
| 303 | Liskeard | 25 | 107,320 | 33,554 | 39·3 | 2·4 | 22·1 | 29·8 | 752 | 3,939 | 4,691 |
| 304 | Bodmin | 21 | 88,981 | 19,691 | 37·1 | 2·3 | 29·3 | 23·1 | 667 | 2,165 | 2,832 |
| 305 | St. Columb Major | 16 | 78,693 | 16,754 | 36·9 | 3·8 | 29·2 | 22·4 | 375 | 1,401 | 1,776 |
| 306 | St. Austell | 15 | 57,446 | 33,797 | 40·4 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 35·3 | 748 | 4,299 | 5,047 |
| 307 | Truro | 24 | 92,211 | 43,070 | 40·6 | 4·1 | 16·4 | 32·2 | 806 | 4,237 | 5,043 |
| 308 | Falmouth | 10 | 27,906 | 23,332 | 38·0 | 13·8 | 11·1 | 28·5 | 655 | 1,175 | 1,830 |
| 309 | Helston | 18 | 72,571 | 30,036 | 38·6 | 1·2 | 21·7 | 34·1 | 635 | 2,371 | 3,006 |
| 310 | Redruth | 8 | 40,305 | 57,173 | 43·6 | 2·1 | 6·4 | 43·1 | 756 | 2,385 | 3,141 |
| 311 | Penzance | 20 | 65,092 | 54,554 | 41·1 | 3·7 | 16·2 | 33·7 | 680 | 2,043 | 2,723 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands* ‡ | 5 | 3,560 | 2,431 | 34·4 | 15·0 | 24·6 | 18·1 | - - | No return. | |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313 *a* | Williton | 36 | 109,022 | 19,918 | 34·4 | 2·6 | 33·6 | 21·6 | 624 | 3,551 | 4,175 |
| 313 *b* | Dulverton | 12 | 57,906 | 6,158 | 32·1 | ·8 | 42·4 | 17·2 | 170 | 1,011 | 1,181 |
| 314 | Wellington | 24 | 60,454 | 20,480 | 31·9 | 1·6 | 29·0 | 30·1 | 494 | 3,191 | 3,685 |
| 315 | Taunton | 38 | 70,452 | 35,601 | 34·3 | 1·9 | 22·5 | 30·4 | 896 | 5,021 | 5,917 |
| 316 | Bridgwater | 40 | 92,273 | 34,420 | 36·0 | 4·1 | 26·5 | 24·2 | 1,074 | 5,148 | 6,222 |
| 317 | Langport | 29 | 59,391 | 17,999 | 28·1 | 1·4 | 35·1 | 29·2 | 410 | 2,095 | 2,505 |
| 318 | Chard | 34 | 60,342 | 25,591 | 29·6 | 1·6 | 25·3 | 35·8 | 501 | 3,848 | 4,349 |
| 319 | Yeovil | 36 | 52,151 | 28,189 | 25·0 | 2·2 | 20·0 | 45·1 | 544 | 3,772 | 4,316 |
| 320 | Wincanton | 41 | 66,120 | 21,500 | 31·6 | 1·3 | 29·9 | 29·6 | 646 | 3,897 | 4,543 |
| 321 | Frome | 29 | 51,239 | 23,700 | 33·9 | 1·4 | 19·1 | 36·9 | 680 | 3,342 | 4,022 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet | 24 | 49,657 | 16,619 | 32·4 | 1·4 | 27·0 | 30·1 | 633 | 3,806 | 4,439 |
| 323 | Wells | 19 | 64,822 | 21,889 | 34·3 | 1·7 | 27·4 | 25·9 | 702 | 3,025 | 3,727 |
| 324 | Axbridge | 38 | 105,679 | 36,106 | 35·9 | 2·1 | 29·0 | 21·5 | 598 | 4,807 | 5,405 |
| 325 | Clutton | 29 | 47,026 | 23,721 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 20·3 | 31·5 | 541 | 4,149 | 4,690 |
| 326 | Bath | 24 | 30,321 | 68,336 | 41·7 | 3·4 | 6·9 | 32·8 | 3,065 | 3,135 | 6,200 |
| 327 | Keynsham | 19 | 33,358 | 21,802 | 34·9 | 2·0 | 17·2 | 36·4 | 566 | 2,573 | 3,139 |
| 328 | Bedminster | 23 | 57,068 | 41,257 | 38·7 | 5·6 | 13·8 | 32·5 | 1,445 | 7,216 | 8,661 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 329 | Bristol † | 19 | 1,840 | 66,027 | 36·9 | 8·6 | 1·1 | 41·2 | 5,576 | 8,041 | 13,617 |
| 330 | Clifton | 12 | 29,475 | 94,687 | 40·9 | 5·6 | 5·3 | 34·5 | 2,783 | 6,938 | 9,721 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury | 23 | 62,356 | 18,763 | 37·5 | 1·5 | 32·1 | 21·4 | 388 | 2,477 | 2,865 |
| 332 | Thornbury | 21 | 65,840 | 16,499 | 36·5 | 3·0 | 35·9 | 17·4 | 332 | 1,912 | 2,244 |
| 333 | Dursley | 11 | 26,521 | 13,331 | 33·1 | 1·7 | 21·3 | 34·6 | 412 | 2,194 | 2,606 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn | 14 | 43,246 | 19,854 | 39·5 | 2·6 | 16·0 | 31·7 | 760 | 1,905 | 2,665 |

‡ These Islands are returned in the Census as part of Cornwall; it is stated that there is no workhouse, but each Island raises a separate rate for relief, and looks after its own poor.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 22. Gloucestershire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335 | Newent | 18 | 45,281 | 12,420 | 35·3 | 1·1 | 37·8 | 19·1 | 226 | 2,404 | 2,630 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 40 | 32,222 | 34,733 | 39·9 | 7·0 | 11·0 | 28·3 | 765 | 1,937 | 2,702 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 14 | 24,471 | 7,813 | 34·9 | 5·5 | 31·5 | 22·1 | 225 | 1,083 | 1,308 |
| 338 | Stroud | 16 | 43,720 | 36,448 | 30·3 | 2·7 | 12·3 | 44·4 | 1,161 | 4,645 | 5,806 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 13 | 25,641 | 6,110 | 40·9 | 1·6 | 30·3 | 19·4 | 102 | 814 | 916 |
| 340 | Cirencester | 39 | 85,366 | 20,934 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 30·9 | 19·1 | 826 | 3,171 | 3,997 |
| 341 | Northleach | 30 | 67,647 | 10,895 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 37·2 | 14·3 | 308 | 1,289 | 1,597 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 28 | 41,131 | 9,687 | 37·7 | ·9 | 36·8 | 17·1 | 312 | 1,273 | 1,585 |
| 343 | Winchcomb | 29 | 57,494 | 10,082 | 31·0 | 1·2 | 43·3 | 17·2 | 332 | 1,178 | 1,510 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 13 | 24,876 | 49,792 | 44·0 | 3·1 | 7·7 | 29·7 | 1,731 | 6,568 | 8,299 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 23 | 38,918 | 14,908 | 32·7 | 3·5 | 28·2 | 27·6 | 405 | 2,093 | 2,498 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 22 | 48,783 | 14,880 | 33·6 | 1·5 | 27·2 | 28·3 | 403 | 1,720 | 2,123 |
| 347 | Ross | 30 | 55,568 | 16,306 | 37·7 | 2·1 | 30·1 | 22·0 | 441 | 2,735 | 3,176 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 50 | 70,074 | 29,768 | 35·7 | 2·4 | 27·7 | 24·1 | 1,063 | 4,211 | 5,274 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 29 | 74,917 | 9,519 | | | | | 420 | 1,012 | 1,432 |
| 349 | Weobley | 26 | 48,959 | 9,018 | 34·4 | ·8 | 39·3 | 16·6 | 357 | 759 | 1,116 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 35 | 61,659 | 11,811 | 29·9 | 1·4 | 42·5 | 18·8 | 247 | 1,694 | 1,941 |
| 351 | Leominster | 27 | 65,620 | 15,494 | 35·0 | 1·4 | 33·2 | 21·1 | 314 | 1,927 | 2,241 |
| | 24. SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 34 | 84,197 | 17,721 | 37·9 | 1·7 | 28·8 | 21·6 | 579 | 1,852 | 2,431 |
| 353 | Clun | 23 | 82,886 | 10,615 | 34·9 | ·6 | 40·0 | 17·8 | 515 | 1,148 | 1,663 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 14 | 46,184 | 6,289 | 33·2 | 1·0 | 40·4 | 17·9 | 243 | 566 | 809 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 18 | 54,640 | 8,304 | 34·9 | ·7 | 35·2 | 19·9 | 213 | 716 | 929 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 29 | 69,896 | 15,920 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 29·3 | 22·9 | 434 | 1,240 | 1,674 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 16 | 46,053 | 11,994 | 43·8 | 1·7 | 23·7 | 20·9 | 184 | 1,230 | 1,414 |
| 358 | Madeley | 12 | 27,951 | 30,403 | 39·9 | 2·5 | 8·0 | 42·5 | 401 | 1,473 | 1,874 |
| 359 | Atcham | 43 | 104,144 | 19,314 | 36·4 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 20·0 | 759 | 306 | 1,065 |
| 360 | Shrewsbury† | 6 | 16,583 | 25,784 | 40·1 | 5·0 | 8·3 | 33·4 | 741 | No return | 741 |
| 361 | Oswestry† | 14 | 76,348 | 23,778 | 37·5 | 2·5 | 28·7 | 24·9 | 856 | 1,311 | 2,167 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 17 | 71,081 | 14,611 | 36·5 | 1·1 | 39·5 | 17·8 | 637 | 787 | 1,424 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 11 | 52,646 | 10,644 | 35·9 | 1·7 | 35·2 | 17·3 | 346 | 843 | 1,189 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 25 | 39,076 | 11,272 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 34·2 | 21·5 | 388 | 648 | 1,036 |
| 364 | Drayton | 14 | 67,910 | 14,260 | 36·8 | 1·3 | 37·2 | 19·1 | 253 | 475 | 728 |
| 365 | Wellington | 11 | 33,528 | 23,873 | 40·5 | 2·3 | 13·9 | 35·7 | 661 | 2,030 | 2,691 |
| 366 | Newport | 16 | 47,477 | 15,447 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 26·4 | 25·3 | 476 | 1,189 | 1,665 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 367 | Stafford | 26 | 52,022 | 24,474 | 28·6 | 3·6 | 17·3 | 39·3 | 1,084 | 1,198 | 2,282 |
| 368 | Stone | 10 | 68,524 | 21,926 | 31·7 | 3·1 | 24·9 | 34·6 | 471 | 786 | 1,257 |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9 | 26,718 | 24,567 | 39·7 | 2·0 | 11·7 | 38·8 | 584 | 759 | 1,343 |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 13,679 | 54,356 | 38·6 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 49·4 | 699 | 3,062 | 3,761 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent* | 1 | 10,490 | 71,308 | 35·6 | 3·7 | 2·8 | 51·7 | 2,568 | 4,141 | 6,709 |
| 372 *a* | Leek | 19 | 65,124 | 23,658 | 24·5 | 1·3 | 29·5 | 41·5 | 416 | 1,609 | 2,025 |
| 372 *b* | Alstonefield§ (part of)‡ | 3 | 7,769 | 1,799 | | | | | - - | No return. | |
| 373 | Cheadle | 15 | 55,146 | 20,988 | 32·4 | 1·9 | 23·5 | 35·7 | 326 | 960 | 1,286 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter | 21 | 62,890 | 14,787 | 33·5 | 1·5 | 34·0 | 22·0 | 414 | 1,135 | 1,549 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent | 54 | 89,652 | 41,065 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 18·1 | 30·6 | 628 | 3,466 | 4,094 |
| 376 | Tamworth | 26 | 47,240 | 15,506 | 38·3 | 2·1 | 24·0 | 28·0 | 454 | 1,339 | 1,793 |
| 377 | Lichfield | 37 | 71,613 | 27,541 | 41·0 | 2·2 | 21·9 | 25·9 | 459 | 2,535 | 2,994 |
| 378 | Penkridge | 22 | 70,799 | 18,662 | 39·6 | 2·1 | 26·8 | 25·4 | 526 | 1,292 | 1,818 |
| 379 *a* | Seisdon | 13 | 43,574 | 15,869 | 41·4 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 43·4 | 135 | 711 | 846 |
| 379 *b* | Wolverhampton | 4 | 10,326 | 111,033 | | | | | 4,237 | 6,282 | 10,519 |
| 380 | Walsall | 8 | 21,603 | 59,908 | 40·6 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 46·8 | 1,119 | 4,477 | 5,596 |
| 381 | West Bromwich | 6 | 19,364 | 92,480 | 42·8 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 43·2 | 2,959 | 8,104 | 11,063 |
| 382 | Dudley | 4 | 17,984 | 130,243 | 38·5 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 48·3 | 3,193 | 8,286 | 11,479 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge | 17 | 16,200 | 68,726 | 39·2 | 3·2 | 3·5 | 47·2 | 1,761 | 2,610 | 4,371 |
| 384 | Kidderminster | 13 | 37,321 | 30,307 | 39·1 | 2·9 | 12·7 | 37·7 | 1,018 | 3,531 | 4,549 |
| 385 | Tenbury | 19 | 35,941 | 7,366 | 32·8 | 1·1 | 41·0 | 17·8 | 204 | 749 | 953 |
| 386 | Martley | 29 | 53,718 | 15,098 | 30·2 | 1·8 | 36·0 | 26·0 | 380 | 1,587 | 1,967 |
| 387 | Worcester | 14 | 6,779 | 30,969 | 31·2 | 5·3 | 4·1 | 48·0 | 1,063 | 2,851 | 3,914 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn | 22 | 53,016 | 21,010 | 37·5 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 21·6 | 372 | 2,746 | 3,118 |
| 389 | Evesham | 30 | 46,609 | 14,767 | 30·9 | 3·2 | 34·0 | 23·8 | 363 | 1,753 | 2,116 |
| 390 | Pershore | 39 | 52,269 | 13,865 | 30·0 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 22·4 | 252 | 2,155 | 2,407 |
| 391 | Droitwich | 30 | 55,145 | 19,237 | 35·8 | 2·7 | 27·5 | 25·7 | 545 | 1,563 | 2,108 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove | 15 | 47,374 | 26,207 | 28·0 | 2·2 | 17·1 | 47·3 | 629 | 2,101 | 2,730 |
| 393 | King's Norton | 5 | 28,404 | 47,349 | 43·9 | 5·0 | 6·8 | 33·3 | 839 | 2,681 | 3,520 |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham‖ | 1 | 2,660 | 212,621 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 1·1 | 50·8 | 9,438 | 12,844 | 22,282 |
| 395 | Aston | 5 | 31,273 | 100,522 | 38·4 | 5·4 | 4·3 | 44·4 | 1,680 | 1,008 | 2,688 |
| 396 | Meriden | 18 | 48,618 | 11,290 | 37·3 | 1·2 | 34·1 | 18·1 | 276 | 1,142 | 1,418 |
| 397 | Atherstone | 17 | 27,883 | 12,118 | 34·4 | 2·0 | 21·0 | 37·7 | 202 | 1,142 | 1,344 |
| 398 | Nuneaton | 7 | 20,428 | 13,054 | 16·5 | 1·8 | 12·3 | 62·2 | 293 | 1,417 | 1,710 |
| 399 | Foleshill | 12 | 19,389 | 19,997 | 14·6 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 69·8 | 473 | 1,636 | 2,109 |
| 400 | Coventry† | 2 | 5,489 | 41,647 | 21·8 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 67·1 | 1,270 | 2,212 | 3,482 |

‡ The other part of Alstonefield § will be found under No. 447 *b*.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Union s, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **27. Warwickshire—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 401 | Rugby | 42 | 80,755 | 24,436 | 39·6 | 4·0 | 26·9 | 20·3 | 442 | 1,998 | 2,440 |
| 402 | Solihull | 12 | 46,487 | 13,231 | 37·9 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 17·5 | 443 | 1,028 | 1,471 |
| 403 | Warwick | 35 | 66,639 | 44,047 | 41·9 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 26·7 | 1,269 | 4,937 | 6,206 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon | 36 | 78,579 | 21,249 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 21·4 | 483 | 3,080 | 3,563 |
| 405 | Alcester | 22 | 52,430 | 16,878 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 28·3 | 35·6 | 403 | 2,082 | 2,485 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour | 37 | 78,899 | 19,852 | 36·4 | 1·2 | 34·0 | 20·7 | 583 | 2,462 | 3,045 |
| 407 | Southam | 26 | 50,409 | 10,392 | 37·9 | 2·4 | 36·5 | 16·9 | 362 | 1,596 | 1,958 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **28. LEICESTERSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 37 | 59,031 | 15,515 | 33·1 | 1·6 | 31·0 | 28·0 | 424 | 2,110 | 2,534 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 42 | 64,094 | 16,059 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 27·7 | 23·9 | 604 | 3,214 | 3,818 |
| 410 | Billesdon | 38 | 50,721 | 7,272 | 35·7 | ·9 | 41·1 | 16·8 | 155 | 806 | 961 |
| 411 | Blaby | 30 | 33,957 | 14,305 | 24 3 | 1·3 | 23·3 | 47·5 | 377 | 1,522 | 1,899 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 14 | 28,070 | 16,374 | 20·9 | 1·5 | 18·6 | 55·3 | 305 | 2,117 | 2,422 |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 31 | 53,526 | 13,428 | 32·7 | 1·2 | 33·5 | 27·6 | 471 | 2,179 | 2,650 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 30 | 51,952 | 28,543 | 38·1 | 2·1 | 18·3 | 35·5 | 681 | 3,020 | 3,701 |
| 415 | Loughborough | 25 | 43,840 | 24,147 | 30·5 | 1·8 | 18·3 | 44·9 | 811 | 2,284 | 3,095 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 37 | 48,118 | 19,766 | 30·7 | 1·3 | 23·4 | 40·8 | 510 | 1,917 | 2,427 |
| 417 | Leicester | 10 | 3,960 | 68,056 | 31·0 | 3·9 | 2·7 | 54·4 | 2,972 | 3,419 | 6,391 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 56 | 99,277 | 20,171 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 19·1 | 645 | 1,362 | 2,007 |
| | **29. RUTLANDSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 31 | 55,030 | 11,112 | 39·5 | 1·6 | 34·0 | 16·2 | 376 | 1,619 | 1,995 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 36 | 52,698 | 12,367 | 39·9 | 1·3 | 33·8 | 18·3 | 322 | 1,561 | 1,883 |
| | **30. LINCOLNSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 37 | 52,858 | 18,213 | 41·1 | 2·2 | 21·0 | 26·3 | 727 | 2,765 | 3,492 |
| 422 | Bourn | 36 | 90,644 | 20,113 | 38·5 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 16·2 | 827 | 2,409 | 3,236 |
| 423 | Spalding | 10 | 86,471 | 22,129 | 37·9 | 1·6 | 35·5 | 19·3 | 978 | 2,537 | 3,515 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 10 | 107,299 | 18,290 | 37·0 | 1·4 | 41·1 | 14·2 | 763 | 2,097 | 2,860 |
| 425 | Boston | 42 | 125,547 | 37,933 | 39·0 | 3·2 | 28·3 | 21·3 | 880 | 6,226 | 7,106 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 59 | 131,777 | 24,919 | 38·3 | 1·2 | 38·3 | 15·5 | 632 | 3,167 | 3,799 |
| 427 | Grantham | 53 | 102,729 | 28,886 | 41·0 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 22·9 | 795 | 3,457 | 4,252 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 97 | 158,920 | 46,941 | 39·6 | 2·4 | 25·6 | 23·6 | 966 | 5,555 | 6,521 |
| 429 | Horncastle | 69 | 113,588 | 24,695 | 37·6 | 1·2 | 37·5 | 16·1 | 552 | 3,660 | 4,212 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 66 | 140,269 | 28,799 | 37·2 | 1·2 | 39·3 | 15·7 | 541 | 5,023 | 5,564 |
| 431 | Louth | 90 | 170,708 | 34,711 | 37·7 | 1·7 | 35·5 | 17·9 | 534 | 4,873 | 5,407 |
| 432 | Caistor | 76 | 183,164 | 37,517 | 40·0 | 5·1 | 28·6 | 18·9 | 651 | 3,463 | 4,114 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 54 | 165,470 | 34,731 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 32·6 | 19·4 | 576 | 5,250 | 5,826 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 50 | 108,578 | 25,973 | 36·6 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 19·3 | 624 | 2,858 | 3,482 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 435 | East Retford - - - | 50 | 91,145 | 22,677 | 38·8 | 2·3 | 31·5 | 19·9 | 348 | 2,276 | 2,624 |
| 436 | Worksop - - - | 29 | 77,482 | 20,704 | 40·2 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 24·5 | 822 | 1,776 | 2,598 |
| 437 | Mansfield - - - | 21 | 55,960 | 30,593 | 31·4 | 1·5 | 14·9 | 45·7 | 610 | 3,394 | 4,004 |
| 438 | Basford - - - - | 44 | 88,159 | 74,357 | 30·4 | 1·3 | 11·4 | 51·9 | 1,465 | 5,646 | 7,111 |
| 439 | Radford - - - - | 4 | 6,800 | 30,479 | 28·0 | 2·3 | 2·8 | 61·5 | 314 | 1,603 | 1,917 |
| 440 | Nottingham - - - | 3 | 1,750 | 74,693 | 30·6 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 56·2 | 3,307 | 5,374 | 8,681 |
| 441 | Southwell - - - | 61 | 116,154 | 24,425 | 37·4 | 1·7 | 35·4 | 19·4 | 392 | 2,245 | 2,637 |
| 442 | Newark - - - - | 51 | 94,202 | 30,186 | 39·7 | 2·6 | 27·0 | 24·2 | 523 | 4,082 | 4,605 |
| 443 | Bingham - - - | 42 | 68,139 | 15,670 | 37·7 | 1·6 | 35·6 | 19·6 | 309 | 1,019 | 1,328 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow - - - | 48 | 74,290 | 31,113 | 33·1 | 2·8 | 21·4 | 36·3 | 564 | 2,489 | 3,053 |
| 445 | Derby - - - - | 7 | 2,970 | 51,049 | 36·1 | 5·3 | 2·4 | 46·7 | 1,679 | 1,662 | 3,341 |
| 446 | Belper - - - - | 35 | 67,392 | 51,711 | 34·7 | 1·4 | 12·5 | 44·3 | 775 | 3,140 | 3,915 |
| 447 *a* | Ashbourne - - - | 62 | 86,740 | 19,997 | 30·1 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 25·0 | 375 | 1,079 | 1,454 |
| 447 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ - | 1 | 2,700 | *see* 372 *b* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 448 | Chesterfield - - - | 34 | 89,737 | 61,779 | 36·1 | 1·6 | 14·6 | 43·0 | 1,209 | 5,604 | 6,813 |
| 449 | Bakewell - - - | 60 | 107,023 | 31,378 | 33·6 | 1·8 | 20·1 | 36·7 | 482 | 1,739 | 2,221 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith - - | 17 | 74,825 | 14,020 | 31·8 | 2·0 | 24·9 | 35·4 | 221 | 445 | 666 |
| 451 *a* | Glossop - - - - | 10 | 31,457 | 21,200 | 28·3 | 1·8 | 7·8 | 57·0 | 205 | 308 | 513 |
| 451 *b* | Hayfield - - - | 4 | 17,398 | 10,976 | | | | | 304 | 413 | 717 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport - - - | 17 | 30,709 | 94,335 | 28·1 | 3·0 | 5·1 | 58·2 | 2,712 | 2,414 | 5,126 |
| 453 | Macclesfield - - - | 41 | 81,561 | 61,543 | 27·5 | 2·4 | 13·8 | 51·6 | 1,724 | 4,247 | 5,971 |
| 454 | Altrincham - - - | 39 | 73,665 | 40,517 | 38·2 | 3·5 | 28·4 | 23·1 | 1,011 | 3,531 | 4,542 |
| 455 | Runcorn - - - | 37 | 45,776 | 26,792 | 37·9 | 11·1 | 23·3 | 22·3 | 644 | 2,316 | 2,960 |
| 456 | Northwich - - - | 60 | 65,445 | 33,338 | 39·6 | 5·5 | 19·7 | 26·5 | 699 | 2,819 | 3,518 |
| 457 | Congleton - - - | 32 | 52,889 | 34,328 | 32·1 | 2·2 | 19·3 | 41·1 | 646 | 1,905 | 2,551 |
| 458 | Nantwich - - - | 78 | 111,126 | 40,955 | 34·4 | 2·5 | 27·6 | 30·8 | 576 | 3,773 | 4,349 |
| 459 *a* | Great Boughton - - | 84 | 73,782 | 19,000 | 39·0 | 4·3 | 18·8 | 28·0 | 426 | 1,776 | 2,202 |
| 459 *b* | Chester † - - - | 9 | 2,758 | 29,408 | | | | | 1,761 | 2,425 | 4,186 |
| 459 *c* | Hawarden - - - | 16 | 31,015 | 9,528 | | | | | 310 | 605 | 915 |
| 460 *a* | Wirrall - - - - | 47 | 88,258 | 18,413 | 43·8 | 5·7 | 24·7 | 15·8 | 397 | 1,339 | 1,736 |
| 460 *b* | Birkenhead - - - | 9 | 23,852 | 61,420 | 44·1 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 26·2 | 1,886 | 7,253 | 9,139 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool ‖ | 1 | 2,220 | 269,742 | 40·8 | 19·1 | 0·9 | 30·0 | 21,826 | 20,420 | 42,246 |
| 462 *a* | West Derby | 22 | 46,799 | 156,561 | 44·6 | 12·6 | 3·5 | 28·7 | 4,079 | 8,545 | 12,624 |
| 462 *b* | Toxteth Park * | 1 | 3,768 | 69,284 | | | | | 3,838 | 3,890 | 7,728 |
| 463 | Prescot | 20 | 56,859 | 73,127 | 39·8 | 3·5 | 11·1 | 36·2 | 1,306 | 3,508 | 4,814 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 21 | 111,968 | 46,252 | 35·4 | 3·9 | 33·4 | 21·7 | 847 | 1,885 | 2,732 |
| 465 | Wigan | 20 | 47,018 | 94,561 | 34·6 | 2·7 | 8·0 | 50·3 | 2,270 | 5,519 | 7,789 |
| 466 | Warrington | 16 | 29,984 | 43,875 | 36·5 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 37·0 | 1,441 | 2,174 | 3,615 |
| 467 | Leigh | 10 | 23,610 | 37,700 | 21·7 | 2·5 | 11·0 | 61·0 | 837 | 1,459 | 2,296 |
| 468 | Bolton | 26 | 43,896 | 130,269 | 32·3 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 55·8 | 2,923 | 5,504 | 8,427 |
| 469 | Bury | 12 | 32,990 | 101,135 | 29·9 | 2·7 | 5·5 | 56·4 | 2,013 | 5,716 | 7,729 |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 6 | 23,279 | 39,038 | 35·6 | 4·8 | 11·8 | 41·8 | 870 | 1,540 | 2,410 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 12 | 11,549 | 169,579 | 39·1 | 8·8 | 2·1 | 40·8 | 6,609 | 8,183 | 14,792 |
| 472 | Salford | 4 | 4,830 | 105,335 | 36·4 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 47·2 | 4,374 | 6,235 | 10,609 |
| 473 *a* | Manchester * | 1 | 1,480 | 185,410 | 32·6 | 7·0 | 1·6 | 52·3 | 12,485 | 12,354 | 24,839 |
| 473 *b* | Prestwich | 12 | 11,148 | 58,578 | | | | | 359 | 1,485 | 1,844 |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 13 | 38,657 | 134,753 | 27·7 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 61·7 | 2,000 | 2,086 | 4,086 |
| 475 | Oldham | 8 | 16,872 | 111,276 | 27·8 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 62·6 | 3,043 | 2,596 | 5,639 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 6 | 33,334 | 91,754 | 29·9 | 3·2 | 4·6 | 57·8 | 1,859 | 3,282 | 5,141 |
| 477 | Haslingden | 10 | 26,681 | 69,781 | 30·9 | 2·2 | 5·3 | 57·3 | 701 | 1,486 | 2,187 |
| 478 | Burnley | 26 | 54,126 | 75,595 | 28·7 | 1·7 | 7·7 | 56·7 | 656 | 3,426 | 4,082 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 35 | 114,697 | 20,476 | 26·0 | 1·0 | 30·0 | 38·0 | 336 | 1,003 | 1,339 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 24 | 43,569 | 119,942 | 26·7 | 1·2 | 5·3 | 60·7 | 2,692 | 3,915 | 6,607 |
| 481 | Chorley | 26 | 52,213 | 41,678 | 27·8 | 1·6 | 18·3 | 48·5 | 589 | 1,831 | 2,420 |
| 482 | Preston | 28 | 68,035 | 110,523 | 27·5 | 2·9 | 9·0 | 52·6 | 4,294 | 4,071 | 8,365 |
| 483 | Fylde | 23 | 76,397 | 25,682 | 37·4 | 5·1 | 26·8 | 23·7 | 559 | 1,401 | 1,960 |
| 484 | Garstang | 23 | 62,617 | 12,425 | 27·2 | 1·0 | 50·1 | 17·8 | 144 | 814 | 958 |
| 485 *a* | Lancaster | 20 | 57,141 | 23,841 | | | | | 377 | 1,253 | 1,630 |
| 485 *b* | Caton § | 17 | 53,262 | 9,312 | 34·4 | 3·7 | 24·1 | 28·7 | - No return. | | |
| 485 *c* | *Arkholme*, &c. | 9 | 28,343 | 1,981 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 28 | 135,043 | 35,738 | 36·3 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 31·2 | 795 | 2,170 | 2,965 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 3 | 52,882 | 4,391 | 23·5 | 1·4 | 45·0 | 26·0 | 93 | 190 | 283 |
| 488 | Settle | 31 | 154,591 | 12,528 | 28·4 | 1·5 | 37·5 | 26·7 | 286 | 1,012 | 1,298 |
| 489 *a* | Skipton | 49 | 154,912 | 31,155 | 28·0 | 2·0 | 22·6 | 41·8 | 530 | 2,156 | 2,686 |
| 489 *b* | Carlton § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,161 | 69,829 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 14 | 74,275 | 9,534 | 26·9 | 0·9 | 37·8 | 30·1 | 162 | 825 | 987 |
| 491 | Ripon | 42 | 69,988 | 15,727 | 34·6 | 1·6 | 32·2 | 23·5 | 548 | 1,058 | 1,606 |
| 492 *a* | Great Ouseburn | 42 | 51,808 | 11,534 | 34·6 | 1·2 | 40·2 | 18·4 | 234 | 749 | 983 |
| 492 *b* | Knaresborough | 21 | 39,942 | 17,176 | 39·9 | 3·6 | 19·1 | 28·9 | 509 | 1,792 | 2,301 |

‡ The other parishes of Carlton § will be found under the Nos. 493*a*, 499*c*, 500*a*, 514*d*.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 35. WEST RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 492 *c* | Wetherby | 19 | 30,546 | 6,486 | 36·8 | 1·1 | 36·1 | 20·1 | 204 | 378 | 582 |
| 492 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of).‡ | 40 | 65,083 | 18,595 | | | | | | | |
| 493 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 17 | 41,204 | *see* 489 *b* | — | — | — | — | No returns. | | |
| 493 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | *see* 492 *d* | — | | | | | | | |
| 493 *c* | Wharfedale | 18 | 30,798 | 15,453 | 28·2 | 1·1 | 17·2 | 49·4 | - | 1,104 | 1,104 |
| 494 | Keighley | 6 | 39,144 | 43,122 | 25·3 | 1·9 | 9·2 | 58·2 | 593 | 2,382 | 2,975 |
| 495 | Todmorden | 6 | 33,926 | 31,113 | 27·6 | 1·8 | 8·3 | 55·8 | - | 1,325 | 1,325 |
| 496 | Saddleworth * | 1 | 18,280 | 18,631 | 28·3 | 1·4 | 5·5 | 59·0 | 333 | 530 | 863 |
| 497 | Huddersfield | 34 | 66,560 | 131,336 | 33·2 | 3·0 | 6·9 | 52·5 | 2,370 | 7,831 | 10,201 |
| 498 | Halifax | 20 | 51,784 | 128,673 | 33·0 | 2·7 | 6·4 | 53·8 | 1,957 | 6,083 | 8,040 |
| 499 *a* | North Bierley | 16 | 32,674 | 85,775 | | | | | 843 | 3,983 | 4,826 |
| 499 *b* | Bradford | 4 | 6,590 | 106,218 | 31·3 | 3·2 | 3·9 | 57·1 | 2,551 | 3,936 | 6,487 |
| 499 *c* | Carlton § (part of) | 1 | 1,070 | *see* 489 *b* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 10 | 19,701 | | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 1 | 360 | 44 | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 $b^1$ | Holbeck * | 1 | 760 | 15,824 | | | | | 436 | 687 | 1,123 |
| 500 $b^2$ | Hunslet * | 1 | 1,100 | 25,763 | 38·4 | 2·7 | 5·1 | 49·5 | 779 | 1,445 | 2,224 |
| 500 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 24 | 42,673 | 21,901 | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | *see* 492 *d* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *e* | Bramley | 2 | 3,451 | 11,391 | — | — | — | — | 184 | 539 | 723 |
| 501 | Leeds * | 1 | 2,100 | 117,566 | 37·6 | 5·1 | 1·8 | 48·2 | 4,316 | 8,240 | 12,556 |
| 502 | Dewsbury | 11 | 24,456 | 92,883 | 36·5 | 2·3 | 4·7 | 52·7 | 1,539 | 5,031 | 6,570 |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield | 21 | 38,086 | 53,126 | | | | | 981 | 4,184 | 5,165 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 38·8 | 4·8 | 10·0 | 37·5 | No return. | | |
| 503 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 $a^1$ | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 $a^2$ | Pontefract | 19 | 28,465 | 14,635 | 40·9 | 4·9 | 18·0 | 29·0 | 447 | 982 | 1,429 |
| 504 $a^3$ | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth | 25 | 33,870 | 7,793 | 36·7 | 0·9 | 37·2 | 17·9 | 252 | 661 | 913 |
| 505 | Barnsley | 17 | 35,376 | 45,797 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 7·0 | 48·2 | 1,396 | 4,130 | 5,526 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone | 15 | 33,846 | 14,419 | 36·5 | 1·6 | 17·5 | 39·3 | 483 | 837 | 1,320 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley | 4 | 51,944 | 24,092 | | | | | 602 | 1,824 | 2,426 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow | 7 | 25,948 | 63,618 | 42·0 | 3·4 | 4·1 | 43·0 | 2,279 | 3,936 | 6,215 |
| 508 | Sheffield | 4 | 10,590 | 128,951 | 40·7 | 4·5 | 1·7 | 46·4 | 4,733 | 13,286 | 18,019 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 27 | 50,591 | 44,350 | 42·0 | 2·7 | 11·6 | 37·0 | 1,076 | 5,949 | 7,025 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 56 | 109,031 | 39,388 | 40·3 | 3·9 | 22·5 | 26·2 | 1,453 | 2,154 | 3,607 |
| 511 | Thorne | 13 | 71,946 | 16,011 | 34·6 | 3·4 | 38·6 | 17·0 | 363 | 1,375 | 1,738 |
| 512 | Goole | 17 | 40,908 | 15,153 | 36·5 | 9·3 | 29·3 | 20·1 | 667 | 1,552 | 2,219 |

‡ The other parishes of Barwick-in-Elmet § will be found under the Nos. 493*b*, 500*d*, 503*c*, 504$a^3$, 513*c*, 514 *a*, 515 *b*. The other parishes of Great Preston § will be found under the Nos. 500*c*, 503*b*, 504$a^1$, 513*b*, 514*c*.

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 27 | 52,200 | 15,462 | 35·2 | 3·2 | 34·8 | 18·5 | 417 | 1,501 | 1,918 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | – | — | — | | | | | – No return. | | |
| 513 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | | | | | – No return. | | |
| 514 *a* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | 39·6 | 1·7 | 32·2 | 20·3 | – No return. | | |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 16 | 20,702 | 5,033 | | | | | – – | 892 | 892 |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | – | — | — | | | | | – No return. | | |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | – | — | — | | | | | – No return. | | |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 83 | 79,769 | 59,158 | 40·1 | 4·2 | 14·6 | 30·1 | 1,546 | 1,923 | 3,469 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | | | | | – No return. | | |
| 516 | Pocklington | 47 | 107,636 | 16,710 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 41·1 | 17·3 | 310 | 1,527 | 1,837 |
| 517 | Howden | 42 | 72,253 | 15,001 | 36·9 | 1·9 | 38·3 | 17·7 | 364 | 1,327 | 1,691 |
| 518 | Beverley | 36 | 78,434 | 21,029 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 28·6 | 23·8 | 410 | 2,185 | 2,595 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 20 | 45,084 | 51,956 | 42·3 | 6·5 | 7·7 | 34·1 | 1,362 | 2,678 | 4,040 |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull † | 1 | 1,827 | 56,888 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 2·1 | 30·0 | 1,934 | 2,841 | 4,775 |
| 521 | Patrington | 27 | 88,872 | 9,681 | 36·8 | 1·8 | 39·3 | 15·1 | 245 | 491 | 736 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | 42 | 67,028 | 9,654 | 35·1 | 1·0 | 45·1 | 13·7 | 268 | 826 | 1,094 |
| 523 | Driffield | 43 | 105,114 | 19,226 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 35·3 | 19·9 | 458 | 1,854 | 2,312 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 32 | 67,984 | 14,371 | 39·2 | 3·1 | 30·2 | 20·1 | 224 | 1,281 | 1,505 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 33 | 81,460 | 30,425 | 42·7 | 4·0 | 19·7 | 24·9 | 703 | 3,303 | 4,006 |
| 526 | Malton | 65 | 112,407 | 23,483 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 33·3 | 20·2 | 467 | 1,464 | 1,931 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 29 | 63,603 | 10,148 | 31·5 | 1·1 | 44·3 | 16·8 | 127 | 944 | 1,071 |
| 528 | Thirsk | 42 | 62,444 | 12,299 | 33·5 | 1·6 | 37·7 | 20·7 | 322 | 793 | 1,115 |
| 529 *a* | Helmsley | 30 | 72,885 | 6,093 | 32·3 | 0·8 | 42·6 | 19·5 | 161 | 500 | 661 |
| 529 *b* | Kirkby Moorside | 23 | 58,631 | 5,739 | | | | | 163 | 393 | 556 |
| 530 | Pickering | 25 | 88,062 | 10,541 | 31·9 | 1·4 | 40·6 | 20·2 | 185 | 538 | 723 |
| 531 | Whitby | 22 | 90,371 | 23,633 | 41·8 | 5·5 | 20·7 | 25·9 | 586 | 1,673 | 2,259 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 27 | 96,862 | 22,128 | 36·1 | 2·4 | 19·8 | 34·8 | 644 | 1,786 | 2,430 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 29 | 79,345 | 10,381 | 33·3 | 1·5 | 36·3 | 22·8 | 136 | 1,116 | 1,252 |
| 534 | Northallerton | 43 | 68,342 | 12,174 | 30·9 | 1·3 | 35·1 | 26·3 | 330 | 917 | 1,247 |
| 535 | Bedale | 24 | 45,588 | 8,650 | 38·0 | 1·1 | 32·7 | 21·1 | 152 | 851 | 1,003 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 41 | 84,918 | 10,105 | 32·5 | 1·0 | 37·0 | 22·2 | 153 | 884 | 1,037 |
| 537 *a* | Bainbridge § | 8 | 63,630 | 4,949 | 23·8 | 0·9 | 45·4 | 24·6 | – No returns. | | |
| 537 *b* | *Carperby*, &c. | 4 | 13,678 | 700 | | | | | | | |
| 538 | Reeth | 7 | 70,267 | 6,196 | 34·9 | 0·9 | 20·0 | 40·2 | 107 | 568 | 675 |
| 539 | Richmond | 41 | 78,569 | 13,457 | 35·7 | 1·3 | 31·5 | 22·7 | 405 | 1,200 | 1,605 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | I.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 41 | 62,952 | 26,122 | 38·0 | 4·6 | 17·7 | 31·5 | 436 | 2,901 | 3,337 |
| 541 *a* | Stockton | 30 | 57,405 | 45,325 | 38·9 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 27·0 | 1,049 | 3,995 | 5,044 |
| 541 *b* | Hartlepool | 12 | 26,369 | 29,153 | 40·6 | 18·4 | 6·3 | 27·3 | 763 | 1,128 | 1,891 |
| 541 *c* | Sedgefield | 23 | 43,953 | 11,774 | – | – | – | – | 113 | 547 | 660 |
| 542 | Auckland | 33 | 59,303 | 50,491 | 40·1 | 2·0 | 7·0 | 44·7 | 711 | 3,827 | 4,538 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 44 | 174,162 | 20,880 | 34·1 | 1·3 | 27·0 | 31·3 | 537 | 1,931 | 2,468 |
| 544 | Weardale | 4 | 90,533 | 16,418 | 38·9 | 1·5 | 12·3 | 42·7 | 152 | 1,394 | 1,546 |
| 545 *a* | Lanchester | 18 | 54,543 | 27,812 | – | – | – | – | 201 | 1,931 | 2,132 |
| 545 *b* | Durham | 28 | 43,825 | 42,462 | 40·3 | 2·2 | 8·2 | 41·4 | 801 | 2,951 | 3,752 |
| 546 | Easington | 19 | 38,493 | 27,293 | 42·5 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 38·5 | 244 | 1,609 | 1,853 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 16 | 16,202 | 21,773 | 43·5 | 2·0 | 6·4 | 41·1 | 375 | 1,567 | 1,942 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 20 | 33,079 | 27,660 | 42·6 | 1·5 | 8·4 | 41·1 | 383 | 1,854 | 2,237 |
| 549 | Sunderland | 11 | 11,944 | 90,704 | 44·5 | 12·8 | 1·7 | 33·4 | 2,313 | 6,421 | 8,734 |
| 550 | South Shields | 6 | 15,477 | 44,849 | 44·7 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 29·4 | 907 | 4,518 | 5,425 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 9 | 25,943 | 59,409 | 43·1 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 38·5 | 1,379 | 4,846 | 6,225 |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 11 | 7,102 | 110,968 | 41·2 | 9·1 | 1·4 | 37·6 | 3,546 | 11,849 | 15,395 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 24 | 39,737 | 77,955 | 43·4 | 11·5 | 3·9 | 34·9 | 1,499 | 5,112 | 6,611 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 78 | 88,587 | 14,943 | 39·2 | 2·9 | 26·8 | 24·9 | 192 | 1,316 | 1,508 |
| 555 | Hexham | 72 | 198,586 | 31,850 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 26·6 | 30·7 | 858 | 3,437 | 4,295 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 17 | 83,861 | 6,693 | 30·8 | 1·4 | 36·3 | 24·4 | 143 | 247 | 390 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 37 | 235,861 | 7,080 | 28·9 | 1·7 | 33·9 | 28·8 | 139 | 840 | 979 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 72 | 95,429 | 23,998 | 39·4 | 2·0 | 21·5 | 31·5 | 204 | 3,031 | 3,235 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 62 | 98,935 | 21,053 | 40·5 | 2·4 | 25·2 | 24·8 | 467 | 2,058 | 2,525 |
| 560 | Belford | 35 | 41,753 | 6,237 | 38·7 | 2·1 | 37·6 | 17·5 | 80 | 880 | 960 |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 17 | 57,975 | 21,862 | 42·0 | 4·3 | 19·2 | 26·8 | 428 | 3,069 | 3,497 |
| 562 | Glendale | 45 | 142,305 | 13,211 | 37·5 | 1·8 | 39·5 | 15·1 | 180 | 1,382 | 1,562 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 71 | 159,168 | 7,147 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·5 | 15·5 | 57 | 640 | 697 |
| | 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 1 | 35,060 | 6,404 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 11·4 | 44·1 | 78 | 433 | 511 |
| 565 | Penrith | 39 | 181,535 | 22,322 | 32·8 | 1·6 | 37·0 | 22·0 | 409 | 1,583 | 1,992 |
| 566 | Brampton | 17 | 95,473 | 10,866 | 30·2 | 1·2 | 36·2 | 26·6 | 193 | 827 | 1,020 |
| 567 | Longtown | 14 | 86,871 | 10,469 | 24·5 | 1·6 | 38·5 | 29·2 | 266 | 714 | 980 |
| 568 | Carlisle | 20 | 70,810 | 44,820 | 35·0 | 3·9 | 13·9 | 39·3 | 1,502 | 3,081 | 4,583 |
| 569 | Wigton | 31 | 172,238 | 23,273 | 30·3 | 1·4 | 39·6 | 22·8 | 567 | 1,443 | 2,010 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 50 | 160,017 | 41,280 | 38·2 | 3·9 | 17·8 | 33·1 | 868 | 2,803 | 3,671 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 24 | 99,203 | 39,950 | 39·1 | 5·5 | 11·6 | 36·3 | 1,110 | 2,189 | 3,299 |
| 572 | Bootle | 12 | 100,066 | 5,880 | 29·4 | 1·3 | 48·2 | 16·6 | 214 | 293 | 507 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | East Ward | 30 | 177,910 | 15,411 | 26·4 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 29·9 | 202 | 979 | 1,181 |
| 574 | West Ward | 22 | 120,523 | 8,072 | 30·0 | 1·1 | 45·4 | 16·8 | 129 | 565 | 694 |
| 575 | Kendal | 58 | 189,134 | 37,463 | 34·7 | 2·4 | 24·6 | 30·9 | 1,068 | 2,567 | 3,635 |
| | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 40 | 81,255 | 17,941 | 39·1 | 3·8 | 26·4 | 21·5 | 558 | 2,113 | 2,671 |
| 577 | Monmouth | 34 | 101,791 | 30,244 | 38·8 | 1·8 | 18·9 | 28·6 | 458 | 4,525 | 4,983 |
| 578 *a* | Abergavenny | 26 | 60,178 | 19,527 | 36·8 | 1·5 | 19·9 | 32·2 | 576 | 1,899 | 2,475 |
| 578 *b* | Bedwellty | 2 | 27,998 | 47,565 | 38·6 | 1·9 | 2·3 | 49·8 | 830 | 3,526 | 4,356 |
| 579 | Pontypool | 22 | 51,429 | 30,288 | 39·5 | 2·0 | 12·8 | 37·4 | 610 | 3,885 | 4,495 |
| 580 | Newport | 40 | 110,255 | 51,412 | 40·4 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 29·5 | 2,588 | 6,896 | 9,484 |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 44 | 82,198 | 58,285 | 38·1 | 10·0 | 10·2 | 29·1 | 2,840 | 6,903 | 9,743 |
| 582 *a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 6 | 75,409 | 93,008 | 39·8 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 47·1 | 1,363 | 7,280 | 8,643 |
| 582 *b* | Pontypridd | 6 | 73,076 | 30,387 | – | – | – | – | 130 | 4,604 | 4,734 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 56 | 109,511 | 26,465 | 38·4 | 2·0 | 23·6 | 27·9 | 712 | 5,392 | 6,104 |
| 584 | Neath | 30 | 162,817 | 58,533 | 40·6 | 3·2 | 8·0 | 40·0 | 571 | 7,626 | 8,197 |
| 585 *a* | Swansea | 9 | 44,166 | 51,260 | 41·4 | 9·4 | 4·8 | 33·4 | 1,656 | 6,161 | 7,817 |
| 585 *b* | Gower | 18 | 59,603 | 8,316 | 36·1 | 4·0 | 31·5 | 16·8 | 87 | 697 | 784 |
| | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 9 | 73,451 | 27,979 | 39·3 | 5·2 | 15·9 | 34·1 | 258 | 3,054 | 3,312 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 11 | 154,572 | 14,775 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 47·4 | 17·7 | 138 | 1,591 | 1,729 |
| 588 | Llandilo Fawr | 12 | 97,207 | 17,222 | 29·4 | 0·9 | 42·2 | 19·7 | 138 | 2,231 | 2,369 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 29 | 172,546 | 36,675 | 32·2 | 2·0 | 33·7 | 23·2 | 509 | 5,448 | 5,957 |
| | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 51 | 124,903 | 21,344 | 35·7 | 1·6 | 34·4 | 18·4 | 340 | 3,122 | 3,462 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 29 | 69,804 | 28,930 | 38·4 | 3·9 | 12·4 | 22·9 | 382 | 3,483 | 3,865 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 66 | 170,861 | 37,343 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 27·5 | 29·3 | 482 | 5,464 | 5,946 |
| | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 26 | 85,481 | 18,585 | 43·8 | 3·2 | 28·8 | 16·8 | 132 | 3,191 | 3,323 |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 22 | 113,346 | 19,081 | 31·3 | 1·3 | 42·7 | 18·5 | 55 | 3,052 | 3,107 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 14 | 75,710 | 9,994 | 27·8 | 0·9 | 50·3 | 16·4 | – | 1,645 | 1,645 |
| 596 | Aberayron | 14 | 65,704 | 13,540 | 35·2 | 3·8 | 35·5 | 17·4 | 29 | 1,751 | 1,780 |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 30 | 132,592 | 25,464 | 39·7 | 2·8 | 23·9 | 27·3 | 145 | 3,374 | 3,519 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 22 | 122,050 | 10,737 | 30·0 | 1·0 | 41·3 | 20·6 | – | 1,278 | 1,278 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 30 | 102,953 | 8,305 | 24·0 | 1·0 | 52·0 | 15·4 | - | 1,790 | 1,790 |
| 600 | Brecknock | 43 | 196,793 | 17,279 | 31·4 | 1·6 | 37·8 | 20·9 | 409 | 2,196 | 2,605 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 10 | 53,692 | 22,457 | 38·6 | 1·5 | 10·1 | 41·7 | 363 | 2,128 | 2,491 |
| 602 | Hay | 24 | 89,695 | 10,819 | 32·4 | 1·2 | 40·3 | 18·7 | 292 | 1,420 | 1,712 |
| | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603 *a* | Kington | 26 | 79,429 | 11,930 | 35·5 | 0·9 | 36·0 | 19·8 | 334 | 1,379 | 1,713 |
| 603 *b* | Presteigne | 16 | 25,534 | 3,741 | | | | | - | 607 | 607 |
| 604 | Knighton | 20 | 100,868 | 10,379 | 28·3 | 0·9 | 44·3 | 17·2 | 308 | 1,828 | 2,136 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 10 | 105,532 | 6,816 | 27·2 | 0·5 | 49·7 | 14·8 | - | 1,317 | 1,317 |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 11 | 116,647 | 12,395 | 31·2 | 2·8 | 31·9 | 26·6 | 194 | 2,194 | 2,388 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 17 | 189,537 | 23,732 | 26·8 | 1·5 | 35·2 | 30·3 | 626 | 3,787 | 4,413 |
| 608 *a* | Montgomery and Pool † | 18 | 63,322 | 17,468 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 30·9 | 24·1 | 408 | No return | 408 |
| 608 *b* | *Rhosgoch*, &c. | 6 | 10,745 | 1,629 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 24 | 187,870 | 21,699 | 30·1 | 1·5 | 44·8 | 15·5 | 385 | 2,466 | 2,851 |
| | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 14 | 89,479 | 39,941 | 40·6 | 2·9 | 14·5 | 32·0 | 940 | 6,405 | 7,345 |
| | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 44 | 78,592 | 47,975 | 40·9 | 2·4 | 15·9 | 32·6 | 1,698 | 4,053 | 5,751 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 21 | 92,853 | 16,083 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 40·4 | 17·9 | 513 | 2,385 | 2,898 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 16 | 93,934 | 27,518 | 35·7 | 2·3 | 31·3 | 22·5 | 389 | 5,283 | 5,672 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 18 | 100,631 | 12,770 | 29·2 | 1·1 | 41·1 | 21·8 | 126 | 2,223 | 2,349 |
| | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 15 | 123,807 | 16,091 | 32·3 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 20·3 | 160 | 1,622 | 1,782 |
| 616 | Bala | 5 | 58,292 | 6,352 | 27·9 | 1·0 | 47·6 | 16·3 | 20 | 1,059 | 1,079 |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 13 | 145,213 | 12,482 | 32·3 | 2·1 | 36·0 | 22·1 | 184 | 2,419 | 2,603 |
| 618 | Festiniog | 15 | 138,714 | 18,289 | 37·6 | 3·9 | 25·5 | 27·4 | 140 | 3,950 | 4,090 |
| | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 33 | 93,319 | 20,908 | 36·4 | 3·7 | 37·2 | 15·4 | 207 | 4,533 | 4,740 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 16 | 97,635 | 32,425 | 40·4 | 4·1 | 19·1 | 32·1 | 408 | 4,696 | 5,104 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 25 | 108,280 | 36,302 | 40·7 | 5·0 | 17·4 | 28·6 | 419 | 6,469 | 6,888 |
| 622 | Conway | 15 | 57,131 | 13,896 | 38·3 | 3·3 | 28·4 | 22·2 | 249 | 3,751 | 4,000 |
| | (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 623 *a* | Anglesey | 27 | 60,913 | 17,840 | 37·2 | 6·0 | 28·9 | 19·6 | - | 4,771 | 4,771 |
| 623 *b* | Holyhead | 25 | 62,169 | 20,317 | | | | | - | 5,365 | 5,365 |

# No. 5.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.


| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F | Glamorgan | 43 A | Oxford | 9 |
| Bedford | 12 | Gloucester | 22 | Pembroke | 43 C |
| Berks | 6 | Hereford | 23 | Radnor | 43 F |
| Brecon | 43 E | Hertford | 7 | Rutland | 29 |
| Buckingham | 8 | Huntingdon | 11 | Salop | 24 |
| Cambridge | 13 | Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* | Somerset | 21 |
| Cardigan | 43 D | | | Southampton | 5 |
| Carmarthen | 43 B | Lancaster | 34 | South Wales | 43 |
| Carnarvon | 44 E | Leicester | 28 | Stafford | 25 |
| Chester | 33 | Lincoln | 30 | Suffolk | 15 |
| Cornwall | 20 | | | Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Cumberland | 40 | Merioneth | 44 D | Sussex | 4 |
| Denbigh | 44 C | Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* | Warwick | 27 |
| Derby | 32 | Monmouth | 42 | Westmoreland | 41 |
| Devon | 19 | Montgomery | 44 A | Wilts | 17 |
| Dorset | 18 | | | Worcester | 26 |
| Durham | 38 | Norfolk | 16 | | |
| | | Northampton | 10 | | |
| Essex | 14 | Northumberland | 39 | York (East Riding) | 36 |
| | | North Wales | 44 | York (North Riding) | 37 |
| Flint | 44 B | Nottingham | 31 | York (West Riding) | 35 |


## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.


| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 | Aylesbury | 151 | Bellingham | 557 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* | Aylsham | 232 | Belper | 446 |
| Aberystwith | 597 | | | Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Abingdon | 123 | Bainbridge | 537 *a* | Bermondsey | 28 |
| Alcester | 405 | Bakewell | 449 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Alderbury | 263 | Bala | 616 | Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Alnwick | 559 | Banbury | 163 | Beverley | 518 |
| Alresford | 113 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 | Bicester | 159 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 | Barnet | 136 | Bideford | 297 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* | Barnsley | 505 | Biggleswade | 180 |
| | | Barnstaple | 295 | Billericay | 199 |
| Alton | 114 | Barrow-on-Soar | 416 | Billesdon | 410 |
| Altrincham | 454 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 | Bingham | 443 |
| Alverstoke | 97 | | | Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Amersham | 148 | | 492 *d* | Birmingham | 394 |
| Amesbury | 262 | | 493 *b* | Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Ampthill | 181 | | 500 *d* | Blaby | 411 |
| | | Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 503 *c* | Blackburn | 480 |
| Andover | 118 | | 504 $a^3$ | Blandford | 270 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* | | 513 *c* | Blean | 66 |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* | | 514 *a* | Blofield | 237 |
| Arundel | 90 *b* | | 515 *b* | Blything | 225 |
| Ash | 41 *a* | Basford | 438 | Bodmin | 304 |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* | Basingstoke | 116 | Bolton | 468 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 | Bath | 326 | Bootle | 572 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 | Battle | 77 | Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Aston | 395 | Beaminster | 277 | Boston | 425 |
| Atcham | 359 | Bedale | 535 | Bourn | 422 |
| Atherstone | 397 | Bedford | 179 | Brackley | 164 |
| Auckland | 542 | Bedminster | 328 | Bradfield | 126 |
| Axbridge | 324 | Bedwellty | 578 *b* | Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Axminster | 279 | Belford | 560 | Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*; 493 *a*; 499 *c*; 500 *a*; 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| Dunmow | 209 |
| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
| Eton | 149 |
| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
| Fylde | 483 |
| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*; 503 *b*; 504 *a*[1]; 513 *b*; 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 39 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
| Isle of Wight | 99 |
| Keighley | 494 |
| Kendal | 575 |
| Kensington | 1 *a* |
| Kettering | 172 |
| Keynsham | 327 |
| Kidderminster | 384 |
| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
| King's Norton | 393 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 520 |
| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
| Lambeth | 31 |
| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
| Langport | 317 |
| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
| Leicester | 417 |
| Leigh | 467 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 183 |
| Leominster | 351 |
| Lewes | 84 *b* |
| Lewisham | 36 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| Leyburn | 536 |
| Lichfield | 377 |
| Lincoln | 428 |
| Linton | 188 |
| Liskeard | 303 |
| Liverpool | 461 |
| Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| Llandovery | 587 |
| Llanelly | 586 |
| Llanfyllin | 609 |
| Llanrwst | 614 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| Longtown | 567 |
| Loughborough | 415 |
| Louth | 431 |
| Ludlow | 352 |
| Luton | 184 |
| Lutterworth | 408 |
| Lymington | 100 |
| Macclesfield | 453 |
| Machynlleth | 606 |
| Madeley | 358 |
| Maidstone | 58 |
| Maldon | 202 |
| Malling | 55 |
| Malmsbury | 252 |
| Malton | 526 |
| Manchester | 473 *a* |
| Mansfield | 437 |
| Market Bosworth | 413 |
| Market Harborough | 409 |
| Marlborough | 255 |
| Martley | 386 |
| Medway | 54 |
| Melksham | 257 |
| Melton Mowbray | 418 |
| Mere | 267 |
| Meriden | 396 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 582 *a* |
| Middle Temple | 13 *a* |
| Midhurst | 93 |
| Mildenhall | 216 |
| Mile End Old Town | 24 *b* |
| Milton | 68 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| Monmouth | 577 |
| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
| Morpeth | 558 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| Nantwich | 458 |
| Narberth | 590 |
| Neath | 584 |
| Newark | 442 |
| Newbury | 120 |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| Newent | 335 |
| New Forest | 104 |
| Newhaven | 84 *d* |
| Newmarket | 189 |
| Newport (Monmouth) | 580 |
| Newport (Salop) | 366 |
| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
| Newton Abbot | 283 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| New Winchester | 109 *a* |
| Northallerton | 534 |
| Northampton | 168 |
| North Aylesford | 52 |
| North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| Northleach | 341 |
| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
| Norwich | 234 |
| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
| Oakham | 419 |
| Okehampton | 291 |
| Oldham | 475 |
| Ongar | 196 |
| Ormskirk | 464 |
| Orsett | 198 |
| Oswestry | 361 |
| Oundle | 174 |
| Oxford | 158 |
| Paddington | 1 *c* |
| Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| Patrington | 521 |
| Pembroke | 591 |
| Penistone | 506 *a* |
| Penkridge | 378 |
| Penrith | 565 |
| Penzance | 311 |
| Pershore | 390 |
| Peterborough | 175 |
| Petersfield | 112 |
| Petworth | 88 |
| Pewsey | 261 |
| Pickering | 530 |
| Plomesgate | 224 |
| Plymouth | 287 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| Pocklington | 516 |
| Pontefract | 504 *a*[2] |
| Pontypool | 579 |
| Pontypridd | 582 *b* |
| Poole (Dorset) | 272 |
| Poplar | 25 |
| Portsea Island | 96 |
| Potterspury | 166 |
| Prescot | 463 |
| Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| Preston | 482 |
| Prestwich | 473 *b* |
| Pwllheli | 619 |
| Radford | 439 |
| Reading | 127 |
| Redruth | 310 |
| Reeth | 538 |
| Reigate | 44 |
| Rhayader | 605 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | 608 *b* |
| Richmond (Surrey) | 48 |
| Richmond (York) | 539 |
| Ringwood | 102 |
| Ripon | 491 |
| Risbridge | 211 |
| Rochdale | 476 |
| Rochford | 201 |
| Romford | 197 |
| Romney Marsh | 74 |
| Romsey | 107 |
| Ross | 347 |
| Rothbury | 563 |
| Rotherham | 509 |
| Royston | 140 *b* |
| Rugby | 401 |
| Runcorn | 455 |
| Ruthin | 612 |
| Rye | 75 |
| Saddleworth | 496 |
| Saffron Walden | 210 |
| St. Albans | 144 |
| St. Asaph | 613 |
| St. Austell | 306 |
| St. Columb Major | 305 |
| St. Faiths | 233 |
| St. George, Hanover-square | 3 |
| St. George-in-the-East | 23 |
| St. George, Southwark | 29 |
| St. Germans | 302 |
| St. Giles and St. George | 12 |
| St. Ives | 177 |
| St. James, Clerkenwell | 15 |
| St. James, Westminster | 6 |
| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
| St. Leonard, Shoreditch | 20 |
| St. Luke | 16 |
| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
| St. Marylebone | 7 |
| St. Mary, Newington | 30 |
| St. Mary, Rotherhithe | 34 |
| St. Neot's | 178 |
| St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| St. Pancras | 9 |
| St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| St. Thomas | 281 |
| Salford | 472 |
| Salisbury | 264 |
| Samford | 221 |
| Scarborough | 525 |
| Scilly Islands | 312 |
| Sculcoates | 519 |
| Sedbergh | 487 |
| Sedgefield | 541 *c* |
| Seisdon | 379 *a* |
| Selby | 513 *a* |
| Settle | 488 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Sevenoaks | 56 |
| Shaftesbury | 268 |
| Shardlow | 444 |
| Sheffield | 508 |
| Sheppey | 69 |
| Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
| South Shields | 550 |
| South Stoneham | 106 |
| Southwell | 441 |
| Spalding | 423 |
| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
| Staines | 132 |
| Stamford | 421 |
| Stepney | 24 *a* |
| Steyning | 86 |
| Stockbridge | 108 |
| Stockport | 452 |
| Stockton | 541 *a* |
| Stoke Damerel | 289 |
| Stokesley | 533 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
| Stow | 217 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |
| Strand | 13 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| Stratton | 299 |
| Stroud | 338 |
| Sturminster | 269 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
| Sunderland | 549 |
| Swaffham | 248 |
| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
| Taunton | 315 |
| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
| Thirsk | 528 |
| Thornbury | 332 |
| Thorne | 511 |
| Thorpe Stapleton | 500 *b* |
| Thrapston | 173 |
| Ticehurst | 80 |
| Tisbury | 266 |
| Tiverton | 293 |
| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
| Torrington | 296 |
| Totnes | 284 |
| Towcester | 165 |
| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

# RETURN (C.)

## IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(C.)

*Under* 4 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants), in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (C.)—IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

### HALF-YEAR ENDED AT LADY-DAY 1869.

Containing:—


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Return of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief | 2 |
| No. 2.—Remarks on the Industrial Statistics of 1861 | 5 |
| No. 3.—Union-County Summary | 10 |
| No. 4.—Separate Statement for each Union, &c. | 14 |
| No. 5.—Index to the Union-Counties and to the Unions, &c. | 34 |


(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

## No. 1.—REMARKS ON THE RETURNS OF IN AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

### Half Year ended Lady-day 1869.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, printed at pp. 14 *et seq.*, have been received from 655 Unions and single Parishes under Boards of Guardians; but two of that number, namely, Shrewsbury, and Montgomery and Pool, give the cost of In-maintenance only.

The amount expended in the 655 Unions and Parishes during the half-year was, for—

| In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. |
| 777,152 | 1,807,895 | 2,585,047 |

The population of the places referred to was 19,886,104, according to the Census of 1861; the entire population of England and Wales being 20,066,224.

Expenditure, Lady-day, half-years, 1868 and 1869.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half-years ended at Lady-day 1868 and 1869, in 655 Unions and single Parishes:

| Half-Years ended at Lady-day | COST OF | | | Decrease as compared with 1868. | Decrease per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In-Maintenance. | Out-door Relief. | TOTAL. | | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | |
| 1868 - - - | 788,351 | 1,838,115 | 2,626,466 | — | — |
| 1869 - - - | 777,152 | 1,807,895 | 2,585,047 | 41,419 | 1·6 |

The

The average price of wheat, during the same half-years, was, in— Prices of Wheat.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 - - - - - | 70 | – | per Imperial quarter. |
| 1869 - - - - - | 51 | – | „ |

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the guardians of the poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmund's during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables: Of other Provisions.

| Half-Years ended at Lady-day | Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. | | | Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. | | | Potatoes, per Ton. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth.* | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1868 | – 7 | – 8 | – 6 7/8 | 46 – | 54 5 | 51 8 | 107 6 | 66 8 | 110 – |
| 1869 | – 5 1/2 | – 5 3/4 | – 5 5/8 | 39 – | 36 – | 38 4 | 110 – | 95 – | 121 6 |

| Half-Years ended at Lady-day | Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. | | | Butter, per Lb. | | | Cheese, per Lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's.† | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1868 | 6 5* | 7 3 1/2 | 8 1 | – 9 | – 10 | 1 – | – 5 1/2 | – 5 | – 6 |
| 1869 | 7 – | 7 – | 7 6 | 1 – | 1 1 1/4 | 1 2 | – 6 | – 6 | – 6 1/4 |

| Half-Years ended at Lady-day | Tea, per Lb. | | | Sugar, per Lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. | Lambeth. | Birmingham. | Bury St. Edmund's. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1868 - - | 1 5 | 1 6 1/2 | 3 – | – 3 1/2 | – 4 | – 4 |
| 1869 - - | 1 6 1/2 | 1 7 3/4 | 3 – | – 3 5/8 | – 4 | – 4 |

* Legs of beef supplied to Lambeth Workhouse at 4 *s.* 1 *d.* per stone.



Comparing

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Lady-day half-year, 1869, with that of 1868, it will be found there was a decrease of 41,419 *l.*; but, it will be seen, by the next Table, that four divisions of the Kingdom showed an augmented cost.

| DIVISIONS. | Number of Unions, &c. | Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief during the Half-Years ended Lady-day | | Difference between the Lady-day Half-years, 1869 and 1868. | | Difference per Cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1868: | 1869: | | | | |
| | | £. | £. | Incr. £. | Decr. £. | Incr. | Decr. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS - - | 39 | 419,427 | 414,549 | — | 4,878 | — | 1·2 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 97 | 302,305 | 294,375 | — | 7,930 | — | 2·6 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 64 | 233,392 | 232,542 | — | 850 | — | 0·4 |
| IV. EASTERN - - - - | 56 | 222,844 | 207,451 | — | 15,393 | — | 6·9 |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN - - | 80 | 273,779 | 271,331 | — | 2,448 | — | 0·9 |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND - - | 82 | 264,790 | 255,307 | — | 9,483 | — | 3·6 |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND - - | 45 | 157,187 | 157,624 | 437 | — | 0·3 | — |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN - - | 40 | 263,954 | 253,400 | — | 10,554 | — | 4·0 |
| IX. YORK - - - - - | 60 | 174,099 | 174,385 | 286 | — | 0·2 | — |
| X. NORTHERN - - - | 39 | 116,188 | 118,500 | 2,312 | — | 2·0 | — |
| XI. WELSH - - - - - | 53 | 198,501 | 205,583 | 7,082 | — | 3·6 | — |
| ENGLAND AND WALES (so far as returned.) | 655 | 2,626,466 | 2,585,047 | — | 41,419 | — | 1·6 |

Poor Law Board,
8 October 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

## No. 2.—REMARKS on the Industrial Statistics of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

The publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of Papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the Classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this Series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "*Sub-Orders*," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "*Orders*," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that, the Orders are collected into "*Classes*," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

### I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3.) *Andrici.*

"This great Class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate Sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

Order 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

" 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

" 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

### II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5.) *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the

* *See* Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., p. 225 *et seq.*

the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

" 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

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## III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 6 *and* 7.) *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

" 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

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## IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 8 *and* 9.) *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

" 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

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## V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15.) *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics. (Order 11.) Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal and ending with steel."

Order 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

" 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.*

" 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

" 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

" 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

" 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

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## VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18.)

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes."

Order 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

" 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

" 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.*

*Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

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The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table :—

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| | 1861. | | 1851. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—Professional Class. | ORDERS I. & II. | Are nearly identical with | CLASS I. | Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country.* |
| | | | CLASS II. | Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country.* |
| | ORDER III. | Comprises | CLASS III. | Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices*, or *in private Practice.* |
| | | | CLASS IV. | Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES. |
| 2.—Domestic Class | ORDER IV. | Is identical with | CLASS V. | Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES. |
| | ORDER V. | Excluding *persons providing Dress*; this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.] | CLASS VI. | Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man.* |
| 3.—Commercial Class. | ORDER VI. | Is nearly identical with | CLASS VII. | Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS. |
| | ORDER VII. | Is nearly identical with | CLASS VIII. | Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.* |
| 4.—Agricultural Class. | ORDER VIII. | Is nearly identical with | CLASS IX. | Persons *possessing or working the* LAND, *and engaged in growing* GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, *and other Products.* |
| | ORDER IX. | Is nearly identical with | CLASS X. | Persons engaged about ANIMALS. |
| 5.—Industrial Class | ORDER X. | Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with | CLASS XI. | Persons engaged in ART *and* MECHANIC *Productions, in which matters of various Kinds are employed* IN COMBINATION. |
| | ORDER XI. | This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in | CLASS VI. | *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V. |
| | | | CLASS XII. | Persons *working and dealing in* ANIMAL MATTERS. |
| | | | CLASS XIII. | Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* VEGETABLE KINGDOM. |
| | ORDER XII. | Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food.* 2. *Vegetable Food.* 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants*, returned in | CLASS XII. | *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | | | CLASS XIII. | *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIII. | Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances*, returned in | CLASS XII. | *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIV. | Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances*, returned in | CLASS XIII. | *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XV. | A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners.* Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines*, returned in 1851 with Class XIV., have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of | CLASS XIV. | Persons *working and dealing in* MINERALS. |
| 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class. | ORDER XVI. | Nearly identical with | CLASS XV. | Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined.* |
| | ORDER XVII. | Nearly identical with | CLASS XVI. | Persons of RANK *or* PROPERTY *not returned under any Office or Occupation.* |
| | ORDER XVIII. | Nearly identical with | CLASS XVII. | Persons *supported by the community, and of* NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION. |

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the Six Industrial Classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

| DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| | CLASSES. | | | | | | | CLASSES. | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |
| **DIVISIONS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,864 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,998 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,602,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| 1. LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 1,183,266 | 64,625 | 487,672 | 99,497 | 16,448 | 437,194 | 77,830 | 100·0 | 5·5 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 6·6 |
| Surrey (part of) | 325,096 | 14,454 | 132,403 | 29,561 | 5,825 | 118,257 | 24,596 | 100·0 | 4·4 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 7·6 |
| Kent (part of) | 109,568 | 16,846 | 45,093 | 6,788 | 2,987 | 29,336 | 8,518 | 100·0 | 15·4 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 7·8 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surrey (part of) | 155,577 | 18,188 | 64,003 | 4,993 | 25,270 | 32,920 | 10,203 | 100·0 | 11·7 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 6·6 |
| 2. Kent (part of) | 299,772 | 30,203 | 120,671 | 11,857 | 54,806 | 64,119 | 18,116 | 100·0 | 10·1 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 6·0 |
| 3. Sussex | 200,320 | 9,687 | 83,607 | 7,296 | 41,096 | 46,096 | 12,538 | 100·0 | 4·8 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 6·3 |
| 4. Southampton | 253,391 | 27,240 | 101,375 | 11,345 | 37,333 | 58,379 | 17,719 | 100·0 | 10·8 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 7·0 |
| 5. Berkshire | 112,169 | 4,768 | 43,600 | 2,416 | 28,745 | 25,529 | 7,111 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 6·3 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Middlesex (part of) | 103,790 | 5,551 | 44,994 | 4,447 | 13,569 | 25,922 | 9,307 | 100·0 | 5·3 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 9·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire | 94,653 | 2,719 | 34,099 | 2,264 | 28,758 | 26,794 | 5,019 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 5·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire | 78,539 | 2,132 | 24,009 | 1,486 | 19,964 | 25,953 | 4,995 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 6·4 |
| 9. Oxfordshire | 92,673 | 3,011 | 34,422 | 1,974 | 25,156 | 23,035 | 5,075 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 5·5 |
| 10. Northamptonshire | 124,672 | 3,710 | 39,716 | 2,759 | 28,928 | 44,028 | 5,531 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 4·4 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire | 30,782 | 830 | 11,862 | 545 | 9,478 | 6,422 | 1,645 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 5·3 |
| 12. Bedfordshire | 73,516 | 1,738 | 17,103 | 1,162 | 18,383 | 31,502 | 3,628 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 4·9 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire | 96,739 | 2,880 | 37,146 | 1,984 | 30,614 | 18,513 | 5,652 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 5·8 |
| 4. EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 202,173 | 8,552 | 79,068 | 8,152 | 51,130 | 44,740 | 10,531 | 100·0 | 4·2 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 5·2 |
| 15. Suffolk | 179,985 | 5,451 | 70,471 | 4,893 | 50,735 | 40,456 | 7,979 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 4·4 |
| 16. Norfolk | 236,840 | 7,242 | 90,442 | 6,838 | 62,712 | 59,034 | 10,572 | 100·0 | 3·1 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 4·5 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire | 127,019 | 3,827 | 44,825 | 2,317 | 37,213 | 31,002 | 7,835 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 6·2 |
| 18. Dorsetshire | 99,536 | 4,276 | 35,486 | 2,967 | 23,757 | 27,231 | 5,819 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 5·8 |
| 19. Devonshire | 329,539 | 24,210 | 120,470 | 11,113 | 63,858 | 90,159 | 19,729 | 100·0 | 7·3 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 6·0 |
| 20. Cornwall | 190,876 | 5,522 | 75,843 | 6,822 | 35,821 | 59,421 | 7,447 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 3·9 |
| 21. Somersetshire | 252,744 | 8,787 | 88,327 | 6,407 | 54,854 | 77,715 | 16,654 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 6·6 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire | 247,349 | 9,262 | 94,205 | 10,942 | 37,119 | 76,725 | 19,096 | 100·0 | 3·7 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 7·7 |
| 23. Herefordshire | 60,469 | 1,705 | 21,984 | 1,114 | 18,964 | 13,750 | 3,852 | 100·0 | 2·8 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 6·4 |
| 24. Salop | 144,284 | 3,621 | 55,169 | 2,960 | 37,200 | 37,581 | 7,794 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 5·4 |
| 25. Staffordshire | 400,663 | 7,689 | 153,152 | 11,875 | 37,484 | 168,926 | 21,539 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 5·4 |
| 26. Worcestershire | 159,465 | 4,554 | 57,759 | 5,248 | 24,740 | 58,085 | 9,079 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 5·7 |
| 27. Warwickshire | 304,973 | 8,372 | 105,743 | 11,884 | 31,154 | 132,348 | 15,472 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 5·1 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire | 132,587 | 3,327 | 42,493 | 3,045 | 25,322 | 53,788 | 4,612 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 3·5 |
| 29. Rutlandshire | 12,799 | 381 | 5,091 | 183 | 4,334 | 2,211 | 599 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 4·7 |
| 30. Lincolnshire | 216,715 | 5,921 | 83,696 | 5,118 | 69,989 | 41,978 | 10,013 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 4·6 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire | 176,435 | 3,941 | 58,765 | 4,149 | 27,061 | 75,203 | 7,316 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 4·1 |
| 32. Derbyshire | 160,516 | 3,360 | 54,212 | 3,816 | 23,711 | 67,973 | 7,444 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 4·6 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire | 256,628 | 6,397 | 90,009 | 12,872 | 39,503 | 95,052 | 12,795 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 5·0 |
| 34. Lancashire | 1,346,203 | 29,893 | 459,100 | 88,423 | 85,335 | 620,490 | 62,962 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 45·1 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 822,072 | 16,355 | 291,328 | 26,155 | 80,209 | 378,095 | 29,930 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 3·6 |
| 36. East Riding | 152,572 | 5,378 | 60,509 | 9,878 | 28,318 | 40,747 | 7,742 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 5·1 |
| 37. North Riding | 114,891 | 3,071 | 41,599 | 2,628 | 34,981 | 27,923 | 4,779 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 4·2 |
| 10. NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 280,976 | 5,454 | 116,515 | 19,241 | 20,959 | 103,175 | 15,632 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 5·6 |
| 39. Northumberland | 186,150 | 4,243 | 74,761 | 12,330 | 25,379 | 59,243 | 10,194 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 5·5 |
| 40. Cumberland | 111,889 | 2,714 | 38,963 | 3,639 | 25,858 | 35,763 | 4,952 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 4·4 |
| 41. Westmorland | 33,427 | 871 | 10,626 | 643 | 10,292 | 9,613 | 1,382 | 100·0 | 2·6 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 4·1 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire | 106,048 | 2,228 | 41,463 | 3,728 | 13,855 | 37,042 | 7,732 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 7·3 |
| 43. South Wales | 375,026 | 9,248 | 138,383 | 14,040 | 78,049 | 109,720 | 25,586 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 6·8 |
| 44. North Wales | 228,186 | 4,465 | 82,803 | 6,872 | 63,247 | 57,650 | 13,149 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 5·8 |

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative Industrial Status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table, according to their position in the scale of selected occupations:

Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

| County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | DOMESTIC CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | COMMERCIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | AGRICULTURAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | INDUSTRIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 43·3 | 4 | London | 8·4 | 10 | Rutland | 33·9 | 38 | Lancaster | 46·1 |
| 2 | Sussex | 41·8 | 3 | Durham | 6·8 | 16 | Lincoln | 32·3 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 46·0 |
| 3 | Durham | 41·5 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·6 | 17 | Cambridge | 31·6 | 37 | Warwick | 43·4 |
| 4 | London | 41·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 6·6 | 35 | Hereford | 31·4 | 45 | Bedford | 42·8 |
| 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 41·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 6·5 | 18 | Huntingdon | 30·8 | 40 | Nottingham | 42·7 |
| | | | 33 | Chester | 5·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 30·8 | 39 | Derby | 42·3 |
| 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 40·2 | 8 | Southampton | 4·5 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 30·4 | 21 | Stafford | 42·1 |
| 7 | Northumberland | 40·2 | 19 | Gloucester | 4·4 | 32 | Wilts | 29·3 | 41 | Leicester | 40·6 |
| 8 | Southampton | 40·0 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·3 | 13 | Suffolk | 28·2 | 33 | Chester | 37·0 |
| 9 | Cornwall | 39·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·0 | 26 | North Wales | 27·7 | 3 | Durham | 36·7 |
| 10 | Rutland | 39·7 | | | | 23 | Oxford | 27·1 | 27 | Worcester | 36·4 |
| 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 39·6 | 12 | Essex | 4·0 | 22 | Norfolk | 26·5 | 4 | London | 36·1 |
| | | | 37 | Warwick | 3·9 | 20 | Salop | 25·8 | 42 | Northampton | 35·3 |
| 12 | Essex | 39·2 | 24 | South Wales | 3·7 | 15 | Berks | 25·6 | 14 | Monmouth | 34·9 |
| 13 | Suffolk | 39·2 | 9 | Cornwall | 3·6 | 44 | Buckingham | 25·4 | 44 | Buckingham | 33·0 |
| 14 | Monmouth | 39·1 | 2 | Sussex | 3·6 | 12 | Essex | 25·3 | 36 | Cumberland | 32·0 |
| 15 | Berks | 38·8 | 14 | Monmouth | 3·5 | 29 | Hertford | 25·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 31·8 |
| 16 | Lincoln | 38·6 | 25 | Devon | 3·4 | 45 | Bedford | 25·0 | 9 | Cornwall | 31·1 |
| 17 | Cambridge | 38·5 | 36 | Cumberland | 3·3 | 30 | Dorset | 23·9 | 19 | Gloucester | 31·0 |
| 18 | Huntingdon | 38·5 | 27 | Worcester | 3·3 | 42 | Northampton | 23·2 | 34 | Somerset | 30·7 |
| 19 | Gloucester | 38·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 3·2 | 36 | Cumberland | 23·1 | 24 | South Wales | 29·3 |
| 20 | Salop | 38·2 | | | | 34 | Somerset | 21·7 | 43 | Westmorland | 28·8 |
| 21 | Stafford | 38·2 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 3·2 | 24 | South Wales | 20·8 | 29 | Hertford | 28·3 |
| 22 | Norfolk | 38·1 | | | | 2 | Sussex | 20·5 | 25 | Devon | 27·4 |
| 23 | Oxford | 37·2 | 30 | Dorset | 3·0 | 25 | Devon | 19·4 | 30 | Dorset | 27·4 |
| 24 | South Wales | 36·9 | 26 | North Wales | 3·0 | 41 | Leicester | 19·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 26·7 |
| 25 | Devon | 36·5 | 21 | Stafford | 3·0 | 9 | Cornwall | 18·8 | 20 | Salop | 26·0 |
| 26 | North Wales | 36·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 2·9 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 18·6 | 26 | North Wales | 25·3 |
| 27 | Worcester | 36·2 | 13 | Suffolk | 2·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 18·3 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 25·0 |
| 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 36·1 | 34 | Somerset | 2·5 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 16·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 24·9 |
| 29 | Hertford | 36·0 | 39 | Derby | 2·4 | | | | 23 | Oxford | 24·9 |
| 30 | Dorset | 35·6 | 29 | Hertford | 2·4 | 27 | Worcester | 15·5 | 32 | Wilts | 24·4 |
| 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 35·4 | 16 | Lincoln | 2·4 | 33 | Chester | 15·4 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 24·3 |
| 32 | Wilts | 35·3 | 40 | Nottingham | 2·4 | 40 | Nottingham | 15·3 | 8 | Southampton | 23·0 |
| 33 | Chester | 35·1 | 41 | Leicester | 2·3 | 19 | Gloucester | 15·0 | 2 | Sussex | 23·0 |
| 34 | Somerset | 35·0 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 2·3 | 39 | Derby | 14·8 | 15 | Berks | 22·8 |
| 35 | Hereford | 34·9 | 15 | Berks | 2·2 | 8 | Southampton | 14·7 | 35 | Hereford | 22·7 |
| 36 | Cumberland | 34·8 | 42 | Northampton | 2·2 | 7 | Northumberland | 13·6 | 13 | Suffolk | 22·5 |
| 37 | Warwick | 34·7 | 23 | Oxford | 2·1 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 13·1 | 12 | Essex | 22·1 |
| 38 | Lancaster | 34·1 | 20 | Salop | 2·1 | 14 | Monmouth | 13·1 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·4 |
| 39 | Derby | 33·8 | 17 | Cambridge | 2·0 | 37 | Warwick | 10·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·2 |
| 40 | Nottingham | 33·3 | 44 | Buckingham | 1·9 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 9·8 | 18 | Huntingdon | 20·9 |
| 41 | Leicester | 32·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 1·9 | 21 | Stafford | 9·4 | 16 | Lincoln | 19·4 |
| 42 | Northampton | 31·9 | 35 | Hereford | 1·8 | 3 | Durham | 7·5 | 17 | Cambridge | 19·1 |
| 43 | Westmorland | 31·8 | 18 | Huntingdon | 1·8 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·3 | 10 | Rutland | 17·3 |
| 44 | Buckingham | 30·6 | 32 | Wilts | 1·8 | 4 | London | 1·6 | | | |
| 45 | Bedford | 23·3 | 45 | Bedford | 1·6 | | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | Rutland | 1·4 | | | | | | |

No. 3.—Summary of the AMOUNTS Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, during under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 19,886,104 Persons;

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - - | 27 | 162 | 32,402 | 2,029,192 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - - | 9 | 17 | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - - - | 3 | 11 | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 |
| Totals - - - | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 |
| **II.—SOUTH-EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (part) - - | 11 | 136 | 436,620 | 258,946 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 |
| 3.*Kent (part) - - - | 26 | 418 | 1,013,659 | 543,549 | 40·3 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 |
| 4. Sussex - - - | 22 | 287 | 888,860 | 341,827 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 |
| 5. Southampton - - | 26 | 345 | 1,017,893 | 455,587 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 |
| 6. Berks - - - - | 12 | 240 | 565,807 | 205,625 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 |
| Totals - - - | 97 | 1,426 | 3,922,839 | 1,805,534 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 |
| **III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part) - | 6 | 58 | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 |
| 7. Hertford - - - | 12 | 165 | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 |
| 8. Buckingham - - | 7 | 195 | 402,106 | 147,186 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 |
| 9. Oxford - - - | 9 | 297 | 478,177 | 171,057 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 |
| 10. Northampton - - | 12 | 332 | 632,219 | 230,964 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 |
| 11. Huntingdon - - | 3 | 88 | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 |
| 12. Bedford - - - | 6 | 138 | 305,366 | 140,479 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 |
| 13. Cambridge - - | 9 | 174 | 570,638 | 181,552 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 |
| Totals - - - | 64 | 1,447 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,152 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex - - - | 17 | 372 | 982,573 | 379,699 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 |
| 15. Suffolk - - - | 17 | 531 | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 |
| 16. Norfolk - - - | 22 | 741 | 1,296,976 | 427,122 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 |
| Totals - - - | 56 | 1,644 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,230 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wilts - - - | 18 | 315 | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 |
| 18. Dorset - - - | 12 | 287 | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 |
| 19. Devon - - - | 20 | 474 | 1,642,780 | 589,159 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 |
| 20. Cornwall - - - | 13 | 221 | 885,703 | 362,409 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 |
| 21. Somerset - - - | 17 | 495 | 1,067,461 | 463,286 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 |
| Totals - - - | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 |
| **VI.—WEST-MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucester - - | 17 | 363 | 716,045 | 442,983 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 |
| 23 Hereford - - - | 7 | 219 | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 |
| 24. Salop - - - | 16 | 303 | 920,600 | 260,229 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 |

the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1868 and 1869 respectively, in 655 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, the entire Population of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half-Years ended at Lady-day | | | | | | Difference between the Lady-day Half-Years 1869 and 1868. | Difference per Cent. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868. | | | 1869. | | | | | |
| In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | | | |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | *Inc.* *Dec.* | *Inc.* *Dec.* | **I. THE METROPOLIS:** |
| 169,939 | 148,886 | 318,825 | 162,809 | 149,933 | 312,742 | — 6,083 | — 1·9 | 1.*Middlesex (part). |
| 37,433 | 37,283 | 74,716 | 37,757 | 35,227 | 72,984 | — 1,732 | — 2·3 | 2.*Surrey (part). |
| 8,889 | 16,997 | 25,886 | 7,724 | 21,099 | 28,823 | 2,937 — | 11·3 — | 3.*Kent (part). |
| 216,261 | 203,166 | 419,427 | 208,290 | 206,259 | 414,549 | — 4,878 | — 1·2 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | **II. SOUTH-EASTERN:** |
| 14,833 | 28,915 | 43,748 | 15,462 | 26,816 | 42,278 | — 1,470 | — 3·4 | 2.*Surrey (part). |
| 28,612 | 50,010 | 78,622 | 30,556 | 49,088 | 79,644 | 1,022 — | 1·3 — | 3.*Kent (part). |
| 20,390 | 44,323 | 64,713 | 19,318 | 40,748 | 60,066 | — 4,647 | — 7·2 | 4. Sussex. |
| 23,675 | 55,722 | 79,397 | 24,025 | 53,796 | 77,821 | — 1,576 | — 2·0 | 5. Southampton. |
| 9,888 | 25,937 | 35,825 | 10,136 | 24,430 | 34,566 | — 1,259 | — 3·5 | 6. Berks. |
| 97,398 | 204,907 | 302,305 | 99,497 | 194,878 | 294,375 | — 7,930 | — 2·6 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | **III. SOUTH-MIDLAND:** |
| 10,570 | 14,597 | 25,167 | 11,343 | 15,149 | 26,492 | 1,325 — | 5·3 — | 1.*Middlesex (part). |
| 8,340 | 23,659 | 31,999 | 8,541 | 23,523 | 32,064 | 65 — | 0·2 — | 7. Hertford. |
| 5,914 | 23,253 | 29,167 | 6,323 | 22,388 | 28,711 | 456 — | 1·6 — | 8. Buckingham. |
| 7,043 | 24,234 | 31,277 | 7,370 | 23,771 | 31,141 | — 136 | — 0·4 | 9. Oxford. |
| 6,837 | 37,663 | 44,500 | 6,849 | 36,593 | 43,442 | — 1,058 | — 2·4 | 10. Northampton. |
| 1,697 | 7,984 | 9,681 | 2,114 | 7,507 | 9,621 | — 60 | — 0·6 | 11. Huntingdon. |
| 5,037 | 19,484 | 24,521 | 5,102 | 19,462 | 24,564 | 43 — | 0·2 — | 12. Bedford. |
| 7,698 | 29,382 | 37,080 | 8,184 | 28,323 | 36,507 | — 573 | — 1·5 | 13. Cambridge. |
| 53,136 | 180,256 | 233,392 | 55,826 | 176,716 | 232,542 | — 850 | — 0·4 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | **IV. EASTERN:** |
| 23,992 | 59,486 | 83,478 | 22,354 | 54,504 | 76,858 | — 6,620 | — 7·9 | 14. Essex. |
| 12,234 | 46,557 | 58,791 | 12,313 | 41,926 | 54,239 | — 4,552 | — 7·7 | 15. Suffolk. |
| 17,850 | 62,725 | 80,575 | 17,967 | 58,387 | 76,354 | — 4,221 | — 5·2 | 16. Norfolk. |
| 54,076 | 168,768 | 222,844 | 52,634 | 154,817 | 207,451 | — 15,393 | — 6·9 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | **V. SOUTH-WESTERN:** |
| 9,759 | 38,071 | 47,830 | 9,867 | 37,291 | 47,158 | — 672 | — 1·4 | 17. Wilts. |
| 4,840 | 27,572 | 32,412 | 5,033 | 26,662 | 31,695 | — 717 | — 2·2 | 18. Dorset. |
| 15,731 | 66,118 | 81,849 | 15,782 | 65,849 | 81,631 | — 218 | — 0·3 | 19. Devon. |
| 7,149 | 28,403 | 35,552 | 7,144 | 29,330 | 36,474 | 922 — | 2·6 — | 20. Cornwall. |
| 14,598 | 61,538 | 76,136 | 14,215 | 60,158 | 74,373 | — 1,763 | — 2·3 | 21. Somerset. |
| 52,077 | 221,702 | 273,779 | 52,041 | 219,290 | 271,331 | — 2,448 | — 0·9 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | **VI. WEST-MIDLAND:** |
| 17,248 | 50,171 | 67,419 | 17,987 | 48,464 | 66,451 | — 968 | — 1·4 | 22. Gloucester. |
| 3,297 | 13,438 | 16,735 | 3,369 | 12,802 | 16,171 | — 564 | — 3·4 | 23. Hereford. |
| 7,764 | 14,776 | 22,540 | 8,036 | 15,010 | 23,046 | 506 — | 2·2 — | 24. Salop. |

No. 3.—Summary of the Amounts expended for In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief,

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS* in 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Stafford | 17 | 277 | 746,748 | 768,371 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 |
| 26. Worcester | 11 | 233 | 432,776 | 294,901 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 |
| 27. Warwick | 14 | 272 | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 |
| Totals | 82 | 1,667 | 3,851,687 | 2,434,614 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicester | 11 | 350 | 536,546 | 243,636 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 |
| 29. Rutland | 2 | 67 | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 |
| 30. Lincoln | 14 | 751 | 1,738,022 | 403,850 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 |
| 31. Nottingham | 9 | 305 | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 |
| 32. Derby | 9 | 277 | 551,832 | 293,223 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 |
| Totals | 45 | 1,750 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,972 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Chester | 12 | 469 | 680,836 | 469,577 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 |
| 34. Lancaster | 28 | 454 | 1,230,780 | 2,453,910 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 |
| Totals | 40 | 923 | 1,911,616 | 2,923,487 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 35 | 610 | 1,544,070 | 1,420,107 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 373 | 714,001 | 273,674 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 481 | 1,153,754 | 205,452 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 |
| Totals | 60 | 1,464 | 3,411,825 | 1,899,233 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 314 | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 541 | 1,249,299 | 342,997 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 208 | 1,001,273 | 205,264 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 110 | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 |
| Totals | 39 | 1,173 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,332 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 |
| **XI.—WELSH:** | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouth | 6 | 164 | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 683 | 2,819,503 | 699,649 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 372 | 1,958,338 | 414,483 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 |
| Totals | 53 | 1,219 | 5,210,747 | 1,311,109 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 |
| Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales | 655 | 14,695 | 36,810,543 | 19,886,104 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |
| Residue of the Kingdom | - - | 191 | 514,340 | 180,120 | | | | |
| Totals of England and Wales | - - | 14,886 * | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

during the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1868 and 1869 respectively, &c.—*continued.*

| COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half-Years ended at Lady-day | | | | | | Difference between the Lady-day Half-Years 1869 and 1868. | | Difference per Cent. | | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868. | | | 1869. | | | | | | | |
| In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*continued.* |
| £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | *Inc.* | *Dec.* | *Inc.* | *Dec.* | |
| 21,363 | 46,274 | 67,637 | 20,468 | 45,587 | 66,055 | — | 1,582 | — | 2·3 | 25. Stafford. |
| 7,695 | 23,088 | 30,783 | 7,752 | 22,038 | 29,790 | — | 993 | — | 3·2 | 26. Worcester. |
| 18,778 | 40,898 | 59,676 | 18,125 | 35,669 | 53,794 | — | 5,882 | — | 9·9 | 27. Warwick. |
| 76,145 | 188,645 | 264,790 | 75,737 | 179,570 | 255,307 | — | 9,483 | — | 3·6 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND: |
| 8,449 | 23,347 | 31,796 | 8,757 | 22,845 | 31,602 | — | 194 | — | 0·6 | 28. Leicester. |
| 780 | 3,072 | 3,852 | 815 | 3,287 | 4,102 | 250 | — | 6·5 | — | 29. Rutland. |
| 11,326 | 52,451 | 63,777 | 11,962 | 52,012 | 63,974 | 197 | — | 0·3 | — | 30. Lincoln. |
| 8,777 | 27,274 | 36,051 | 8,638 | 27,462 | 36,100 | 49 | — | 0·1 | — | 31. Nottingham. |
| 5,819 | 15,892 | 21,711 | 5,873 | 15,973 | 21,846 | 135 | — | 0·6 | — | 32. Derby. |
| 35,151 | 122,036 | 157,187 | 36,045 | 121,579 | 157,624 | 437 | — | 0·3 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | VIII.—NORTH WESTERN: |
| 12,675 | 32,411 | 45,086 | 13,097 | 33,500 | 46,597 | 1,511 | — | 3·4 | — | 33. Chester. |
| 95,021 | 123,847 | 218,868 | 85,695 | 121,108 | 206,803 | — | 12,065 | — | 5·5 | 34. Lancaster. |
| 107,696 | 156,258 | 263,954 | 98,792 | 154,608 | 253,400 | — | 10,554 | — | 4·0 | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | IX.—YORK: |
| 35,184 | 94,190 | 129,374 | 34,331 | 94,085 | 128,416 | — | 958 | — | 0·7 | 35. West Riding |
| 7,342 | 16,525 | 23,867 | 7,598 | 16,902 | 24,500 | 633 | — | 2·7 | — | 36. East Riding. |
| 4,413 | 16,445 | 20,858 | 4,969 | 16,500 | 21,469 | 611 | — | 2·9 | — | 37. North Riding |
| 46,939 | 127,160 | 174,099 | 46,898 | 127,487 | 174,385 | 286 | — | 0·2 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | X.—NORTHERN: |
| 10,341 | 39,893 | 50,234 | 10,763 | 41,708 | 52,471 | 2,237 | — | 4·5 | — | 38. Durham. |
| 7,794 | 33,541 | 41,335 | 8,149 | 33,495 | 41,644 | 309 | — | 0·7 | — | 39. Northumberland. |
| 5,652 | 13,303 | 18,955 | 5,515 | 13,487 | 19,002 | 47 | — | 0·2 | — | 40. Cumberland. |
| 1,562 | 4,102 | 5,664 | 1,439 | 3,944 | 5,383 | — | 281 | — | 5·0 | 41. Westmorland. |
| 25,349 | 90,839 | 116,188 | 25,866 | 92,634 | 118,500 | 2,312 | — | 2·0 | — | - - Totals. |
| | | | | | | | | | | XI.—WELSH: |
| 5,566 | 22,962 | 28,528 | 5,959 | 22,232 | 28,191 | — | 337 | — | 1·2 | 42. Monmouth. |
| 11,703 | 86,261 | 97,964 | 12,232 | 91,696 | 103,928 | 5,964 | — | 6·1 | — | 43. South Wales. |
| 6,854 | 65,155 | 72,009 | 7,335 | 66,129 | 73,464 | 1,455 | — | 2·0 | — | 44. North Wales. |
| 24,123 | 174,378 | 198,501 | 25,526 | 180,057 | 205,583 | 7,082 | — | 3·6 | — | - - Totals. |
| 788,351 | 1,838,115 | 2,626,466 | 777,152 | 1,807,895 | 2,585,047 | — | 41,419 | — | 1·6 | Totals of Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | | Residue of the Kingdom. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | | Totals of England and Wales. |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians returned, during the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1869.

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **I. THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 1. *MIDDLESEX (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 *a* | Kensington * - - | 1 | 1,942 | 70,108 | 50·1 | 6·2 | 3·2 | 24·2 | 6,492 | 7,457 | 13,949 |
| 1 *b* | Fulham - - - - | 2 | 4,155 | 40,058 | | | | | 2,588 | 4,463 | 7,051 |
| 1 *c* | Paddington * - - - | 1 | 1,245 | 75,784 | | | | | 3,045 | 4,209 | 7,254 |
| 2 | Chelsea * - - - | 1 | 865 | 63,439 | 40·6 | 5·1 | 1·7 | 36·2 | 3,877 | 3,697 | 7,574 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-sq. * | 1 | 1,161 | 87,771 | 55·1 | 5·2 | 1·9 | 24·4 | 6,117 | 2,967 | 9,084 |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster. * | 2 | 917 | 68,213 | 39·5 | 6·3 | 1·4 | 35·4 | 8,636 | 6,464 | 15,100 |
| 6 | Westminster - - - | 2 | 217 | 52,752 | 43·2 | 5·5 | ·9 | 39·3 | 8,000 | 3,000 | 11,000 |
| 7 | St. Marylebone * - - | 1 | 1,509 | 161,680 | 44·1 | 5·9 | 1·8 | 35·0 | 14,115 | 10,971 | 25,086 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead * - | 1 | 2,252 | 19,106 | 53·9 | 6·1 | 3·4 | 20·5 | 1,691 | 516 | 2,207 |
| 9 | St. Pancras * - - - | 1 | 2,716 | 198,788 | 40·5 | 7·4 | 1·4 | 37·7 | 10,306 | 14,380 | 24,686 |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington * - | 1 | 3,127 | 155,341 | 42·7 | 9·3 | 1·7 | 33·3 | 4,414 | 7,844 | 12,258 |
| 11 | Hackney - - - | 2 | 3,929 | 83,295 | 45·5 | 10·1 | 2·4 | 28·9 | 3,168 | 9,916 | 13,084 |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. * | 1 | 245 | 54,076 | 39·3 | 9·9 | 1·2 | 36·3 | 5,176 | 1,892 | 7,068 |
| 13 | Strand - - - - | 6 | 419 | 48,161 | 38·5 | 7·1 | ·6 | 42·3 | 5,883 | 3,187 | 9,070 |
| 13 *a* | *Middle Temple* - - | 1 | 5 | 81 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 14 | Holborn - - - | 5 | 164 | 44,252 | 38·0 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 41·6 | 3,492 | 2,973 | 6,465 |
| 14 *a* | *Gray's Inn* - - - | 1 | 13 | 308 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 14 *b* | *Charterhouse* - - - | 1 | 10 | 255 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell * - | 1 | 380 | 65,681 | 36·6 | 6·8 | 1·0 | 46·7 | 4,050 | 3,527 | 7,577 |
| 16 | St. Luke * - - - | 1 | 220 | 57,073 | 35·1 | 7·3 | ·8 | 49·2 | 4,872 | 4,598 | 9,470 |
| 17 | East London - - - | 4 | 153 | 40,687 | 36·4 | 10·2 | 1·0 | 44·4 | 5,270 | 4,227 | 9,497 |
| 18 | West London - - - | 10 | 122 | 26,997 | 38·4 | 9·3 | ·8 | 41·1 | 5,008 | 2,971 | 7,979 |
| 18 *a* | *Inner Temple* - - | 1 | 16 | 148 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 19 | City of London - - | 98 | 434 | 45,555 | 45·4 | 13·7 | ·6 | 31·7 | 6,698 | 6,761 | 13,459 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch * | 1 | 646 | 129,364 | 35·5 | 7·6 | ·6 | 48·6 | 10,988 | 6,782 | 17,770 |
| 21 | Bethnal Green * - - | 1 | 760 | 105,101 | 30·2 | 8·0 | ·5 | 55·1 | 10,662 | 3,897 | 14,559 |
| 22 | Whitechapel - - - | 9 | 406 | 78,187 | 32·3 | 13·1 | ·6 | 44·0 | 5,921 | 3,470 | 9,391 |
| 23 | St. George-in-the-East * - | 1 | 243 | 48,891 | 33·9 | 16·8 | ·4 | 41·7 | 5,801 | 4,051 | 9,852 |
| 24 *a* | Stepney - - - - | 4 | 576 | 56,572 | 38·4 | 17·1 | ·4 | 35·5 | 6,345 | 6,154 | 12,499 |
| 24 *b* | Mile End, Old Town * - | 1 | 681 | 73,064 | 38·7 | 9·5 | ·6 | 39·1 | 3,427 | 4,050 | 7,477 |
| 25 | Poplar - - - - | 3 | 2,918 | 79,196 | 41·3 | 12·3 | ·8 | 32·2 | 6,767 | 15,509 | 22,276 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark - | 2 | 250 | 36,170 | 38·1 | 8·5 | ·8 | 43·6 | 2,383 | 2,040 | 4,423 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark - | 3 | 169 | 19,056 | 37·9 | 22·9 | ·7 | 30·8 | 1,845 | 1,312 | 3,157 |
| 28 | Bermondsey * - - - | 1 | 688 | 58,355 | 39·1 | 11·2 | ·7 | 40·6 | 2,826 | 1,976 | 4,802 |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* Surrey (part of)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark.* | 1 | 282 | 55,510 | 35·4 | 8·9 | 1·2 | 44·6 | 4,432 | 2,766 | 7,198 |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington * - | 1 | 624 | 82,220 | 37·6 | 8·9 | ·9 | 41·6 | 3,950 | 3,679 | 7,629 |
| 31 | Lambeth* - - - | 1 | 4,015 | 162,044 | 42·2 | 7·8 | 1·8 | 35·1 | 10,219 | 10,448 | 20,667 |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 6 | 11,695 | 70,403 | 46·2 | 5·3 | 4·6 | 28·8 | 5,993 | 6,337 | 12,330 |
| 33 | Camberwell* - - - | 1 | 4,342 | 71,488 | 43·8 | 7·9 | 2·6 | 31·2 | 5,265 | 5,055 | 10,320 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe* - | 1 | 886 | 24,502 | 38·6 | 18·9 | ·8 | 29·3 | 844 | 1,614 | 2,458 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich - - - | 3 | 3,771 | 85,975 | 39·3 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 27·6 | 6,702 | 9,815 | 16,517 |
| 35 *a* | Woolwich - - - | 4 | 7,408 | 75,473 | – | – | – | – | - (a) - | 8,464 | 8,464 |
| 36 | Lewisham - - - | 4 | 11,412 | 31,979 | 44·7 | 5·5 | 4·3 | 25·2 | 1,022 | 2,820 | 3,842 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom - - - - | 15 | 41,180 | 22,409 | 46·4 | 3·3 | 17·3 | 21·6 | 1,165 | 2,186 | 3,351 |
| 38 | Chertsey - - - | 9 | 43,541 | 18,642 | 43·1 | 2·7 | 24·5 | 19·1 | 1,459 | 1,719 | 3,178 |
| 39 | Guildford - - - | 23 | 65,592 | 29,330 | 40·1 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 24·0 | 1,097 | 3,912 | 5,009 |
| 40 | Farnham - - - | 6 | 31,197 | 30,707 | 26·6 | 1·3 | 8·8 | 15·2 | 1,305 | 1,754 | 3,059 |
| 41 *a* | Ash § - - - - | 4 | 11,898 | 2,853 | | | | | | | |
| 41 *b* | Farnborough § - - | 4 | 12,244 | 8,337 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 17·5 | 10·4 | - - | No returns. | — |
| 41 *c* | Headley § - - - | 3 | 15,429 | 3,128 | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hambledon - - - | 16 | 60,351 | 13,907 | 39·2 | 1·3 | 34·6 | 17·3 | 514 | 2,145 | 2,659 |
| 43 | Dorking - - - | 8 | 40,006 | 12,445 | 41·8 | 1·8 | 25·1 | 21·8 | 608 | 1,407 | 2,015 |
| 44 | Reigate - - - - | 16 | 51,276 | 20,109 | 44·0 | 3·2 | 21·0 | 19·9 | 1,238 | 1,437 | 2,675 |
| 45 | Godstone - - - | 14 | 43,848 | 9,642 | 42·5 | 1·1 | 34·3 | 16·6 | 408 | 1,425 | 1,833 |
| 46 | Croydon - - - | 11 | 32,803 | 46,474 | 45·2 | 5·5 | 9·3 | 26·0 | 3,148 | 4,957 | 8,105 |
| 47 | Kingston - - - | 13 | 22,487 | 36,479 | 47·2 | 3·8 | 10·4 | 24·9 | 3,046 | 5,192 | 8,238 |
| 48 | Richmond - - - | 5 | 4,339 | 18,802 | 48·3 | 4·7 | 6·7 | 24·8 | 1,474 | 682 | 2,156 |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley - - - | 16 | 39,927 | 20,368 | 45·0 | 2·8 | 18·7 | 21·6 | 1,256 | 929 | 2,185 |
| 50 | Dartford - - - | 21 | 53,109 | 32,316 | 40·1 | 4·3 | 18·5 | 25·7 | 1,519 | 2,805 | 4,324 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton - | 2 | 1,541 | 18,782 | 43·1 | 14·1 | 4·9 | 24·4 | 1,132 | 1,013 | 2,145 |
| 52 | North Aylesford - - | 15 | 41,732 | 19,121 | 42·5 | 4·7 | 20·2 | 23·3 | 1,509 | 1,737 | 3,246 |
| 53 | Hoo - - - - | 7 | 33,281 | 2,861 | 40·9 | 1·0 | 44·3 | 9·3 | 395 | 170 | 565 |
| 54 | Medway - - - | 7 | 14,565 | 51,805 | 35·3 | 4·1 | 2·9 | 22·0 | 3,683 | 1,819 | 5,502 |
| 55 | Malling - - - - | 22 | 47,398 | 21,447 | 40·8 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 22·0 | 1,519 | 2,621 | 4,140 |
| 56 | Seven Oaks - - - | 16 | 67,488 | 22,039 | 42·3 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 19·7 | 1,291 | 1,692 | 2,983 |
| 57 | Tonbridge - - - | 10 | 46,179 | 34,271 | 44·3 | 2·9 | 17·8 | 23·1 | 1,669 | 3,761 | 5,430 |
| 58 | Maidstone - - - | 16 | 38,082 | 38,670 | 39·9 | 3·1 | 18·5 | 27·8 | 2,177 | 4,483 | 6,660 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn - - - | 23 | 57,017 | 13,584 | 39·7 | 1·0 | 40·7 | 12·5 | 1,073 | 1,722 | 2,795 |

(a) Woolwich.—Cost of In-maintenance included in the Returns for Greenwich and Lewisham.

No 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.* Kent (Extra Metropolitan)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 60 | Cranbrook | 6 | 40,249 | 13,412 | 39·2 | 1·5 | 34·3 | 18·8 | 645 | 1,588 | 2,233 |
| 61 | Tenterden | 11 | 46,889 | 10,947 | 38·9 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 15·3 | 422 | 1,769 | 2,191 |
| 62 | West Ashford | 12 | 41,901 | 15,137 | 38·2 | 2·2 | 27·2 | 24·8 | 757 | 1,926 | 2,683 |
| 63 | East Ashford | 25 | 54,498 | 12,286 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 37·1 | 15·1 | 491 | 1,539 | 2,030 |
| 64 | Bridge | 24 | 41,394 | 11,316 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 34·4 | 17·0 | 714 | 1,453 | 2,167 |
| 65 | Canterbury† | 14 | 3,079 | 16,149 | 37·4 | 2·5 | 5·9 | 29·9 | 782 | 1,056 | 1,838 |
| 66 | Blean | 16 | 32,221 | 16,161 | 42·8 | 7·4 | 18·5 | 20·1 | 750 | 1,283 | 2,033 |
| 67 | Faversham | 25 | 46,448 | 18,867 | 42·2 | 3·4 | 24·9 | 20·9 | 958 | 2,029 | 2,987 |
| 68 | Milton | 18 | 35,409 | 14,775 | 42·0 | 3·5 | 21·0 | 22·7 | 681 | 1,521 | 2,202 |
| 69 | Sheppey | 7 | 31,083 | 18,494 | 36·3 | 2·8 | 7·4 | 10·3 | 606 | 977 | 1,583 |
| 70 | Isle of Thanet | 11 | 29,733 | 31,862 | 46·5 | 6·1 | 10·6 | 23·9 | 1,764 | 2,502 | 4,266 |
| 71 | Eastry | 31 | 50,710 | 25,900 | 40·0 | 5·5 | 22·0 | 18·1 | 1,685 | 2,507 | 4,192 |
| 72 | Dover | 23 | 29,744 | 30,346 | 39·7 | 6·1 | 9·3 | 24·2 | 1,620 | 3,191 | 4,811 |
| 73 | Elham | 21 | 43,197 | 26,925 | 33·9 | 3·8 | 14·4 | 14·5 | 918 | 2,110 | 3,028 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh | 19 | 46,785 | 5,708 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 38·5 | 11·8 | 540 | 885 | 1,425 |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye | 12 | 39,369 | 11,927 | 43·3 | 5·4 | 25·3 | 17·4 | 757 | 1,947 | 2,704 |
| 76 | Hastings | 13 | 14,027 | 26,631 | 46·9 | 4·9 | 7·1 | 25·1 | 882 | 3,244 | 4,126 |
| 77 | Battle | 14 | 54,000 | 12,680 | 40·9 | 2·3 | 34·0 | 16·2 | 726 | 2,010 | 2,736 |
| 78 | Eastbourne | 14 | 38,072 | 10,721 | 43·2 | 3·4 | 19·7 | 21·5 | 678 | 1,545 | 2,223 |
| 79 | Hailsham | 11 | 54,365 | 12,668 | 36·9 | 3·0 | 35·8 | 16·1 | 595 | 1,687 | 2,282 |
| 80 | Ticehurst | 8 | 51,659 | 14,626 | 40·7 | 3·0 | 33·0 | 17·4 | 927 | 1,917 | 2,844 |
| 81 | Uckfield | 11 | 74,230 | 17,260 | 37·1 | 2·8 | 40·1 | 15·3 | 565 | 2,179 | 2,744 |
| 82 | East Grinstead | 7 | 61,317 | 14,097 | 39·7 | 2·7 | 32·7 | 17·1 | 746 | 1,947 | 2,693 |
| 83 | Cuckfield | 15 | 61,793 | 17,163 | 40·5 | 3·2 | 30·1 | 17·7 | 843 | 1,814 | 2,657 |
| 84 *a* | Chailey | 11 | 36,278 | 8,895 | 41·6 | 5·0 | 22·2 | 22·7 | 363 | 1,427 | 1,790 |
| 84 *b* | Lewes | 8 | 5,870 | 10,116 | | | | | 1,247 | 998 | 2,245 |
| 84 *c* | West Firle | 8 | 14,494 | 2,379 | | | | | 153 | 418 | 571 |
| 84 *d* | Newhaven | 16 | 28,462 | 5,605 | | | | | 331 | 801 | 1,132 |
| 85 | Brighton‖ | 1 | 2,320 | 77,693 | 42·3 | 4·8 | 3·2 | 34·9 | 5,286 | 6,627 | 11,913 |
| 86 | Steyning | 23 | 44,344 | 24,053 | 47·9 | 4·5 | 16·4 | 15·9 | 695 | 2,373 | 3,068 |
| 87 | Horsham | 10 | 57,023 | 15,313 | 37·1 | 1·7 | 31·3 | 22·8 | 1,019 | 2,551 | 3,570 |
| 88 | Petworth | 5 | 39,329 | 9,397 | 39·1 | 1·7 | 32·0 | 19·3 | 549 | 1,090 | 1,639 |
| 89 | Thakeham | 15 | 36,559 | 7,567 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 36·2 | 15·9 | 473 | 1,455 | 1,908 |
| 90 *a* | East Preston§ | 19 | 31,786 | 15,384 | | | | | | | |
| 90 *b* | Arundel§ | 1 | 1,968 | 2,498 | 43·4 | 3·7 | 16·6 | 23·0 | - - | No returns. | — |
| 90 *c* | *Heene*, &c. | 4 | 3,282 | 408 | | | | | | | |
| 90 *d* | Sutton§ (part of) | 3 | 4,461 | 6,522 | | | | | | | |
| 91 | West Hampnett | 38 | 74,913 | 14,811 | 39·4 | 1·6 | 35·8 | 15·4 | 811 | 1,415 | 2,226 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Sussex—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 92 *a* | Sutton § (part of) | 12 | 19,224 | *see* 90 *d* | 40·0 | 2·0 | 13·0 | 29·0 | - - | No return. | — |
| 92 *b* | Chichester † | 9 | 1,830 | 8,687 | | | | | 486 | 535 | 1,021 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 26 | 65,720 | 12,581 | 38·9 | 2·3 | 33·5 | 16·9 | 527 | 1,867 | 2,394 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 12 | 32,886 | 6,957 | 41·2 | 2·5 | 31·5 | 15·9 | 659 | 901 | 1,560 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 6 | 23,891 | 7,212 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 16·6 | 23·4 | 459 | 1,081 | 1,540 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 3 | 7,806 | 94,828 | 36·6 | 4·4 | 1·6 | 27·0 | 6,235 | 9,446 | 15,681 |
| 97 | Alverstoke § | 1 | 5,222 | 22,653 | 34·3 | 3·8 | 2·6 | 21·2 | 1,509 | 1,230 | 2,739 |
| 98 | Fareham | 9 | 42,225 | 14,864 | 40·3 | 3·6 | 18·6 | 20·1 | 818 | 1,748 | 2,566 |
| 99 | Isle of Wight † | 30 | 99,746 | 55,362 | 42·3 | 5·0 | 13·3 | 24·9 | 2,102 | 3,166 | 5,268 |
| 100 | Lymington | 6 | 33,394 | 12,023 | 42·3 | 4·2 | 20·6 | 20·5 | 616 | 1,562 | 2,178 |
| 101 | Christchurch | 3 | 36,775 | 10,438 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 18·0 | 23·5 | 280 | 985 | 1,265 |
| 102 | Ringwood | 5 | 16,900 | 5,151 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 26·7 | 23·0 | 245 | 681 | 926 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge | 12 | 31,167 | 6,377 | 39·3 | 3·1 | 32·3 | 18·5 | 374 | 861 | 1,235 |
| 104 | New Forest | 9 | 67,102 | 13,031 | 42·2 | 2·7 | 26·5 | 16·8 | 522 | 1,754 | 2,276 |
| 105 | Southampton † | 6 | 2,630 | 43,414 | 42·7 | 12·1 | 1·2 | 29·7 | 2,420 | 5,505 | 7,925 |
| 106 | South Stoneham | 9 | 30,715 | 25,542 | 44·8 | 6·0 | 9·9 | 25·1 | 1,069 | 2,322 | 3,391 |
| 107 | Romsey | 14 | 28,203 | 10,771 | 38·7 | 2·5 | 24·3 | 23·9 | 392 | 1,087 | 1,479 |
| 108 | Stockbridge | 18 | 45,343 | 7,286 | 39·6 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 15·0 | 306 | 1,192 | 1,498 |
| 109 *a* | New Winchester | 34 | 62,228 | 23,752 | 39·6 | 3·1 | 16·6 | 21·9 | 925 | 3,980 | 4,905 |
| 109 *b* | Hursley | 4 | 16,338 | 2,550 | | | | | 135 | 195 | 330 |
| 110 | Droxford | 11 | 48,263 | 10,665 | 40·6 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 16·3 | 633 | 1,100 | 1,733 |
| 111 | Catherington | 6 | 11,197 | 2,497 | 43·0 | 2·4 | 28·2 | 14·1 | 184 | 330 | 514 |
| 112 | Petersfield | 13 | 40,112 | 7,853 | 41·0 | 1·9 | 33·9 | 16·2 | 421 | 1,394 | 1,815 |
| 113 | Alresford | 19 | 39,761 | 7,182 | 42·0 | 3·2 | 29·9 | 15·9 | 387 | 1,040 | 1,427 |
| 114 | Alton | 20 | 53,057 | 12,063 | 41·0 | 1·3 | 33·4 | 17·9 | 583 | 2,025 | 2,608 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney | 13 | 42,051 | 11,480 | 42·4 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 17·3 | 239 | 1,436 | 1,675 |
| 116 | Basingstoke | 39 | 73,852 | 17,429 | 42·0 | 1·9 | 28·9 | 17·8 | 825 | 3,821 | 4,646 |
| 117 | Whitchurch | 8 | 29,513 | 5,522 | 35·8 | 2·4 | 32·9 | 22·4 | 231 | 1,112 | 1,343 |
| 118 | Andover | 32 | 83,615 | 17,125 | 38·9 | 2·9 | 30·1 | 20·0 | 800 | 2,913 | 3,713 |
| 119 | Kingsclere | 15 | 46,787 | 8,517 | 40·7 | 0·8 | 39·4 | 13·8 | 315 | 1,830 | 2,145 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury | 18 | 42,956 | 19,999 | 39·7 | 2·3 | 23·4 | 25·4 | 953 | 3,221 | 4,174 |
| 121 | Hungerford | 22 | 98,287 | 19,882 | 39·4 | 1·2 | 37·4 | 15·7 | 738 | 2,206 | 2,944 |
| 122 | Faringdon | 31 | 64,207 | 15,688 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·3 | 16·1 | 551 | 850 | 1,401 |
| 123 | Abingdon | 40 | 57,535 | 20,861 | 28·1 | 2·1 | 30·7 | 28·6 | 961 | 3,361 | 4,322 |
| 124 | Wantage | 34 | 75,700 | 17,308 | 37·2 | 1·6 | 38·4 | 16·7 | 447 | 2,454 | 2,901 |
| 125 | Wallingford | 29 | 40,860 | 14,017 | 37·4 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·3 | 646 | 3,028 | 3,674 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 6. Berkshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126 | Bradfield | 29 | 62,166 | 15,771 | 40·4 | 1·4 | 34·3 | 15·0 | 984 | 2,246 | 3,230 |
| 127 | Reading | 3 | 4,699 | 25,876 | 40·7 | 4·0 | 4·4 | 37·1 | 1,608 | 1,647 | 3,255 |
| 128 | Wokingham | 16 | 42,226 | 14,455 | 43·7 | 1·3 | 27·7 | 18·1 | 687 | 2,691 | 3,378 |
| 129 | Cookham | 7 | 29,588 | 13,031 | 42·6 | 2·3 | 20·8 | 23·2 | 832 | 1,182 | 2,014 |
| 130 | East Hampstead | 5 | 25,176 | 7,436 | 44·6 | 1·2 | 23·4 | 18·9 | 389 | 663 | 1,052 |
| 131 | Windsor | 6 | 22,407 | 21,301 | 41·8 | 3·1 | 10·3 | 24·9 | 1,340 | 881 | 2,221 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines | 13 | 24,881 | 15,976 | 44·5 | 2·6 | 20·0 | 17·7 | 1,551 | 1,341 | 2,892 |
| 133 | Uxbridge | 10 | 25,906 | 23,155 | 40·9 | 3·2 | 14·3 | 26·8 | 1,347 | 2,445 | 3,792 |
| 134 | Brentford | 11 | 20,705 | 50,534 | 43·6 | 5·2 | 9·6 | 25·2 | 2,837 | 4,006 | 6,843 |
| 135 | Hendon | 8 | 32,767 | 19,220 | 44·4 | 4·0 | 17·6 | 21·1 | 1,561 | 2,243 | 3,804 |
| 136 | Barnet | 10 | 25,689 | 19,128 | 40·8 | 3·2 | 15·3 | 25·2 | 892 | 1,152 | 2,044 |
| 137 | Edmonton | 6 | 46,607 | 59,312 | 44·3 | 4·9 | 11·5 | 27·1 | 3,155 | 3,962 | 7,117 |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Ware | 15 | 35,747 | 16,515 | 43·4 | 3·6 | 21·0 | 22·2 | 831 | 2,988 | 3,819 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 20 | 53,689 | 20,212 | 41·0 | 2·5 | 30·8 | 17·5 | 1,238 | 3,312 | 4,550 |
| 140 *a* | Buntingford | 17 | 28,351 | 6,389 | 39·5 | 1·4 | 34·9 | 16·9 | 447 | 681 | 1,128 |
| 140 *b* | Royston | 29 | 60,440 | 18,625 | | | | | 969 | 2,632 | 3,601 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 28 | 64,847 | 25,603 | 31·0 | 1·9 | 26·6 | 32·8 | 1,033 | 3,767 | 4,800 |
| 142 | Hertford | 18 | 34,410 | 15,301 | 41·2 | 2·7 | 22·2 | 24·1 | 706 | 2,369 | 3,075 |
| 143 *a* | Hatfield | 4 | 23,027 | 6,189 | 40·2 | 2·6 | 28·0 | 22·1 | 452 | 508 | 960 |
| 143 *b* | Welwyn | 4 | 6,457 | 2,211 | | | | | 105 | 199 | 304 |
| 144 | St. Albans | 8 | 34,615 | 18,926 | 27·3 | 1·8 | 23·0 | 40·5 | 661 | 1,702 | 2,363 |
| 145 | Watford | 6 | 36,520 | 20,355 | 40·9 | 2·9 | 19·7 | 28·0 | 1,119 | 2,513 | 3,632 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 6 | 25,457 | 13,922 | 25·7 | 2·2 | 20·4 | 44·5 | 489 | 1,205 | 1,694 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 10 | 24,583 | 13,204 | 29·3 | 3·2 | 19·0 | 39·8 | 491 | 1,647 | 2,138 |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 12 | 49,840 | 18,240 | 30·8 | 1·6 | 22·8 | 35·0 | 1,045 | 2,379 | 3,424 |
| 149 | Eton | 19 | 41,589 | 22,353 | 43·4 | 2·6 | 19·6 | 22·7 | 1,185 | 1,765 | 2,950 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 30 | 81,308 | 35,138 | 27·0 | 1·6 | 20·7 | 41·1 | 1,373 | 5,401 | 6,774 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 40 | 73,364 | 23,600 | 30·1 | 1·9 | 30·6 | 29·1 | 1,058 | 4,504 | 5,562 |
| 152 | Winslow | 17 | 34,115 | 9,265 | 25·0 | 1·4 | 34·2 | 31·8 | 450 | 1,281 | 1,731 |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 48 | 69,981 | 24,855 | 25·7 | 2·1 | 27·6 | 38·1 | 647 | 4,251 | 4,898 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 29 | 51,909 | 13,735 | 31·1 | 1·6 | 31·4 | 26·5 | 565 | 2,807 | 3,372 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults, employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 24 | 61,662 | 18,200 | 37·2 | 1·5 | 29·6 | 22·7 | 969 | 3,586 | 4,555 |
| 156 | Thame | 36 | 54,997 | 15,305 | 31·2 | 1·8 | 34·5 | 22·9 | 527 | 2,477 | 3,004 |
| 157 | Headington | 23 | 24,637 | 17,107 | 41·4 | 2·3 | 19·9 | 25·1 | 570 | 1,575 | 2,145 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 12 | 2,930 | 19,960 | 44·5 | 4·7 | 2·9 | 36·5 | 1,952 | 1,171 | 3,123 |
| 159 | Bicester | 38 | 64,127 | 15,555 | 37·0 | 2·0 | 36·5 | 18·5 | 398 | 1,668 | 2,066 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 34 | 47,913 | 14,236 | 36·1 | 1·5 | 29·2 | 24·5 | 547 | 1,938 | 2,485 |
| 161 | Witney | 43 | 70,169 | 23,227 | 30·9 | 1·5 | 35·4 | 24·5 | 788 | 3,343 | 4,131 |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 35 | 76,418 | 17,296 | 34·7 | 1·3 | 34·9 | 23·2 | 416 | 2,762 | 3,178 |
| 163 | Banbury | 52 | 75,824 | 30,171 | 39·2 | 2·2 | 26·5 | 23·5 | 1,203 | 5,251 | 6,454 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 29 | 60,569 | 13,471 | 31·7 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 24·9 | 380 | 2,682 | 3,062 |
| 165 | Towcester | 23 | 40,416 | 13,004 | 25·3 | 2·1 | 28·0 | 38·2 | 315 | 2,568 | 2,883 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 15 | 22,401 | 11,618 | 27·6 | 3·3 | 18·7 | 41·0 | 433 | 1,777 | 2,210 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 20 | 32,408 | 9,928 | 29·5 | 2·4 | 27·3 | 35·9 | 230 | 1,659 | 1,889 |
| 168 | Northampton | 18 | 20,453 | 41,152 | 27·1 | 2·4 | 7·6 | 53·9 | 1,171 | 4,896 | 6,067 |
| 169 | Daventry | 28 | 63,301 | 20,600 | 32·6 | 3·1 | 24·7 | 28·3 | 894 | 3,630 | 4,524 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 37 | 60,376 | 15,367 | 37·7 | 1·2 | 33·3 | 23·0 | 401 | 2,793 | 3,194 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 27 | 55,505 | 24,224 | 23·1 | 1·3 | 20·0 | 50·3 | 846 | 3,761 | 4,607 |
| 172 | Kettering | 29 | 55,266 | 18,995 | 33·3 | 1·0 | 23·5 | 35·1 | 477 | 3,610 | 4,087 |
| 173 | Thrapston | 26 | 51,188 | 14,065 | 33·1 | ·7 | 29·7 | 31·9 | 401 | 2,505 | 2,906 |
| 174 | Oundle | 38 | 69,822 | 15,362 | 41·1 | 1·2 | 31·2 | 18·1 | 556 | 2,198 | 2,754 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 42 | 100,514 | 33,178 | 40·7 | 4·4 | 26·5 | 21·3 | 745 | 4,514 | 5,259 |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 34 | 77,180 | 20,518 | 40·5 | 1·5 | 30·2 | 19·5 | 812 | 3,080 | 3,892 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 24 | 62,930 | 19,654 | 38·1 | 2·4 | 34·2 | 19·1 | 648 | 2,203 | 2,851 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 30 | 65,256 | 18,965 | 36·9 | 1·4 | 27·8 | 24·1 | 654 | 2,224 | 2,878 |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 45 | 97,320 | 38,072 | 26·0 | 1·3 | 26·3 | 38·8 | 1,089 | 5,535 | 6,624 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 28 | 58,041 | 25,393 | 30·6 | 1·3 | 27·1 | 31·3 | 845 | 4,591 | 5,436 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 19 | 41,551 | 16,970 | 18·4 | 1·1 | 34·0 | 41·8 | 631 | 2,147 | 2,778 |
| 182 | Woburn | 16 | 29,603 | 11,684 | 23·6 | 1·0 | 27·2 | 39·8 | 606 | 2,618 | 3,224 |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 16 | 38,015 | 17,648 | 21·5 | 2·5 | 27·3 | 43·3 | 674 | 1,997 | 2,671 |
| 184 | Luton | 14 | 40,836 | 30,712 | 17·3 | 2·1 | 14·6 | 59·0 | 1,257 | 2,574 | 3,831 |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 26 | 49,885 | 10,966 | 39·2 | ·7 | 41·0 | 11·6 | 734 | 1,429 | 2,163 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 38 | 76,728 | 25,083 | 38·4 | 1·2 | 35·2 | 15·7 | 594 | 4,658 | 5,252 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 14 | 3,470 | 26,361 | 44·5 | 3·9 | 3·6 | 34·1 | 1,355 | 3,845 | 5,200 |
| 188 | Linton | 22 | 48,739 | 13,510 | 40·1 | 1·3 | 33·7 | 16·6 | 671 | 2,962 | 3,633 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 29 | 97,373 | 28,675 | 40·5 | 1·4 | 35·3 | 14·7 | 1,035 | 4,921 | 5,956 |
| 190 | Ely | 15 | 77,904 | 21,891 | 38·4 | 2·1 | 35·6 | 16·5 | 581 | 2,446 | 3,027 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 191 | North Witchford | 7 | 59,823 | 14,791 | 31·2 | 1·7 | 44·6 | 16·9 | 1,447 | 1,818 | 3,265 |
| 192 | Whittlesey* | 1 | 25,131 | 6,966 | 35·5 | 1·8 | 36·3 | 19·1 | 458 | 854 | 1,312 |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 22 | 131,585 | 33,309 | 34·3 | 2·3 | 36·5 | 18·9 | 1,309 | 5,390 | 6,699 |
| | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 7 | 19,477 | 59,319 | 44·6 | 10·5 | 6·5 | 28·4 | 5,770 | 7,840 | 13,610 |
| 195 | Epping | 17 | 46,452 | 16,549 | 41·3 | 2·5 | 30·1 | 17·4 | 493 | 1,965 | 2,458 |
| 196 | Ongar | 26 | 47,465 | 11,317 | 36·9 | 1·0 | 42·6 | 12·9 | 605 | 1,988 | 2,593 |
| 197 | Romford | 10 | 48,244 | 26,965 | 41·9 | 3·8 | 24·6 | 19·7 | 1,775 | 3,224 | 4,999 |
| 198 | Orsett | 18 | 45,597 | 11,595 | 38·7 | 4·3 | 29·1 | 13·8 | 685 | 1,355 | 2,040 |
| 199 | Billericay | 25 | 50,845 | 15,031 | 39·6 | 2·0 | 27·3 | 18·5 | 979 | 1,529 | 2,508 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 31 | 83,906 | 32,765 | 40·4 | 1·9 | 28·1 | 20·2 | 1,599 | 5,510 | 7,109 |
| 201 | Rochford | 27 | 107,846 | 18,282 | 37·8 | 3·8 | 31·4 | 17·9 | 972 | 1,395 | 2,367 |
| 202 | Maldon | 32 | 107,050 | 22,556 | 40·1 | 3·4 | 32·5 | 17·5 | 997 | 3,593 | 4,590 |
| 203 | Tendring | 32 | 89,803 | 27,105 | 40·0 | 4·9 | 30·7 | 15·8 | 913 | 3,713 | 4,626 |
| 204 | Colchester | 16 | 11,200 | 23,809 | 33·7 | 4·3 | 8·3 | 32·7 | 1,293 | 3,181 | 4,474 |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 35 | 73,831 | 22,950 | 41·9 | 4·3 | 32·4 | 14·7 | 926 | 4,268 | 5,194 |
| 206 | Witham | 17 | 38,938 | 16,324 | 37·0 | 1·9 | 27·5 | 26·7 | 1,177 | 2,935 | 4,112 |
| 207 | Halstead | 16 | 38,913 | 18,482 | 25·4 | 1·6 | 27·9 | 40·7 | 884 | 1,936 | 2,820 |
| 208 | Braintree | 14 | 38,652 | 17,170 | 30·5 | 1·4 | 26·9 | 35·8 | 1,114 | 2,405 | 3,519 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 25 | 72,594 | 19,759 | 39·7 | 1·1 | 36·2 | 13·6 | 1,112 | 4,076 | 5,188 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 24 | 61,760 | 19,721 | 40·4 | 1·5 | 35·1 | 15·2 | 1,060 | 3,591 | 4,651 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 27 | 53,664 | 17,432 | 33·4 | 1·2 | 32·7 | 25·2 | 1,008 | 3,165 | 4,173 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 44 | 78,302 | 31,415 | 32·3 | 1·8 | 28·0 | 31·5 | 1,185 | 5,666 | 6,851 |
| 213 | Cosford | 28 | 52,696 | 17,376 | 39·0 | 1·3 | 33·9 | 18·1 | 781 | 2,471 | 3,252 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 49 | 82,464 | 18,224 | 41·2 | ·9 | 40·1 | 12·2 | 466 | 2,844 | 3,310 |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's† | 2 | 2,934 | 13,318 | 40·5 | 3·5 | 8·2 | 36·0 | 497 | 1,413 | 1,910 |
| 216 | Mildenhall | 13 | 61,244 | 9,595 | 41·5 | 1·6 | 37·5 | 12·2 | 217 | 1,729 | 1,946 |
| 217 | Stow | 34 | 55,342 | 20,908 | 40·5 | 1·6 | 32·8 | 19·1 | 494 | 2,654 | 3,148 |
| 218 | Hartismere | 32 | 54,215 | 17,665 | 39·0 | 1·4 | 35·8 | 16·9 | 904 | 2,133 | 3,037 |
| 219 | Hoxne | 24 | 53,035 | 14,694 | 37·9 | ·9 | 42·2 | 13·9 | 990 | 2,122 | 3,112 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon | 39 | 57,899 | 16,174 | 38·6 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 14·5 | 542 | 1,937 | 2,479 |
| 221 | Samford | 28 | 50,230 | 12,736 | 41·2 | 3·5 | 34·3 | 13·0 | 436 | 1,355 | 1,791 |
| 222 | Ipswich | 20 | 8,395 | 37,881 | 40·7 | 6·2 | 5·5 | 36·4 | 1,641 | 3,193 | 4,834 |
| 223 | Woodbridge | 49 | 82,195 | 22,754 | 40·3 | ·3 | 30·9 | 17·9 | 666 | 2,790 | 3,456 |
| 224 | Plomesgate | 42 | 75,064 | 20,720 | 41·8 | 2·7 | 29·0 | 17·9 | 548 | 2,795 | 3,343 |
| 225 | Blything | 49 | 92,097 | 26,848 | 40·1 | 2·1 | 33·1 | 19·2 | 866 | 2,282 | 3,148 |
| 226 | Wangford | 27 | 35,079 | 13,619 | 38·8 | 2·8 | 26·8 | 25·7 | 661 | 1,768 | 2,429 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland.† | 24 | 35,490 | 24,050 | 41·5 | 6·3 | 19·5 | 25·9 | 411 | 1,609 | 2,020 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | **16. NORFOLK:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth* | 1 | 1,510 | 30,338 | 43·0 | 9·1 | 4·2 | 33·1 | 2,178 | 3,172 | 5,350 |
| 229 | East and West Flegg† | 20 | 29,087 | 8,615 | 40·1 | 2·2 | 38·8 | 12·5 | 363 | 751 | 1,114 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing† | 41 | 62,607 | 14,516 | 38·6 | 2·2 | 40·2 | 13·4 | 448 | 1,905 | 2,353 |
| 231 *a* | Erpingham | 49 | 69,178 | 20,579 | 39·1 | 2·2 | 32·7 | 18·8 | 698 | 2,526 | 3,224 |
| 231 *b* | Brinton§ | 2 | 3,335 | 295 | | | | | - - | No return. | — |
| 232 | Aylsham | 46 | 68,123 | 19,052 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 34·7 | 19·1 | 499 | 2,609 | 3,108 |
| 233 | St. Faiths | 29 | 48,304 | 11,298 | 39·4 | 1·4 | 34·0 | 18·3 | 501 | 1,301 | 1,802 |
| 234 | Norwich | 44 | 4,325 | 74,891 | 32·6 | 4·1 | 4·2 | 49·0 | 3,538 | 6,482 | 10,020 |
| 235 | Forehoe† | 23 | 37,834 | 12,818 | 39·2 | 1·2 | 33·2 | 19·4 | 631 | 1,971 | 2,602 |
| 236 | Henstead | 37 | 43,358 | 11,290 | 38·8 | 1·4 | 36·1 | 17·4 | 504 | 1,509 | 2,013 |
| 237 | Blofield | 32 | 44,178 | 11,521 | 42·1 | 2·0 | 33·9 | 15·1 | 709 | 1,552 | 2,261 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering | 41 | 59,401 | 14,242 | 37·8 | 1·1 | 39·6 | 16·7 | 637 | 2,019 | 2,656 |
| 239 | Depwade | 43 | 72,681 | 25,248 | 36·0 | 1·4 | 36·4 | 20·2 | 760 | 4,083 | 4,843 |
| 240 | Guiltcross | 21 | 44,585 | 11,541 | 37·6 | ·8 | 37·8 | 18·4 | 599 | 1,887 | 2,486 |
| 241 | Wayland | 25 | 51,063 | 11,562 | 40·4 | 1·1 | 36·6 | 16·6 | 314 | 1,828 | 2,142 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch | 60 | 105,233 | 28,020 | 37·3 | 1·7 | 35·1 | 17·4 | 1,314 | 5,045 | 6,359 |
| 243 | Walsingham | 53 | 87,342 | 21,118 | 40·2 | 2·5 | 30·6 | 19·5 | 511 | 4,383 | 4,894 |
| 244 | Docking | 36 | 101,136 | 17,589 | 42·5 | 1·5 | 36·7 | 15·0 | 571 | 3,006 | 3,577 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn | 32 | 78,775 | 13,486 | 39·2 | 1·7 | 37·5 | 14·7 | 482 | 2,343 | 2,825 |
| 246 | King's Lynn | 4 | 5,499 | 16,701 | 41·5 | 8·4 | 5·6 | 33·6 | 854 | 2,439 | 3,293 |
| 247 | Downham | 34 | 83,687 | 20,264 | 37·4 | 1·4 | 40·8 | 14·8 | 658 | 2,883 | 3,541 |
| 248 | Swaffham | 33 | 81,200 | 13,747 | 40·2 | 1·3 | 35·9 | 17·1 | 468 | 2,295 | 2,763 |
| 249 | Thetford | 37 | 117,870 | 18,686 | 39·9 | 1·6 | 31·9 | 20·2 | 730 | 2,398 | 3,128 |
| | **17. WILTSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon | 16 | 50,064 | 19,237 | 33·9 | 3·0 | 30·1 | 25·1 | 821 | 2,426 | 3,247 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 14 | 41,566 | 11,470 | 36·7 | 1·5 | 35·6 | 17·4 | 347 | 2,073 | 2,420 |
| 252 | Malmsbury | 25 | 57,508 | 14,556 | 33·2 | 1·4 | 38·6 | 17·6 | 563 | 2,126 | 2,689 |
| 253 | Chippenham | 28 | 60,035 | 22,029 | 38·9 | 2·0 | 25·2 | 24·1 | 1,067 | 3,081 | 4,148 |
| 254 | Calne | 11 | 28,610 | 8,885 | 39·9 | 1·0 | 31·6 | 18·9 | 470 | 1,668 | 2,138 |
| 255 | Marlborough | 18 | 42,092 | 9,774 | 28·2 | 1·4 | 40·9 | 22·4 | 298 | 1,446 | 1,744 |
| 256 | Devizes | 29 | 63,491 | 21,680 | 32·6 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 22·2 | 742 | 2,745 | 3,487 |
| 257 | Melksham | 6 | 17,768 | 17,233 | 29·0 | 2·3 | 11·2 | 47·5 | 828 | 3,195 | 4,023 |
| 258 | Bradford | 8 | 18,800 | 10,475 | 30·6 | 2·1 | 19·9 | 38·0 | 622 | 1,403 | 2,025 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown. | 10 | 30,944 | 11,751 | 28·9 | 1·3 | 31·9 | 31·4 | 297 | 2,121 | 2,418 |
| 260 | Warminster | 21 | 56,356 | 15,942 | 39·3 | 1·5 | 28·7 | 22·9 | 645 | 3,272 | 3,917 |
| 261 | Pewsey | 23 | 65,650 | 12,466 | 35·6 | 1·2 | 38·2 | 14·3 | 342 | 1,624 | 1,966 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 23 | 62,420 | 8,127 | 38·1 | ·8 | 40·8 | 12·7 | 491 | 1,116 | 1,607 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 25 | 52,660 | 14,770 | 39·1 | 2·3 | 25·2 | 19·2 | 644 | 2,383 | 3,027 |
| 264 | Salisbury† | 3 | 480 | 9,039 | 36·8 | 3·9 | 3·9 | 43·0 | 443 | 1,025 | 1,468 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. Wiltshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 265 | Wilton | 23 | 53,864 | 10,674 | 39·1 | 1·8 | 34·7 | 16·9 | 597 | 2,447 | 3,044 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 20 | 41,934 | 9,862 | 39·0 | ·9 | 35·6 | 17·1 | 415 | 1,797 | 2,212 |
| 267 | Mere | 12 | 33,211 | 8,057 | 39·6 | 1·0 | 30·8 | 20·0 | 235 | 1,343 | 1,578 |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 19 | 36,493 | 12,986 | 33·6 | 1·6 | 28·8 | 28·0 | 296 | 2,014 | 2,310 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 20 | 37,934 | 10,340 | 28·7 | 1·0 | 33·6 | 29·1 | 209 | 1,907 | 2,116 |
| 270 | Blandford | 33 | 58,105 | 14,821 | 38·7 | 1·6 | 29·5 | 22·5 | 607 | 2,336 | 2,943 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 25 | 81,163 | 17,253 | 39·5 | 1·5 | 30·7 | 18·7 | 571 | 2,375 | 2,946 |
| 272 | Poole | 8 | 27,023 | 13,742 | 39·4 | 7·8 | 14·0 | 30·5 | 481 | 1,603 | 2,084 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 27 | 95,475 | 17,072 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 23·2 | 24·2 | 663 | 3,642 | 4,305 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 18 | 37,282 | 27,291 | 36·4 | 6·2 | 9·9 | 29·7 | 728 | 2,418 | 3,146 |
| 275 *a* | Dorchester | 40 | 69,976 | 17,492 | 37·3 | 2·2 | 28·5 | 23·3 | 175 | 3,170 | 3,345 |
| 275 *b* | Cerne | 21 | 45,363 | 7,318 | | | | | 217 | 1,140 | 1,357 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 31 | 40,018 | 13,463 | 34·5 | 1·5 | 25·3 | 29·4 | 285 | 1,990 | 2,275 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 26 | 53,764 | 13,587 | 33·0 | 1·2 | 33·6 | 24·2 | 375 | 2,133 | 2,508 |
| 278 | Bridport | 19 | 33,187 | 16,828 | 27·7 | 2·8 | 20·0 | 42·1 | 426 | 1,934 | 2,360 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 18 | 61,738 | 19,758 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 27·4 | 29·3 | 550 | 3,115 | 3,665 |
| 280 | Honiton | 28 | 80,867 | 22,729 | 30·8 | 1·5 | 29·1 | 30·1 | 284 | 4,151 | 4,435 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 50 | 130,141 | 48,338 | 36·6 | 3·3 | 22·7 | 26·8 | 879 | 5,869 | 6,748 |
| 282 | Exeter† | 22 | 1,800 | 33,738 | 38·7 | 5·7 | 3·3 | 40·7 | 1,332 | 2,551 | 3,883 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 39 | 117,396 | 59,063 | 42·2 | 3·5 | 14·6 | 27·5 | 1,082 | 5,444 | 6,526 |
| 284 | Totnes | 28 | 98,342 | 32,942 | 39·1 | 4·1 | 21·4 | 25·4 | 1,061 | 2,587 | 3,648 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 26 | 72,918 | 19,394 | 37·9 | 2·5 | 31·4 | 19·6 | 547 | 2,224 | 2,771 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 20 | 75,569 | 20,502 | 42·0 | 2·6 | 23·5 | 18·6 | 580 | 2,690 | 3,270 |
| 287 | Plymouth† | 2 | 1,635 | 62,599 | 40·3 | 7·6 | 3·0 | 30·2 | 2,753 | 6,846 | 9,599 |
| 288 | East Stonehouse* | 1 | 385 | 14,343 | 40·9 | 3·5 | ·5 | 23·3 | 375 | 1,032 | 1,407 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerel‖ | 1 | 2,380 | 50,440 | 35·1 | 3·4 | 1·0 | 25·6 | 1,803 | 3,125 | 4,928 |
| 290 | Tavistock | 25 | 158,567 | 35,265 | 37·9 | 2·7 | 20·0 | 31·3 | 929 | 3,615 | 4,544 |
| 291 | Okehampton | 28 | 126,797 | 18,580 | 30·7 | ·8 | 41·9 | 21·2 | 344 | 2,987 | 3,331 |
| 292 | Crediton | 30 | 91,866 | 20,274 | 31·8 | ·9 | 34·8 | 25·1 | 487 | 3,015 | 3,502 |
| 293 | Tiverton | 27 | 103,212 | 30,875 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 29·2 | 29·5 | 434 | 4,972 | 5,406 |
| 294 | South Molton | 30 | 142,503 | 19,532 | 29·1 | 1·1 | 39·2 | 22·4 | 361 | 2,316 | 2,677 |
| 295 | Barnstaple | 39 | 149,729 | 36,293 | 36·0 | 2·6 | 26·7 | 25·1 | 994 | 4,027 | 5,021 |
| 296 | Torrington | 23 | 81,472 | 16,876 | 26·5 | ·9 | 36·2 | 30·0 | 482 | 2,233 | 2,715 |
| 297 | Bideford | 17 | 62,944 | 17,742 | 36·8 | 4·3 | 26·0 | 26·8 | 313 | 2,246 | 2,559 |
| 298 | Holsworthy | 20 | 82,519 | 9,876 | 28·5 | ·7 | 48·1 | 17·5 | 192 | 804 | 996 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 299 | Stratton - - - | 11 | 54,406 | 8,028 | 33·5 | 2·0 | 42·8 | 15·0 | 189 | 929 | 1,118 |
| 300 | Camelford - - - | 14 | 51,847 | 7,784 | 35·3 | 1·0 | 33·2 | 24·2 | 242 | 934 | 1,176 |
| 301 | Launceston - - - | 25 | 101,777 | 17,005 | 36·1 | 1·1 | 35·8 | 20·2 | 302 | 1,800 | 2,102 |
| 302 | St. Germans - - - | 14 | 47,148 | 17,631 | 39·6 | 3·4 | 20·2 | 18·9 | 375 | 1,892 | 2,267 |
| 303 | Liskeard - - - | 25 | 107,320 | 33,554 | 39·3 | 2·4 | 22·1 | 29·8 | 720 | 3,754 | 4,474 |
| 304 | Bodmin - - - | 21 | 88,981 | 19,691 | 37·1 | 2·3 | 29·3 | 23·1 | 625 | 2,168 | 2,793 |
| 305 | St. Columb Major - - | 16 | 78,693 | 16,754 | 36·9 | 3·8 | 29·2 | 22·4 | 380 | 1,325 | 1,705 |
| 306 | St. Austell - - - | 15 | 57,446 | 33,797 | 40·4 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 35·3 | 666 | 4,006 | 4,672 |
| 307 | Truro - - - - | 24 | 92,211 | 43,070 | 40·6 | 4·1 | 16·4 | 32·2 | 770 | 4,372 | 5,142 |
| 308 | Falmouth - - - | 10 | 27,906 | 23,332 | 38·0 | 13·8 | 11·1 | 28·5 | 684 | 1,331 | 2,015 |
| 309 | Helston - - - - | 18 | 72,571 | 30,036 | 38·6 | 1·2 | 21·7 | 34·1 | 673 | 2,517 | 3,190 |
| 310 | Redruth - - - | 8 | 40,305 | 57,173 | 43·6 | 2·1 | 6·4 | 43·1 | 748 | 2,343 | 3,091 |
| 311 | Penzance - - - | 20 | 65,092 | 54,554 | 41·1 | 3·7 | 16·2 | 33·7 | 770 | 1,959 | 2,729 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands*‡ - - | 5 | 3,560 | 2,431 | 34·4 | 15·0 | 24·6 | 18·1 | - - | No return. | |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313 *a* | Williton - - - | 36 | 109,022 | 19,918 | 34·4 | 2·6 | 33·6 | 21·6 | 614 | 3,172 | 3,786 |
| 313 *b* | Dulverton - - - | 12 | 57,906 | 6,158 | 32·1 | ·8 | 42·4 | 17·2 | 167 | 1,009 | 1,176 |
| 314 | Wellington - - - | 24 | 60,454 | 20,480 | 31·9 | 1·6 | 29·0 | 30·1 | 558 | 3,015 | 3,573 |
| 315 | Taunton - - - | 38 | 70,452 | 35,601 | 34·3 | 1·9 | 22·5 | 30·4 | 939 | 4,675 | 5,614 |
| 316 | Bridgwater - - - | 40 | 92,273 | 34,420 | 36·0 | 4·1 | 26·5 | 24·2 | 1,124 | 4,878 | 6,002 |
| 317 | Langport - - - | 29 | 59,391 | 17,999 | 28·1 | 1·4 | 35·1 | 29·2 | 459 | 2,095 | 2,554 |
| 318 | Chard - - - - | 34 | 60,342 | 25,591 | 29·6 | 1·6 | 25·3 | 35·8 | 449 | 3,456 | 3,905 |
| 319 | Yeovil - - - - | 36 | 52,151 | 28,189 | 25·0 | 2·2 | 20·0 | 45·1 | 544 | 3,290 | 3,834 |
| 320 | Wincanton - - - | 41 | 66,120 | 21,500 | 31·6 | 1·3 | 29·9 | 29·6 | 693 | 3,407 | 4,100 |
| 321 | Frome - - - - | 29 | 51,239 | 23,700 | 33·9 | 1·4 | 19·1 | 36·9 | 664 | 3,026 | 3,690 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet - - | 24 | 49,657 | 16,619 | 32·4 | 1·4 | 27·0 | 30·1 | 643 | 3,358 | 4,001 |
| 323 | Wells - - - - | 19 | 64,822 | 21,889 | 34·3 | 1·7 | 27·4 | 25·9 | 737 | 2,746 | 3,483 |
| 324 | Axbridge - - - | 38 | 105,679 | 36,106 | 35·9 | 2·1 | 29·0 | 21·5 | 618 | 4,915 | 5,533 |
| 325 | Clutton - - - - | 29 | 47,026 | 23,721 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 20·3 | 31·5 | 763 | 4,130 | 4,893 |
| 326 | Bath - - - - | 24 | 30,321 | 68,336 | 41·7 | 3·4 | 6·9 | 32·8 | 3,244 | 3,062 | 6,306 |
| 327 | Keynsham - - - | 19 | 33,358 | 21,802 | 34·9 | 2·0 | 17·2 | 36·4 | 712 | 2,512 | 3,224 |
| 328 | Bedminster - - - | 23 | 57,068 | 41,257 | 38·7 | 5·6 | 13·8 | 32·5 | 1,287 | 7,412 | 8,699 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 329 | Bristol† - - - | 19 | 1,840 | 66,027 | 36·9 | 8·6 | 1·1 | 41·2 | 5,779 | 7,511 | 13,290 |
| 330 | Clifton - - - | 12 | 29,475 | 94,687 | 40·9 | 5·6 | 5·3 | 34·5 | 3,124 | 6,795 | 9,919 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury - - | 23 | 62,356 | 18,763 | 37·5 | 1·5 | 32·1 | 21·4 | 319 | 2,601 | 2,920 |
| 332 | Thornbury - - - | 21 | 65,840 | 16,499 | 36·5 | 3·0 | 35·9 | 17·4 | 356 | 1,840 | 2,196 |
| 333 | Dursley - - - | 11 | 26,521 | 13,331 | 33·1 | 1·7 | 21·3 | 34·6 | 476 | 2,129 | 2,605 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn - | 14 | 43,246 | 19,854 | 39·5 | 2·6 | 16·0 | 31·7 | 824 | 1,840 | 2,664 |

‡ These Islands are returned in the Census as part of Cornwall; it is stated that there is no workhouse, but each Island raises a separate rate for relief, and looks after its own poor.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 22. Gloucestershire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335 | Newent | 18 | 45,281 | 12,420 | 35·3 | 1·1 | 37·8 | 19·1 | 311 | 2,357 | 2,668 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 40 | 32,222 | 34,733 | 39·9 | 7·0 | 11·0 | 28·3 | 812 | 2,366 | 3,178 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 14 | 24,471 | 7,813 | 34·9 | 5·5 | 31·5 | 22·1 | 240 | 940 | 1,180 |
| 338 | Stroud | 16 | 43,720 | 36,448 | 30·3 | 2·7 | 12·3 | 44·4 | 1,193 | 4,301 | 5,494 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 13 | 25,641 | 6,110 | 40·9 | 1·6 | 30·3 | 19·4 | 153 | 701 | 854 |
| 340 | Cirencester | 39 | 85,366 | 20,934 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 30·9 | 19·1 | 1,006 | 2,935 | 3,941 |
| 341 | Northleach | 30 | 67,647 | 10,895 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 37·2 | 14·3 | 345 | 1,256 | 1,601 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 28 | 41,131 | 9,687 | 37·7 | ·9 | 36·8 | 17·1 | 355 | 1,152 | 1,507 |
| 343 | Winchcomb | 29 | 57,494 | 10,082 | 31·0 | 1·2 | 43·3 | 17·2 | 329 | 1,144 | 1,473 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 13 | 24,876 | 49,792 | 44·0 | 3·1 | 7·7 | 29·7 | 1,922 | 6,608 | 8,530 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 23 | 38,918 | 14,908 | 32·7 | 3·5 | 28·2 | 27·6 | 443 | 1,988 | 2,431 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 22 | 48,783 | 14,880 | 33·6 | 1·5 | 27·2 | 28·3 | 459 | 1,543 | 2,002 |
| 347 | Ross | 30 | 55,568 | 16,306 | 37·7 | 2·1 | 30·1 | 22·0 | 500 | 2,666 | 3,166 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 50 | 70,074 | 29,768 | 35·7 | 2·4 | 27·7 | 24·1 | 1,072 | 3,477 | 4,549 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 29 | 74,917 | 9,519 | | | | | 462 | 941 | 1,403 |
| 349 | Weobley | 26 | 48,959 | 9,018 | 34·4 | ·8 | 39·3 | 16·6 | 345 | 638 | 983 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 35 | 61,659 | 11,811 | 29·9 | 1·4 | 42·5 | 18·8 | 235 | 1,586 | 1,821 |
| 351 | Leominster | 27 | 65,620 | 15,494 | 35·0 | 1·4 | 33·2 | 21·1 | 296 | 1,951 | 2,247 |
| | 24. SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 34 | 84,197 | 17,721 | 37·9 | 1·7 | 28·8 | 21·6 | 585 | 1,849 | 2,434 |
| 353 | Clun | 23 | 82,886 | 10,615 | 34·9 | ·6 | 40·0 | 17·8 | 492 | 1,036 | 1,528 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 14 | 46,184 | 6,289 | 33·2 | 1·0 | 40·4 | 17·9 | 268 | 558 | 826 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 18 | 54,640 | 8,304 | 34·9 | ·7 | 35·2 | 19·9 | 263 | 616 | 879 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 29 | 69,896 | 15,920 | 38·3 | 1·4 | 29·3 | 22·9 | 455 | 1,074 | 1,529 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 16 | 46,053 | 11,994 | 43·8 | 1·7 | 23·7 | 20·9 | 181 | 1,091 | 1,272 |
| 358 | Madeley | 12 | 27,951 | 30,403 | 39·9 | 2·5 | 8·0 | 42·5 | 427 | 1,253 | 1,680 |
| 359 | Atcham | 43 | 104,144 | 19,314 | 36·4 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 20·0 | 742 | 346 | 1,088 |
| 360 | Shrewsbury† | 6 | 16,583 | 25,784 | 40·1 | 5·0 | 8·3 | 33·4 | 834 | No return | 834 |
| 361 | Oswestry† | 14 | 76,348 | 23,778 | 37·5 | 2·5 | 28·7 | 24·9 | 842 | 1,395 | 2,237 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 17 | 71,081 | 14,611 | 36·5 | 1·1 | 39·5 | 17·8 | 576 | 753 | 1,329 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 11 | 52,646 | 10,644 | 35·9 | 1·7 | 35·2 | 17·3 | 353 | 801 | 1,154 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 25 | 39,076 | 11,272 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 34·2 | 21·5 | 461 | 609 | 1,070 |
| 364 | Drayton | 14 | 67,910 | 14,260 | 36·8 | 1·3 | 37·2 | 19·1 | 317 | 442 | 759 |
| 365 | Wellington | 11 | 33,528 | 23,873 | 40·5 | 2·3 | 13·9 | 35·7 | 743 | 1,948 | 2,691 |
| 366 | Newport | 16 | 47,477 | 15,447 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 26·4 | 25·3 | 497 | 1,239 | 1,736 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 367 | Stafford | 26 | 52,022 | 24,474 | 28·6 | 3·6 | 17·3 | 39·3 | 1,042 | 1,072 | 2,114 |
| 368 | Stone | 10 | 68,524 | 21,926 | 31·7 | 3·1 | 24·9 | 34·6 | 491 | 716 | 1,207 |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 9 | 26,718 | 24,567 | 39·7 | 2·0 | 11·7 | 38·8 | 554 | 699 | 1,253 |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 2 | 13,679 | 54,356 | 38·6 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 49·4 | 690 | 2,494 | 3,184 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent* | 1 | 10,490 | 71,308 | 35·6 | 3·7 | 2·8 | 51·7 | 2,717 | 3,695 | 6,412 |
| 372 *a* | Leek | 19 | 65,124 | 23,658 | 24·5 | 1·3 | 29·5 | 41·5 | 382 | 1,563 | 1,945 |
| 372 *b* | Alstonefield§ (part of)‡ | 3 | 7,769 | 1,799 | | | | | - - | No return. | |
| 373 | Cheadle | 15 | 55,146 | 20,988 | 32·4 | 1·9 | 23·5 | 35·7 | 331 | 942 | 1,273 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter | 21 | 62,890 | 14,787 | 33·5 | 1·5 | 34·0 | 22·0 | 439 | 1,172 | 1,611 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent | 54 | 89,652 | 41,065 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 18·1 | 30·6 | 624 | 3,378 | 4,002 |
| 376 | Tamworth | 26 | 47,240 | 15,506 | 38·3 | 2·1 | 24·0 | 28·0 | 527 | 1,349 | 1,876 |
| 377 | Lichfield | 37 | 71,613 | 27,541 | 41·0 | 2·2 | 21·9 | 25·9 | 444 | 2,291 | 2,735 |
| 378 | Penkridge | 22 | 70,799 | 18,662 | 39·6 | 2·1 | 26·8 | 25·4 | 595 | 1,286 | 1,881 |
| 379 *a* | Seisdon | 13 | 43,574 | 15,869 | 41·4 | 3·8 | 4·9 | 43·4 | 187 | 758 | 945 |
| 379 *b* | Wolverhampton | 4 | 10,326 | 111,033 | | | | | 3,941 | 5,667 | 9,608 |
| 380 | Walsall | 8 | 21,603 | 59,908 | 40·6 | 2·6 | 4·6 | 46·8 | 1,285 | 3,962 | 5,247 |
| 381 | West Bromwich | 6 | 19,364 | 92,480 | 42·8 | 3·2 | 2·8 | 43·2 | 2,970 | 8,106 | 11,076 |
| 382 | Dudley | 4 | 17,984 | 130,243 | 38·5 | 3·1 | 1·8 | 48·3 | 3,249 | 6,437 | 9,686 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge | 17 | 16,200 | 68,726 | 39·2 | 3·2 | 3·5 | 47·2 | 1,742 | 2,272 | 4,014 |
| 384 | Kidderminster | 13 | 37,321 | 30,307 | 39·1 | 2·9 | 12·7 | 37·7 | 1,132 | 3,138 | 4,270 |
| 385 | Tenbury | 19 | 35,941 | 7,366 | 32·8 | 1·1 | 41·0 | 17·8 | 253 | 772 | 1,025 |
| 386 | Martley | 29 | 53,718 | 15,098 | 30·2 | 1·8 | 36·0 | 26·0 | 436 | 1,737 | 2,173 |
| 387 | Worcester | 14 | 6,779 | 30,969 | 31·2 | 5·3 | 4·1 | 48·0 | 1,041 | 2,481 | 3,522 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn | 22 | 53,016 | 21,010 | 37·5 | 2·6 | 25·1 | 21·6 | 444 | 2,527 | 2,971 |
| 389 | Evesham | 30 | 46,609 | 14,767 | 30·9 | 3·2 | 34·0 | 23·8 | 517 | 1,675 | 2,192 |
| 390 | Pershore | 39 | 52,269 | 13,865 | 30·0 | 1·3 | 40·2 | 22·4 | 274 | 1,953 | 2,227 |
| 391 | Droitwich | 30 | 55,145 | 19,237 | 35·8 | 2·7 | 27·5 | 25·7 | 559 | 1,402 | 1,961 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove | 15 | 47,374 | 26,207 | 28·0 | 2·2 | 17·1 | 47·3 | 630 | 1,812 | 2,442 |
| 393 | King's Norton | 5 | 28,404 | 47,349 | 43·9 | 5·0 | 6·8 | 33·3 | 724 | 2,269 | 2,993 |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham‖ | 1 | 2,660 | 212,621 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 1·1 | 50·8 | 9,448 | 11,874 | 21,322 |
| 395 | Aston | 5 | 31,273 | 100,522 | 38·4 | 5·4 | 4·3 | 44·4 | 1,581 | 934 | 2,515 |
| 396 | Meriden | 18 | 48,618 | 11,290 | 37·3 | 1·2 | 34·1 | 18·1 | 298 | 952 | 1,250 |
| 397 | Atherstone | 17 | 27,883 | 12,118 | 34·4 | 2·0 | 21·0 | 37·7 | 198 | 1,140 | 1,338 |
| 398 | Nuneaton | 7 | 20,428 | 13,054 | 16·5 | 1·8 | 12·3 | 62·2 | 314 | 1,232 | 1,546 |
| 399 | Foleshill | 12 | 19,389 | 19,997 | 14·6 | 1·7 | 9·1 | 69·8 | 704 | 1,611 | 2,315 |
| 400 | Coventry† | 2 | 5,489 | 41,647 | 21·8 | 2·2 | 2·0 | 67·1 | 1,441 | 2,561 | 4,002 |

‡ The other part of Alstonefield § will be found under No. 447 *b*.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27. Warwickshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 401 | Rugby | 42 | 80,755 | 24,436 | 39·6 | 4·0 | 26·9 | 20·3 | 443 | 1,771 | 2,214 |
| 402 | Solihull | 12 | 46,487 | 13,231 | 37·9 | 1·9 | 33·7 | 17·5 | 507 | 995 | 1,502 |
| 403 | Warwick | 35 | 66,639 | 44,047 | 41·9 | 2·9 | 14·9 | 26·7 | 1,288 | 4,525 | 5,813 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon | 36 | 78,579 | 21,249 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 30·2 | 21·4 | 532 | 2,682 | 3,214 |
| 405 | Alcester | 22 | 52,430 | 16,878 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 28·3 | 35·6 | 380 | 1,741 | 2,121 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour | 37 | 78,899 | 19,852 | 36·4 | 1·2 | 34·0 | 20·7 | 620 | 2,227 | 2,847 |
| 407 | Southam | 26 | 50,409 | 10,392 | 37·9 | 2·4 | 36·5 | 16·9 | 371 | 1,424 | 1,795 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 37 | 59,031 | 15,515 | 33·1 | 1·6 | 31·0 | 28·0 | 472 | 1,972 | 2,444 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 42 | 64,094 | 16,059 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 27·7 | 23·9 | 594 | 2,953 | 3,547 |
| 410 | Billesdon | 38 | 50,721 | 7,272 | 35·7 | ·9 | 41·1 | 16·8 | 191 | 748 | 939 |
| 411 | Blaby | 30 | 33,957 | 14,305 | 24·3 | 1·3 | 23·3 | 47·5 | 440 | 1,398 | 1,838 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 14 | 28,070 | 16,374 | 20·9 | 1·5 | 18·6 | 55·3 | 459 | 2,013 | 2,472 |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 31 | 53,526 | 13,428 | 32·7 | 1·2 | 33·5 | 27·6 | 482 | 1,876 | 2,358 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 30 | 51,952 | 28,543 | 38·1 | 2·1 | 18·3 | 35·5 | 674 | 2,866 | 3,540 |
| 415 | Loughborough | 25 | 43,840 | 24,147 | 30·5 | 1·8 | 18·3 | 44·9 | 917 | 2,155 | 3,072 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 37 | 48,118 | 19,766 | 30·7 | 1·3 | 23·4 | 40·8 | 468 | 1,872 | 2,340 |
| 417 | Leicester | 10 | 3,960 | 68,056 | 31·0 | 3·9 | 2·7 | 54·4 | 3,416 | 3,452 | 6,868 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 56 | 99,277 | 20,171 | 37·8 | 1·3 | 36·7 | 19·1 | 644 | 1,540 | 2,184 |
| | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 31 | 55,030 | 11,112 | 39·5 | 1·6 | 34·0 | 16·2 | 399 | 1,630 | 2,029 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 36 | 52,698 | 12,367 | 39·9 | 1·3 | 33·8 | 18·3 | 416 | 1,657 | 2,073 |
| | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 37 | 52,858 | 18,213 | 41·1 | 2·2 | 21·0 | 26·3 | 834 | 2,683 | 3,517 |
| 422 | Bourn | 36 | 90,644 | 20,113 | 38·5 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 16·2 | 1,004 | 2,345 | 3,349 |
| 423 | Spalding | 10 | 86,471 | 22,129 | 37·9 | 1·6 | 35·5 | 19·3 | 1,203 | 2,611 | 3,814 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 10 | 107,299 | 18,290 | 37·0 | 1·4 | 41·1 | 14·2 | 999 | 2,151 | 3,150 |
| 425 | Boston | 42 | 125,547 | 37,933 | 39·0 | 3·2 | 28·3 | 21·3 | 1,182 | 6,153 | 7,335 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 59 | 131,777 | 24,919 | 38·3 | 1·2 | 38·3 | 15·5 | 722 | 2,949 | 3,671 |
| 427 | Grantham | 53 | 102,729 | 28,886 | 41·0 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 22·9 | 960 | 3,527 | 4,487 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 97 | 158,920 | 46,941 | 39·6 | 2·4 | 25·6 | 23·6 | 1,182 | 5,508 | 6,690 |
| 429 | Horncastle | 69 | 113,588 | 24,695 | 37·6 | 1·2 | 37·5 | 16·1 | 637 | 3,000 | 3,637 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 66 | 140,269 | 28,799 | 37·2 | 1·2 | 39·3 | 15·7 | 599 | 4,849 | 5,448 |
| 431 | Louth | 90 | 170,708 | 34,711 | 37·7 | 1·7 | 35·5 | 17·9 | 576 | 5,135 | 5,711 |
| 432 | Caistor | 76 | 183,164 | 37,517 | 40·0 | 5·1 | 28·6 | 18·9 | 688 | 3,475 | 4,163 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 54 | 165,470 | 34,731 | 38·2 | 2·7 | 32·6 | 19·4 | 566 | 4,684 | 5,250 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 50 | 108,578 | 25,073 | 36·6 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 19·3 | 810 | 2,942 | 3,752 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 435 | East Retford | 50 | 91,145 | 22,677 | 38·8 | 2·3 | 31·5 | 19·9 | 328 | 2,286 | 2,614 |
| 436 | Worksop | 29 | 77,482 | 20,704 | 40·2 | 2·0 | 26·2 | 24·5 | 909 | 1,852 | 2,761 |
| 437 | Mansfield | 21 | 55,960 | 30,593 | 31·4 | 1·5 | 14·9 | 45·7 | 645 | 3,298 | 3,943 |
| 438 | Basford | 44 | 88,159 | 74,357 | 30·4 | 1·3 | 11·4 | 51·9 | 1,461 | 5,518 | 6,979 |
| 439 | Radford | 4 | 6,800 | 30,479 | 28·0 | 2·3 | 2·8 | 61·5 | 290 | 1,452 | 1,742 |
| 440 | Nottingham | 3 | 1,750 | 74,693 | 30·6 | 4·0 | 1·6 | 56·2 | 3,704 | 5,390 | 9,094 |
| 441 | Southwell | 61 | 116,154 | 24,425 | 37·4 | 1·7 | 35·4 | 19·4 | 480 | 2,380 | 2,860 |
| 442 | Newark | 51 | 94,202 | 30,186 | 39·7 | 2·6 | 27·0 | 24·2 | 512 | 3,935 | 4,447 |
| 443 | Bingham | 42 | 68,139 | 15,670 | 37·7 | 1·6 | 35·6 | 19·6 | 309 | 1,351 | 1,660 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow | 48 | 74,290 | 31,113 | 33·1 | 2·8 | 21·4 | 36·3 | 575 | 2,220 | 2,795 |
| 445 | Derby | 7 | 2,970 | 51,049 | 36·1 | 5·3 | 2·4 | 46·7 | 1,591 | 1,412 | 3,003 |
| 446 | Belper | 35 | 67,392 | 51,711 | 34·7 | 1·4 | 12·5 | 44·3 | 875 | 3,130 | 4,005 |
| 447 *a* | Ashbourne | 62 | 86,740 | 19,997 | 30·1 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 25·0 | 401 | 1,112 | 1,513 |
| 447 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,700 | *see* 372 *b* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 448 | Chesterfield | 34 | 89,737 | 61,779 | 36·1 | 1·6 | 14·6 | 43·0 | 1,164 | 5,338 | 6,502 |
| 449 | Bakewell | 60 | 107,023 | 31,378 | 33·6 | 1·8 | 20·1 | 36·7 | 488 | 1,596 | 2,084 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 17 | 74,825 | 14,020 | 31·8 | 2·0 | 24·9 | 35·4 | 310 | 471 | 781 |
| 451 *a* | Glossop | 10 | 31,457 | 21,200 | 28·3 | 1·8 | 7·8 | 57·0 | 183 | 316 | 499 |
| 451 *b* | Hayfield | 4 | 17,398 | 10,976 | | | | | 286 | 378 | 664 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport | 17 | 30,709 | 94,335 | 28·1 | 3·0 | 5·1 | 58·2 | 2,427 | 2,835 | 5,262 |
| 453 | Macclesfield | 41 | 81,561 | 61,543 | 27·5 | 2·4 | 13·8 | 51·6 | 1,562 | 3,918 | 5,480 |
| 454 | Altrincham | 39 | 73,665 | 40,517 | 38·2 | 3·5 | 28·4 | 23·1 | 1,070 | 3,469 | 4,539 |
| 455 | Runcorn | 37 | 45,776 | 26,792 | 37·9 | 11·1 | 23·3 | 22·3 | 747 | 2,332 | 3,079 |
| 456 | Northwich | 60 | 65,445 | 33,338 | 39·6 | 5·5 | 19·7 | 26·5 | 685 | 2,876 | 3,561 |
| 457 | Congleton | 32 | 52,889 | 34,328 | 32·1 | 2·2 | 19·3 | 41·1 | 579 | 1,747 | 2,326 |
| 458 | Nantwich | 78 | 111,126 | 40,955 | 34·4 | 2·5 | 27·6 | 30·8 | 715 | 3,087 | 3,802 |
| 459 *a* | Great Boughton | 84 | 73,782 | 19,000 | 39·0 | 4·3 | 18·8 | 28·0 | 492 | 1,712 | 2,204 |
| 459 *b* | Chester † | 9 | 2,758 | 29,408 | | | | | 1,797 | 2,445 | 4,242 |
| 459 *c* | Hawarden | 16 | 31,015 | 9,528 | | | | | 334 | 564 | 898 |
| 460 *a* | Wirrall | 47 | 88,258 | 18,413 | 43·8 | 5·7 | 24·7 | 15·8 | 517 | 1,445 | 1,962 |
| 460 *b* | Birkenhead | 9 | 23,852 | 61,420 | 44·1 | 12·7 | 2·9 | 26·2 | 2,172 | 7,070 | 9,242 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | **34. LANCASHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool ‖ | 1 | 2,220 | 269,742 | 40·8 | 19·1 | 0·9 | 30·0 | 20,700 | 20,652 | 41,352 |
| 462 *a* | West Derby | 22 | 46,799 | 156,561 | 44·6 | 12·6 | 3·5 | 28·7 | 4,610 | 8,523 | 13,133 |
| 462 *b* | Toxteth Park* | 1 | 3,768 | 69,284 | | | | | 3,233 | 3,406 | 6,639 |
| 463 | Prescot | 20 | 56,859 | 73,127 | 39·8 | 3·5 | 11·1 | 36·2 | 1,378 | 3,441 | 4,819 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 21 | 111,968 | 46,252 | 35·4 | 3·9 | 33·4 | 21·7 | 1,086 | 1,960 | 3,046 |
| 465 | Wigan | 20 | 47,018 | 94,561 | 34·6 | 2·7 | 8·0 | 50·3 | 2,086 | 5,148 | 7,234 |
| 466 | Warrington | 16 | 29,984 | 43,875 | 36·5 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 37·0 | 1,322 | 2,178 | 3,500 |
| 467 | Leigh | 10 | 23,610 | 37,700 | 21·7 | 2·5 | 11·0 | 61·0 | 921 | 1,552 | 2,473 |
| 468 | Bolton | 26 | 43,896 | 130,269 | 32·3 | 2·8 | 5·2 | 55·8 | 3,381 | 5,470 | 8,851 |
| 469 | Bury | 12 | 32,990 | 101,135 | 29·9 | 2·7 | 5·5 | 56·4 | 1,895 | 5,840 | 7,735 |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 6 | 23,279 | 39,038 | 35·6 | 4·8 | 11·8 | 41·8 | 913 | 1,531 | 2,444 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 12 | 11,549 | 169,579 | 39·1 | 8·8 | 2·1 | 40·8 | 7,110 | 8,867 | 15,977 |
| 472 | Salford | 4 | 4,830 | 105,335 | 36·4 | 6·6 | 1·9 | 47·2 | 4,523 | 5,834 | 10,357 |
| 473 *a* | Manchester* | 1 | 1,480 | 185,410 | 32·6 | 7·0 | 1·6 | 52·3 | 13,130 | 13,633 | 26,763 |
| 473 *b* | Prestwich | 12 | 11,148 | 58,578 | | | | | 340 | 1,499 | 1,839 |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 13 | 38,657 | 134,753 | 27·7 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 61·7 | 2,111 | 2,176 | 4,287 |
| 475 | Oldham | 8 | 16,872 | 111,276 | 27·8 | 2·5 | 3·2 | 62·6 | 2,789 | 2,469 | 5,258 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 6 | 33,334 | 91,754 | 29·9 | 3·2 | 4·6 | 57·8 | 1,918 | 3,568 | 5,486 |
| 477 | Haslingden | 10 | 26,681 | 69,781 | 30·9 | 2·2 | 5·3 | 57·3 | 770 | 1,410 | 2,180 |
| 478 | Burnley | 26 | 54,126 | 75,595 | 28·7 | 1·7 | 7·7 | 56·7 | 713 | 3,419 | 4,132 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 35 | 114,697 | 20,476 | 26·0 | 1·0 | 30·0 | 38·0 | 367 | 1,077 | 1,444 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 24 | 43,569 | 119,942 | 26·7 | 1·2 | 5·3 | 60·7 | 2,657 | 4,477 | 7,134 |
| 481 | Chorley | 26 | 52,213 | 41,678 | 27·8 | 1·6 | 18·3 | 48·5 | 573 | 1,836 | 2,409 |
| 482 | Preston | 28 | 68,035 | 110,523 | 27·5 | 2·9 | 9·0 | 52·6 | 4,878 | 5,361 | 10,239 |
| 483 | Fylde | 23 | 76,397 | 25,682 | 37·4 | 5·1 | 26·8 | 23·7 | 624 | 1,618 | 2,242 |
| 484 | Garstang | 23 | 62,617 | 12,425 | 27·2 | 1·0 | 50·1 | 17·8 | 148 | 815 | 963 |
| 485 *a* | Lancaster | 20 | 57,141 | 23,841 | | | | | 474 | 1,243 | 1,717 |
| 485 *b* | Caton § | 17 | 53,262 | 9,312 | 34·4 | 3·7 | 24·1 | 28·7 | - No return. | | |
| 485 *c* | *Arkholme*, &c. | 9 | 28,343 | 1,981 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 28 | 135,043 | 35,738 | 36·3 | 3·2 | 22·4 | 31·2 | 1,045 | 2,105 | 3,150 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **35. WEST RIDING:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 3 | 52,882 | 4,391 | 23·5 | 1·4 | 45·0 | 26·0 | 124 | 196 | 320 |
| 488 | Settle | 31 | 154,591 | 12,528 | 28·4 | 1·5 | 37·5 | 26·7 | 312 | 934 | 1,246 |
| 489 *a* | Skipton | 49 | 154,912 | 31,155 | 28·0 | 2·0 | 22·6 | 41·8 | 586 | 2,254 | 2,840 |
| 489 *b* | Carlton § (part of) ‡ | 1 | 2,161 | 69,829 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 14 | 74,275 | 9,534 | 26·9 | 0·9 | 37·8 | 30·1 | 143 | 838 | 981 |
| 491 | Ripon | 42 | 69,988 | 15,727 | 34·6 | 1·6 | 32·2 | 23·5 | 591 | 1,133 | 1,724 |
| 492 *a* | Great Ouseburn | 42 | 51,808 | 11,534 | 34·6 | 1·2 | 40·2 | 18·4 | 267 | 716 | 983 |
| 492 *b* | Knaresborough | 21 | 39,942 | 17,176 | 39·9 | 3·6 | 19·1 | 28·9 | 524 | 1,837 | 2,361 |

‡ The other parishes of Carlton § will be found under the Nos. 493*a*, 499*c*, 500*a*, 514*d*.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | 35. West Riding—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 492 *c* | Wetherby | 19 | 30,546 | 6,486 | 36·8 | 1·1 | 36·1 | 20·1 | 244 | 414 | 658 |
| 492 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of).‡ | 40 | 65,083 | 18,595 | | | | | | | |
| 493 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 17 | 41,204 | *see* 489 *b* | — | — | — | — | No returns. | | |
| 493 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | *see* 492 *d* | — | | | | | | | |
| 493 *c* | Wharfedale | 18 | 30,798 | 15,453 | 28·2 | 1·1 | 17·2 | 49·4 | — | 1,126 | 1,126 |
| 494 | Keighley | 6 | 39,144 | 43,122 | 25·3 | 1·9 | 9·2 | 58·2 | 564 | 2,340 | 2,904 |
| 495 | Todmorden | 6 | 33,926 | 31,113 | 27·6 | 1·8 | 8·3 | 55·8 | — | 1,386 | 1,386 |
| 496 | Saddleworth * | 1 | 18,280 | 18,631 | 28·3 | 1·4 | 5·5 | 59·0 | 373 | 514 | 887 |
| 497 | Huddersfield | 34 | 66,560 | 131,336 | 33·2 | 3·0 | 6·9 | 52·5 | 2,235 | 7,366 | 9,601 |
| 498 | Halifax | 20 | 51,784 | 128,673 | 33·0 | 2·7 | 6·4 | 53·8 | 2,248 | 5,862 | 8,110 |
| 499 *a* | North Bierley | 16 | 32,674 | 85,775 | | | | | 807 | 3,757 | 4,564 |
| 499 *b* | Bradford | 4 | 6,590 | 106,218 | 31·3 | 3·2 | 3·9 | 57·1 | 2,541 | 3,434 | 5,975 |
| 499 *c* | Carlton § (part of) | 1 | 1,070 | *see* 489 *b* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 10 | 19,701 | | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 1 | 360 | 44 | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 $b^1$ | Holbeck * | 1 | 760 | 15,824 | | | | | 433 | 692 | 1,125 |
| 500 $b^2$ | Hunslet * | 1 | 1,100 | 25,763 | 38·4 | 2·7 | 5·1 | 49·5 | 760 | 1,542 | 2,302 |
| 500 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 24 | 42,673 | 21,901 | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | *see* 492 *d* | | | | | No return. | | |
| 500 *e* | Bramley | 2 | 3,451 | 11,391 | — | — | — | — | 160 | 506 | 666 |
| 501 | Leeds * | 1 | 2,100 | 117,566 | 37·6 | 5·1 | 1·8 | 48·2 | 4,244 | 8,089 | 12,333 |
| 502 | Dewsbury | 11 | 24,456 | 92,883 | 36·5 | 2·3 | 4·7 | 52·7 | 1,572 | 5,282 | 6,854 |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield | 21 | 38,086 | 53,126 | | | | | 1,188 | 4,643 | 5,831 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | 38·8 | 4·8 | 10·0 | 37·5 | No return. | | |
| 503 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 $a^1$ | Great Preston § (part of) | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 $a^2$ | Pontefract | 19 | 28,465 | 14,635 | 40·9 | 4·9 | 18·0 | 29·0 | 432 | 1,032 | 1,464 |
| 504 $a^3$ | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | — | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth | 25 | 33,870 | 7,793 | 36·7 | 0·9 | 37·2 | 17·9 | 296 | 643 | 939 |
| 505 | Barnsley | 17 | 35,376 | 45,797 | 37·7 | 2·6 | 7·0 | 48·2 | 1,428 | 4,190 | 5,618 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone | 15 | 33,846 | 14,419 | 36·5 | 1·6 | 17·5 | 39·3 | 508 | 794 | 1,302 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley | 4 | 51,944 | 24,092 | | | | | 654 | 1,816 | 2,470 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow | 7 | 25,948 | 63,618 | 42·0 | 3·4 | 4·1 | 43·0 | 2,073 | 3,671 | 5,744 |
| 508 | Sheffield | 4 | 10,590 | 128,951 | 40·7 | 4·5 | 1·7 | 46·4 | 4,754 | 13,175 | 17,929 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 27 | 50,591 | 44,350 | 42·0 | 2·7 | 11·6 | 37·0 | 1,282 | 5,877 | 7,159 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 56 | 109,031 | 39,388 | 40·3 | 3·9 | 22·5 | 26·2 | 1,445 | 2,278 | 3,723 |
| 511 | Thorne | 13 | 71,946 | 16,011 | 34·6 | 3·4 | 38·6 | 17·0 | 425 | 1,488 | 1,913 |
| 512 | Goole | 17 | 40,908 | 15,153 | 36·5 | 9·3 | 29·3 | 20·1 | 694 | 1,785 | 2,479 |

‡ The other parishes of Barwick-in-Elmet § will be found under the Nos. 493*b*, 500*d*, 503*c*, 504$a^3$, 513*c*, 514 *a*, 515 *b*. The other parishes of Great Preston § will be found under the Nos. 500*c*, 503*b*, 504$a^1$, 513*b*, 514*c*.

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. West Riding—*continued.* | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 27 | 52,200 | 15,462 | | | | | 424 | 1,630 | 2,054 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | – | — | — | 35·2 | 3·2 | 34·8 | 18·5 | No return. | | |
| 513 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 514 *a* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 16 | 20,702 | 5,033 | 39·6 | 1·7 | 32·2 | 20·3 | - | 845 | 845 |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | – | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | – | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 83 | 79,769 | 59,158 | 40·1 | 4·2 | 14·6 | 30·1 | 1,662 | 2,035 | 3,697 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of). | – | — | — | | | | | No return. | | |
| 516 | Pocklington | 47 | 107,636 | 16,710 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 41·1 | 17·3 | 360 | 1,541 | 1,901 |
| 517 | Howden | 42 | 72,253 | 15,001 | 36·9 | 1·9 | 38·3 | 17·7 | 409 | 1,410 | 1,819 |
| 518 | Beverley | 36 | 78,434 | 21,029 | 39·2 | 2·3 | 28·6 | 23·8 | 395 | 2,151 | 2,546 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 20 | 45,084 | 51,956 | 42·3 | 6·5 | 7·7 | 34·1 | 1,651 | 2,891 | 4,542 |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull † | 1 | 1,827 | 56,888 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 2·1 | 30·0 | 1,820 | 2,641 | 4,461 |
| 521 | Patrington | 27 | 88,872 | 9,681 | 36·8 | 1·8 | 39·3 | 15·1 | 233 | 415 | 648 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | 42 | 67,028 | 9,654 | 35·1 | 1·0 | 45·1 | 13·7 | 377 | 823 | 1,200 |
| 523 | Driffield | 43 | 105,114 | 19,226 | 37·3 | 1·5 | 35·3 | 19·9 | 459 | 1,833 | 2,292 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 32 | 67,984 | 14,371 | 39·2 | 3·1 | 30·2 | 20·1 | 232 | 1,162 | 1,394 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 33 | 81,460 | 30,425 | 42·7 | 4·0 | 19·7 | 24·9 | 841 | 3,275 | 4,116 |
| 526 | Malton | 65 | 112,407 | 23,483 | 37·5 | 1·9 | 33·3 | 20·2 | 454 | 1,380 | 1,834 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 29 | 63,603 | 10,148 | 31·5 | 1·1 | 44·3 | 16·8 | 127 | 899 | 1,026 |
| 528 | Thirsk | 42 | 62,444 | 12,299 | 33·5 | 1·6 | 37·7 | 20·7 | 301 | 711 | 1,012 |
| 529 *a* | Helmsley | 30 | 72,885 | 6,093 | 32·3 | 0·8 | 42·6 | 19·5 | 140 | 503 | 643 |
| 529 *b* | Kirkby Moorside | 23 | 58,631 | 5,739 | | | | | 159 | 394 | 553 |
| 530 | Pickering | 25 | 88,062 | 10,541 | 31·9 | 1·4 | 40·6 | 20·2 | 172 | 533 | 705 |
| 531 | Whitby | 22 | 90,371 | 23,633 | 41·8 | 5·5 | 20·7 | 25·9 | 817 | 1,522 | 2,339 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 27 | 96,862 | 22,128 | 36·1 | 2·4 | 19·8 | 34·8 | 637 | 1,856 | 2,493 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 29 | 79,345 | 10,381 | 33·3 | 1·5 | 36·3 | 22·8 | 152 | 1,100 | 1,252 |
| 534 | Northallerton | 43 | 68,342 | 12,174 | 30·9 | 1·3 | 35·1 | 26·3 | 308 | 820 | 1,128 |
| 535 | Bedale | 24 | 45,588 | 8,650 | 38·0 | 1·1 | 32·7 | 21·1 | 138 | 849 | 987 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 41 | 84,918 | 10,105 | 32·5 | 1·0 | 37·0 | 22·2 | 157 | 884 | 1,041 |
| 537 *a* | Bainbridge § | 8 | 63,630 | 4,949 | 23·8 | 0·9 | 45·4 | 24·6 | No returns. | | |
| 537 *b* | *Carperby*, &c. | 4 | 13,678 | 700 | | | | | | | |
| 538 | Reeth | 7 | 70,267 | 6,196 | 34·9 | 0·9 | 20·0 | 40·2 | 93 | 587 | 680 |
| 539 | Richmond | 41 | 78,569 | 13,457 | 35·7 | 1·3 | 31·5 | 22·7 | 473 | 1,187 | 1,660 |

No. 4.—STATEMENT of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| | **38. DURHAM:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 41 | 62,952 | 26,122 | 38·0 | 4·6 | 17·7 | 31·5 | 513 | 3,063 | 3,576 |
| 541 *a* | Stockton | 30 | 57,405 | 45,325 | 38·9 | 5·8 | 10·8 | 27·0 | 981 | 3,900 | 4,881 |
| 541 *b* | Hartlepool | 12 | 26,369 | 29,153 | 40·6 | 18·4 | 6·3 | 27·3 | 705 | 986 | 1,691 |
| 541 *c* | Sedgefield | 23 | 43,953 | 11,774 | – | – | – | – | 125 | 615 | 740 |
| 542 | Auckland | 33 | 59,303 | 50,491 | 40·1 | 2·0 | 7·0 | 44·7 | 917 | 4,363 | 5,280 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 44 | 174,162 | 20,880 | 34·1 | 1·3 | 27·0 | 31·3 | 523 | 1,892 | 2,415 |
| 544 | Weardale | 4 | 90,533 | 16,418 | 38·9 | 1·5 | 12·3 | 42·7 | 157 | 1,308 | 1,465 |
| 545 *a* | Lanchester | 18 | 54,543 | 27,812 | – | – | – | – | 236 | 2,020 | 2,256 |
| 545 *b* | Durham | 28 | 43,825 | 42,462 | 40·3 | 2·2 | 8·2 | 41·4 | 786 | 2,664 | 3,450 |
| 546 | Easington | 19 | 38,493 | 27,293 | 42·5 | 5·1 | 7·2 | 38·5 | 304 | 1,648 | 1,952 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 16 | 16,202 | 21,773 | 43·5 | 2·0 | 6·4 | 41·1 | 425 | 1,421 | 1,846 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 20 | 33,079 | 27,660 | 42·6 | 1·5 | 8·4 | 41·1 | 350 | 1,819 | 2,169 |
| 549 | Sunderland | 11 | 11,944 | 90,704 | 44·5 | 12·8 | 1·7 | 33·4 | 2,346 | 6,393 | 8,739 |
| 550 | South Shields | 6 | 15,477 | 44,849 | 44·7 | 15·1 | 2·8 | 29·4 | 893 | 4,603 | 5,496 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 9 | 25,943 | 59,409 | 43·1 | 5·3 | 3·7 | 38·5 | 1,502 | 5,013 | 6,515 |
| | **39. NORTHUMBERLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 11 | 7,102 | 110,968 | 41·2 | 9·1 | 1·4 | 37·6 | 3,538 | 11,406 | 14,944 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 24 | 39,737 | 77,955 | 43·4 | 11·5 | 3·9 | 34·9 | 1,658 | 5,154 | 6,812 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 78 | 88,587 | 14,943 | 39·2 | 2·9 | 26·8 | 24·9 | 217 | 1,331 | 1,548 |
| 555 | Hexham | 72 | 198,586 | 31,850 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 26·6 | 30·7 | 941 | 3,603 | 4,544 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 17 | 83,861 | 6,693 | 30·8 | 1·4 | 36·3 | 24·4 | 148 | 255 | 403 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 37 | 235,861 | 7,080 | 28·9 | 1·7 | 33·9 | 28·8 | 179 | 855 | 1,034 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 72 | 95,429 | 23,998 | 39·4 | 2·0 | 21·5 | 31·5 | 246 | 3,133 | 3,379 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 62 | 98,935 | 21,053 | 40·5 | 2·4 | 25·2 | 24·8 | 444 | 2,059 | 2,503 |
| 560 | Belford | 35 | 41,753 | 6,237 | 38·7 | 2·1 | 37·6 | 17·5 | 92 | 839 | 931 |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 17 | 57,975 | 21,862 | 42·0 | 4·3 | 19·2 | 26·8 | 410 | 2,866 | 3,276 |
| 562 | Glendale | 45 | 142,305 | 13,211 | 37·5 | 1·8 | 39·5 | 15·1 | 225 | 1,348 | 1,573 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 71 | 159,168 | 7,147 | 35·1 | 1·3 | 40·5 | 15·5 | 51 | 646 | 697 |
| | **40. CUMBERLAND:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 1 | 35,060 | 6,404 | 39·6 | 1·5 | 11·4 | 44·1 | 86 | 422 | 508 |
| 565 | Penrith | 39 | 181,535 | 22,322 | 32·8 | 1·6 | 37·0 | 22·0 | 457 | 1,659 | 2,116 |
| 566 | Brampton | 17 | 95,473 | 10,866 | 30·2 | 1·2 | 26·2 | 26·6 | 207 | 905 | 1,112 |
| 567 | Longtown | 14 | 86,871 | 10,469 | 24·5 | 1·6 | 38·5 | 29·2 | 299 | 716 | 1,015 |
| 568 | Carlisle | 20 | 70,810 | 44,820 | 35·0 | 3·9 | 13·9 | 39·3 | 1,609 | 2,997 | 4,606 |
| 569 | Wigton | 31 | 172,238 | 23,273 | 30·3 | 1·4 | 39·6 | 22·8 | 656 | 1,344 | 2,000 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 50 | 160,017 | 41,280 | 38·2 | 3·9 | 17·8 | 33·1 | 857 | 2,949 | 3,806 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 24 | 99,203 | 39,950 | 39·1 | 5·5 | 11·6 | 36·3 | 1,139 | 2,209 | 3,348 |
| 572 | Bootle | 12 | 100,066 | 5,880 | 29·4 | 1·3 | 48·2 | 16·6 | 205 | 286 | 491 |

No 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued*.

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| 573 | East Ward | 30 | 177,910 | 15,411 | 26·4 | 1·3 | 37·4 | 29·9 | 214 | 906 | 1,120 |
| 574 | West Ward | 22 | 120,523 | 8,072 | 30·0 | 1·1 | 45·4 | 16·8 | 146 | 544 | 690 |
| 575 | Kendal | 58 | 189,134 | 37,463 | 34·7 | 2·4 | 24·6 | 30·9 | 1,079 | 2,494 | 3,573 |
| | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 40 | 81,255 | 17,941 | 39·1 | 3·8 | 26·4 | 21·5 | 609 | 2,206 | 2,815 |
| 577 | Monmouth | 34 | 101,791 | 30,244 | 38·8 | 1·8 | 18·9 | 28·6 | 469 | 4,537 | 5,006 |
| 578 *a* | Abergavenny | 26 | 60,178 | 19,527 | 36·8 | 1·5 | 19·9 | 32·2 | 628 | 1,954 | 2,582 |
| 578 *b* | Bedwellty | 2 | 27,998 | 47,565 | 38·6 | 1·9 | 2·3 | 49·8 | 983 | 3,610 | 4,593 |
| 579 | Pontypool | 22 | 51,429 | 30,288 | 39·5 | 2·0 | 12·8 | 37·4 | 665 | 3,627 | 4,292 |
| 580 | Newport | 40 | 110,255 | 51,412 | 40·4 | 7·6 | 12·1 | 29·5 | 2,605 | 6,298 | 8,903 |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) Glamorganshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 44 | 82,198 | 58,285 | 38·1 | 10·0 | 10·2 | 29·1 | 2,999 | 7,337 | 10,336 |
| 582 *a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 6 | 75,409 | 93,008 | 39·8 | 1·7 | 3·7 | 47·1 | 1,483 | 7,426 | 8,909 |
| 582 *b* | Pontypridd | 6 | 73,076 | 30,387 | – | – | – | – | 449 | 4,071 | 4,520 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 56 | 109,511 | 26,465 | 38·4 | 2·0 | 23·6 | 27·9 | 759 | 5,646 | 6,405 |
| 584 | Neath | 30 | 162,817 | 58,533 | 40·6 | 3·2 | 8·0 | 40·0 | 560 | 8,131 | 8,691 |
| 585 *a* | Swansea | 9 | 44,166 | 51,260 | 41·4 | 9·4 | 4·8 | 33·4 | 1,392 | 7,040 | 8,432 |
| 585 *b* | Gower | 18 | 59,603 | 8,316 | 36·1 | 4·0 | 31·5 | 16·8 | 117 | 701 | 818 |
| | (B.) Carmarthenshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 9 | 73,451 | 27,979 | 39·3 | 5·2 | 15·9 | 34·1 | 283 | 3,155 | 3,438 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 11 | 154,572 | 14,775 | 28·6 | 1·1 | 47·4 | 17·7 | 171 | 1,597 | 1,768 |
| 588 | Llandilo Fawr | 12 | 97,207 | 17,222 | 29·4 | 0·9 | 42·2 | 19·7 | 143 | 2,216 | 2,359 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 29 | 172,546 | 36,675 | 32·2 | 2·0 | 33·7 | 23·2 | 454 | 5,607 | 6,061 |
| | (C.) Pembrokeshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 51 | 124,903 | 21,344 | 35·7 | 1·6 | 34·4 | 18·4 | 300 | 2,917 | 3,217 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 29 | 69,804 | 28,930 | 38·4 | 3·9 | 12·4 | 22·9 | 438 | 3,440 | 3,878 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 66 | 170,861 | 37,343 | 35·8 | 5·2 | 27·5 | 29·3 | 507 | 5,575 | 6,082 |
| | (D.) Cardiganshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 26 | 85,481 | 18,585 | 43·8 | 3·2 | 28·8 | 16·8 | 185 | 3,365 | 3,550 |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 22 | 113,346 | 19,081 | 31·3 | 1·3 | 42·7 | 18·5 | 61 | 2,844 | 2,905 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 14 | 75,710 | 9,994 | 27·8 | 0·9 | 50·3 | 16·4 | – | 1,687 | 1,687 |
| 596 | Aberayron | 14 | 65,704 | 13,540 | 35·2 | 3·8 | 35·5 | 17·4 | 35 | 1,642 | 1,677 |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 30 | 132,592 | 25,464 | 39·7 | 2·8 | 23·9 | 27·3 | 185 | 3,531 | 3,716 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 22 | 122,050 | 10,737 | 30·0 | 1·0 | 41·3 | 20·6 | – | 1,274 | 1,274 |

No. 4.—Statement of the Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief, in each of the 655 Unions, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | No. of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | | In-Maintenance. | Out-Door Relief. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | £. | £. | £. |
| XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (E.) Brecknockshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 30 | 102,953 | 8,305 | 24·0 | 1·0 | 52·0 | 15·4 | - | 1,672 | 1,672 |
| 600 | Brecknock | 43 | 196,793 | 17,279 | 31·4 | 1·6 | 37·8 | 20·9 | 375 | 2,443 | 2,818 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 10 | 53,692 | 22,457 | 38·6 | 1·5 | 10·1 | 41·7 | 381 | 2,052 | 2,433 |
| 602 | Hay | 24 | 89,695 | 10,819 | 32·4 | 1·2 | 40·3 | 18·7 | 267 | 1,396 | 1,663 |
| | (F.) Radnorshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603 *a* | Kington | 26 | 79,429 | 11,930 | 35·5 | 0·9 | 36·0 | 19·8 | 308 | 1,204 | 1,512 |
| 603 *b* | Presteigne | 16 | 25,534 | 3,741 | | | | | - | 667 | 667 |
| 604 | Knighton | 20 | 100,868 | 10,379 | 28·3 | 0·9 | 44·3 | 17·2 | 380 | 1,743 | 2,123 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 10 | 105,532 | 6,816 | 27·2 | 0·5 | 49·7 | 14·8 | - | 1,307 | 1,307 |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) Montgomeryshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 11 | 116,647 | 12,395 | 31·2 | 2·8 | 31·9 | 26·6 | 211 | 2,275 | 2,486 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 17 | 189,537 | 23,732 | 26·8 | 1·5 | 35·2 | 30·3 | 753 | 3,862 | 4,615 |
| 608 *a* | Montgomery and Pool † | 18 | 63,322 | 17,468 | 35·4 | 1·8 | 30·9 | 24·1 | 447 | No return | 447 |
| 608 *b* | *Rhosgoch*, &c. | 6 | 10,745 | 1,629 | | | | | - No return. | | |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 24 | 187,870 | 21,699 | 30·1 | 1·5 | 44·8 | 15·5 | 388 | 2,464 | 2,852 |
| | (B.) Flintshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 14 | 89,479 | 39,941 | 40·6 | 2·9 | 14·5 | 32·0 | 950 | 5,837 | 6,787 |
| | (C.) Denbighshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 44 | 78,592 | 47,975 | 40·9 | 2·4 | 15·9 | 32·6 | 1,628 | 3,416 | 5,044 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 21 | 92,853 | 16,083 | 33·0 | 1·3 | 40·4 | 17·9 | 463 | 2,213 | 2,676 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 16 | 93,934 | 27,518 | 35·7 | 2·3 | 31·3 | 22·5 | 487 | 5,227 | 5,714 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 18 | 100,631 | 12,770 | 29·2 | 1·1 | 41·1 | 21·8 | 102 | 2,329 | 2,431 |
| | (D.) Merionethshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 15 | 123,807 | 16,091 | 32·3 | 1·1 | 37·2 | 20·3 | 194 | 1,636 | 1,830 |
| 616 | Bala | 5 | 58,292 | 6,352 | 27·9 | 1·0 | 47·6 | 16·3 | 15 | 1,074 | 1,089 |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 13 | 145,213 | 12,482 | 32·3 | 2·1 | 36·0 | 22·1 | 210 | 2,522 | 2,732 |
| 618 | Festiniog | 15 | 138,714 | 18,289 | 37·6 | 3·9 | 25·5 | 27·4 | 197 | 3,957 | 4,154 |
| | (E.) Carnarvonshire: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 33 | 93,319 | 20,908 | 36·4 | 3·7 | 37·2 | 15·4 | 237 | 4,470 | 4,707 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 16 | 97,635 | 32,425 | 40·4 | 4·1 | 19·1 | 32·1 | 378 | 4,802 | 5,180 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 25 | 108,280 | 36,302 | 40·7 | 5·0 | 17·4 | 28·6 | 375 | 6,272 | 6,647 |
| 622 | Conway | 15 | 57,131 | 13,896 | 38·3 | 3·3 | 28·4 | 22·2 | 300 | 3,626 | 3,926 |
| | (F.) Anglesey: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 623 *a* | Anglesey | 27 | 60,913 | 17,840 | 37·2 | 6·0 | 28·9 | 19·6 | - | 4,807 | 4,807 |
| 623 *b* | Holyhead | 25 | 62,169 | 20,317 | | | | | - | 5,340 | 5,340 |

# No. 5.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.


| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. | UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F | Glamorgan | 43 A | Oxford | 9 |
| Bedford | 12 | Gloucester | 22 | Pembroke | 43 C |
| Berks | 6 | Hereford | 23 | Radnor | 43 F |
| Brecon | 43 E | Hertford | 7 | Rutland | 29 |
| Buckingham | 8 | Huntingdon | 11 | Salop | 24 |
| Cambridge | 13 | Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* | Somerset | 21 |
| Cardigan | 43 D | | | Southampton | 5 |
| Carmarthen | 43 B | Lancaster | 34 | South Wales | 43 |
| Carnarvon | 44 E | Leicester | 28 | Stafford | 25 |
| Chester | 33 | Lincoln | 30 | Suffolk | 15 |
| Cornwall | 20 | | | Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Cumberland | 40 | Merioneth | 44 D | Sussex | 4 |
| Denbigh | 44 C | Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* | Warwick | 27 |
| Derby | 32 | Monmouth | 42 | Westmoreland | 41 |
| Devon | 19 | Montgomery | 44 A | Wilts | 17 |
| Dorset | 18 | | | Worcester | 26 |
| Durham | 38 | Norfolk | 16 | | |
| | | Northampton | 10 | | |
| Essex | 14 | Northumberland | 39 | York (East Riding) | 36 |
| | | North Wales | 44 | York (North Riding) | 37 |
| Flint | 44 B | Nottingham | 31 | York (West Riding) | 35 |


## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.


| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. | UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 | Aylesbury | 151 | Bellingham | 557 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* | Aylsham | 232 | Belper | 446 |
| Aberystwith | 597 | | | Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Abingdon | 123 | Bainbridge | 537 *a* | Bermondsey | 28 |
| Alcester | 405 | Bakewell | 449 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Alderbury | 263 | Bala | 616 | Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Alnwick | 559 | Banbury | 163 | Beverley | 518 |
| Alresford | 113 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 | Bicester | 159 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 | Barnet | 136 | Bideford | 297 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* | Barnsley | 505 | Biggleswade | 180 |
| | | Barnstaple | 295 | Billericay | 199 |
| Alton | 114 | Barrow-on-Soar | 416 | Billesdon | 410 |
| Altrincham | 454 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 | Bingham | 443 |
| Alverstoke | 97 | | | Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Amersham | 148 | | 492 *d* | Birmingham | 394 |
| Amesbury | 262 | | 493 *b* | Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Ampthill | 181 | | 500 *d* | Blaby | 411 |
| | | | 503 *c* | Blackburn | 480 |
| Andover | 118 | Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 504 $a^3$ | Blandford | 270 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* | | 513 *c* | Blean | 66 |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* | | 514 *a* | Blofield | 237 |
| Arundel | 90 *b* | | 515 *b* | Blything | 225 |
| Ash | 41 *a* | | | Bodmin | 304 |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* | Basford | 438 | Bolton | 468 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 | Basingstoke | 116 | Bootle | 572 |
| | | Bath | 326 | Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 | Battle | 77 | Boston | 425 |
| Aston | 395 | Beaminster | 277 | Bourn | 422 |
| Atcham | 359 | Bedale | 535 | Brackley | 164 |
| Atherstone | 397 | Bedford | 179 | Bradfield | 126 |
| Auckland | 542 | Bedminster | 328 | Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Axbridge | 324 | Bedwellty | 578 *b* | Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |
| Axminster | 279 | Belford | 560 | | |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*; 493 *a*; 499 *c*; 500 *a*; 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| Dunmow | 209 |
| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
| Eton | 149 |
| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
| Fylde | 483 |
| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*; 503 *b*; 504 *a*[1]; 513 *b*; 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 39 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
| Isle of Wight | 99 |
| Keighley | 494 |
| Kendal | 575 |
| Kensington | 1 *a* |
| Kettering | 172 |
| Keynsham | 327 |
| Kidderminster | 384 |
| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
| King's Norton | 393 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 520 |
| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
| Lambeth | 31 |
| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
| Langport | 317 |
| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
| Leicester | 417 |
| Leigh | 467 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 183 |
| Leominster | 351 |
| Lewes | 84 *b* |
| Lewisham | 36 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| Leyburn | 536 |
| Lichfield | 377 |
| Lincoln | 428 |
| Linton | 188 |
| Liskeard | 303 |
| Liverpool | 461 |
| Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| Llandovery | 587 |
| Llanelly | 586 |
| Llanfyllin | 609 |
| Llanrwst | 614 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| Longtown | 567 |
| Loughborough | 415 |
| Louth | 431 |
| Ludlow | 352 |
| Luton | 184 |
| Lutterworth | 408 |
| Lymington | 100 |
| Macclesfield | 453 |
| Machynlleth | 606 |
| Madeley | 358 |
| Maidstone | 58 |
| Maldon | 202 |
| Malling | 55 |
| Malmsbury | 252 |
| Malton | 526 |
| Manchester | 473 *a* |
| Mansfield | 437 |
| Market Bosworth | 413 |
| Market Harborough | 409 |
| Marlborough | 255 |
| Martley | 386 |
| Medway | 54 |
| Melksham | 257 |
| Melton Mowbray | 418 |
| Mere | 267 |
| Meriden | 396 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 582 *a* |
| Middle Temple | 13 *a* |
| Midhurst | 93 |
| Mildenhall | 216 |
| Mile End Old Town | 24 *b* |
| Milton | 68 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| Monmouth | 577 |
| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
| Morpeth | 558 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| Nantwich | 458 |
| Narberth | 590 |
| Neath | 584 |
| Newark | 442 |
| Newbury | 120 |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| Newent | 335 |
| New Forest | 104 |
| Newhaven | 84 *d* |
| Newmarket | 189 |
| Newport (Monmouth) | 580 |
| Newport (Salop) | 366 |
| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
| Newton Abbot | 283 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| New Winchester | 109 *a* |
| Northallerton | 534 |
| Northampton | 168 |
| North Aylesford | 52 |
| North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| Northleach | 341 |
| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
| Norwich | 234 |
| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
| Oakham | 419 |
| Okehampton | 291 |
| Oldham | 475 |
| Ongar | 196 |
| Ormskirk | 464 |
| Orsett | 198 |
| Oswestry | 361 |
| Oundle | 174 |
| Oxford | 158 |
| Paddington | 1 *c* |
| Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| Patrington | 521 |
| Pembroke | 591 |
| Penistone | 506 *a* |
| Penkridge | 378 |
| Penrith | 565 |
| Penzance | 311 |
| Pershore | 390 |
| Peterborough | 175 |
| Petersfield | 112 |
| Petworth | 88 |
| Pewsey | 261 |
| Pickering | 530 |
| Plomesgate | 224 |
| Plymouth | 287 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| Pocklington | 516 |
| Pontefract | 504 *a*[2] |
| Pontypool | 479 |
| Pontypridd | 582 *b* |
| Poole (Dorset) | 272 |
| Poplar | 25 |
| Portsea Island | 96 |
| Potterspury | 166 |
| Prescot | 463 |
| Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| Preston | 482 |
| Prestwich | 473 *b* |
| Pwllheli | 619 |
| Radford | 439 |
| Reading | 127 |
| Redruth | 310 |
| Reeth | 538 |
| Reigate | 44 |
| Rhayader | 605 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | 608 *b* |
| Richmond (Surrey) | 48 |
| Richmond (York) | 539 |
| Ringwood | 102 |
| Ripon | 491 |
| Risbridge | 211 |
| Rochdale | 476 |
| Rochford | 201 |
| Romford | 197 |
| Romney Marsh | 74 |
| Romsey | 107 |
| Ross | 347 |
| Rothbury | 563 |
| Rotherham | 509 |
| Royston | 140 *b* |
| Rugby | 401 |
| Runcorn | 455 |
| Ruthin | 612 |
| Rye | 75 |
| Saddleworth | 496 |
| Saffron Walden | 210 |
| St. Albans | 144 |
| St. Asaph | 613 |
| St. Austell | 306 |
| St. Columb Major | 305 |
| St. Faiths | 233 |
| St. George, Hanover-square | 3 |
| St. George-in-the-East | 23 |
| St. George, Southwark | 29 |
| St. Germans | 302 |
| St. Giles and St. George | 12 |
| St. Ives | 177 |
| St. James, Clerkenwell | 15 |
| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
| St. Leonard, Shoreditch | 20 |
| St. Luke | 16 |
| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
| St. Marylebone | 7 |
| St. Mary, Newington | 30 |
| St. Mary, Rotherhithe | 34 |
| St. Neot's | 178 |
| St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| St. Pancras | 9 |
| St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| St. Thomas | 281 |
| Salford | 472 |
| Salisbury | 264 |
| Samford | 221 |
| Scarborough | 525 |
| Scilly Islands | 312 |
| Sculcoates | 519 |
| Sedbergh | 487 |
| Sedgefield | 541 *c* |
| Seisdon | 379 *a* |
| Selby | 513 *a* |
| Settle | 488 |
| Sevenoaks | 56 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Shaftesbury | 268 |
| Shardlow | 444 |
| Sheffield | 508 |
| Sheppey | 69 |
| Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
| South Shields | 550 |
| South Stoneham | 106 |
| Southwell | 441 |
| Spalding | 423 |
| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
| Staines | 132 |
| Stamford | 421 |
| Stepney | 24 *a* |
| Steyning | 86 |
| Stockbridge | 108 |
| Stockport | 452 |
| Stockton | 541 *a* |
| Stoke Damerel | 289 |
| Stokesley | 533 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
| Stow | 217 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |
| Strand | 13 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| Stratton | 299 |
| Stroud | 338 |
| Sturminster | 269 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
| Sunderland | 549 |
| Swaffham | 248 |
| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
| Taunton | 315 |
| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
| Thirsk | 528 |
| Thornbury | 332 |
| Thorne | 511 |
| Thorpe Stapleton | 500 *b* |
| Thrapston | 173 |
| Ticehurst | 80 |
| Tisbury | 266 |
| Tiverton | 293 |
| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
| Torrington | 296 |
| Totnes | 284 |
| Towcester | 165 |
| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| Westminster | 6 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

# RETURN (C. I.)

## IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Half Year ended Lady-Day 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

344—(C. I.)

*Under* 4 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN "of COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (D.)—ANNUAL POOR RATE RETURN.

### YEAR ENDED AT LADY-DAY, 1868.

Containing:—


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return; and Memorandum as to the Industrial Statistics | 2 |
| No. 2.—Summary of the Return | 12 |
| No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Relief to the Poor in 1866 and 1867 | 16 |
| No. 4.—Poor Rate Return for each Union, &c. | 20 |
| No. 5.—Index to the Union-Counties and to the Unions, &c. | 56 |


(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 22 *June* 1868.

# No. 1.—REMARKS ON THE ANNUAL POOR RATE RETURN, YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY 1868.

Series of Returns.

THE present Return is the *sixty-first* annual publication of the Poor Rate Return.

Extent of the Return.

This Return is, in respect of the number of places which it represents, the most complete of the Statistics of Pauperism; for in it the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England and Wales are exhibited; excepting only some small Parishes, which are stated by the overseers either to have "No poor," or to make no levy "yet."

Valuations to the Poor Rates.

The Net Annual Value of Property assessed to the Poor's Rate has been returned in respect of six parochial years. "The Gross Estimated Rental" is also returned for the last three of these years.

| YEARS. | Poor Rate Valuations.* | | Amount of Poor Rates Levied. | Rate in the £. of Levy on | | Expended for Relief to the Poor. | Rate in the £. for Relief on | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Estimated Rental. | Net Annual Value. | | Gross Estimated Rental. | Net Annual Value. | | Gross Estimated Rental. | Net Annual Value. |
| | £. | £. | £. | s. d. | s. d. | £. | s. d | s. d. |
| 1840–41 | not known | 62,540,030 | 6,351,828 | - - | 2 0·4 | 4,760,929 | - - | 1 6·3 |
| 1846–47 | ditto - | 67,320,587 | 6,964,825 | - - | 2 0·8 | 5,298,787 | - - | 1 6·9 |
| 1849–50 | ditto - | 67,700,153 | 7,270,493 | - - | 2 1·8 | 5,395,022 | - - | 1 7·1 |
| 1855–56 | 86,077,676 | 71,840,271 | 8,201,348 | 1 10·9 | 2 3·4 | 6,004,244 | 1 4·7 | 1 8·1 |
| 1865–66 | 110,079,308 | 93,638,403 | 9,573,772 | 1 8·9 | 2 0·5 | 6,439,517 | 1 2·0 | 1 4·5 |
| 1867–68 | 118,334,081 | 100,612,734 | 11,054,513 | 1 10·4 | 2 2·4 | 7,498,059 | 1 3·2 | 1 5·9 |

Receipts and Expenditure in 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last six years, with the Rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in Relief:—

| Years ended at Lady-day. | RECEIPTS. | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | RATE per HEAD on Estimated Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From Poor Rates; *i.e.* Levy. | Receipts in Aid. | TOTAL. | Relief to the Poor only. | All other Purposes. | TOTAL. | Levy only. | Relief to the Poor. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1863 - - | 9,174,976 | 337,679 | 9,512,655 | 6,527,036 | 2,798,035 | 9,325,071 | 8 4 | 6 4½ |
| 1864 - - | 9,448,319 | 426,250 | 9,874,569 | 6,423,381 | 3,257,099 | 9,680,480 | 9 1¾ | 6 2½ |
| 1865 - - | 9,392,191 | 376,951 | 9,769,142 | 6,264,966 | 3,527,193 | 9,792,193 | 9 – | 6 – |
| 1866 - - | 9,573,772 | 384,478 | 9,958,250 | 6,439,517 | 3,549,604 | 9,989,121 | 9 1 | 6 1¼ |
| 1867 - - | 10,303,665 | 388,523 | 10,692,188 | 6,959,840 | 3,945,333 | 10,905,173 | 9 8 | 6 6¼ |
| 1868 - - | 11,054,513 | 418,330 | 11,472,843 | 7,498,059 | 3,882,534 | 11,380,593 | 10 3¼ | 6 11½ |

The

* The details of these Valuations will be found in the following Papers, printed by Order of the House of Commons; viz., No. 235, "Real Property," 1842; No. 735, "Poor Rates, &c." 1848; No. 539, "Poor Rate Assessment," 1852; No. 63, "Population, &c. of Parishes," 1858; and No. 251, "Population, Inhabited Houses, &c.," 1859. The "Gross Estimated Rental," and the "Rateable Value" for each Parish is given with respect to the Parochial year 1856 in No. 491, "Poor Rates, &c.," Session 1861; in the "Electoral Returns" of 1865–66, presented by command of Her Majesty, and No. 497, "Local Taxation," 1868.

Large proportion of Expenditure for purposes unconnected with Relief.

The greater part of the expenditure, described in the last Table as for "All other Purposes," consists of payments which have no connexion whatever with relief to the poor. This part of the Poor-Rate Expenditure, which is foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The next Table exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the Returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate."

Table of Expenses *unconnected* with Relief.

| Years ended at Lady-day. | POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES *UNCONNECTED* WITH RELIEF. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists. | TOTAL. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1834 | 691,548 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 691,548 |
| 1835 | 705,711 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 705,711 |
| 1836 | 699,845 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 699,845 |
| 1837 | 604,203 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 604,203 |
| 1838 | 681,842 | - - | - - | 35,662 | - - | - - | 717,504 |
| 1839 | 741,407 | - - | - - | 52,306 | - - | - - | 793,713 |
| 1840 | 855,552 | - - | - - | 51,228 | - - | - - | 906,780 |
| 1841 | 1,026,035 | - - | - - | 53,728 | 11,664 | - | 1,091,427 |
| 1842 | 1,230,718 | - - | - - | 52,379 | 33,744 | - | 1,316,841 |
| 1843 | 1,295,616 | - - | - - | 53,896 | 16,425 | - | 1,365,937 |
| 1844 | 1,356,457 | - - | - - | 56,094 | 16,980 | - - | 1,429,531 |
| 1845 | 1,279,962 | - - | 57,988 | 57,388 | 25,905 | 20,153 | 1,441,396 |
| 1846 | 1,297,505 | - - | 52,240 | 54,821 | 27,447 | 21,556 | 1,453,569 |
| 1847 | 1,334,770 | - - | 51,565 | 59,328 | 18,115 | 25,041 | 1,488,819 |
| 1848 | 1,391,376 | - - | 58,265 | 56,982 | 21,965 | 24,329 | 1,552,917 |
| 1849 | 1,381,132 | - - | 62,776 | 57,200 | 29,375 | 28,564 | 1,559,047 |
| 1850 | 1,321,035 | - - | 65,120 | 58,637 | 23,642 | 28,773 | 1,497,207 |
| 1851 | 1,392,509 | - - | 61,259 | 56,676 | 25,248 | 28,257 | 1,563,949 |
| 1852 | 1,344,798 | - - | 60,325 | 58,960 | 25,895 | 30,533 | 1,520,511 |
| 1853 | 1,406,173 | - - | 55,376 | 60,810 | 27,576 | 30,994 | 1,580,929 |
| 1854 | 1,481,881 | - - | 56,514 | 60,339 | 45,729 | 31,622 | 1,676,085 |
| 1855 | 1,598,401 | - - | 58,342 | 65,119 | 54,727 | 31,418 | 1,808,007 |
| 1856 | 1,577,359 | - - | 61,006 | 63,873 | 44,503 | 31,247 | 1,777,988 |
| 1857 | 1,776,944 | - - | 59,396 | 63,850 | 41,256 | 32,767 | 1,974,213 |
| 1858 | 1,916,273 | - - | 50,043 | 64,978 | 40,761 | 32,466 | 2,104,521 |
| 1859 | 1,915,254 | - - | 46,059 | 66,441 | 46,472 | 32,301 | 2,106,527 |
| 1860 | 1,936,549 | - - | 42,083 | 67,917 | 46,005 | 34,226 | 2,126,780 |
| 1861 | 1,925,210 | - - | 43,566 | 66,992 | 47,730 | 34,910 | 2,118,408 |
| 1862 | 2,026,916 | - - | 45,162 | 67,633 | 42,520 | 35,976 | 2,218,207 |
| 1863 | 2,075,468 | - - | 43,273 | 69,130 | 45,662 | 36,586 | 2,270,119 |
| 1864 | 2,163,290 | - - | 41,608 | 72,946 | 62,653 | 37,509 | 2,378,006 |
| 1865 | 2,133,290 | 550,976 | 41,830 | 74,861 | 58,524 | 38,974 | 2,898,455 |
| 1866 | 2,209,184 | 578,494 | 40,868 | 75,563 | 55,818 | 37,715 | 2,997,642 |
| 1867 | 2,511,511 | 595,699 | 38,132 | 74,239 | 44,815 | 39,637 | 3,304,033 |
| 1868 | 2,456,578 | 614,893 | 36,281 | 73,826 | 50,987 | 39,199 | 3,271,764 |

About *one-third* of the whole Poor Rates now levied are expended for purposes unconnected with Relief to the Poor. Besides the charges here shown, there are some others paid out of the Rate, but which are not discriminated, such as the expenses incurred for sanitary purposes, and the cost of providing new Burial Grounds.

Principal Charges which constitute Relief to the Poor.

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat for the six years.

| Years ended at Lady-day. | EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loan Rep aid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | (f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with Relief. | TOTAL. | Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | s. d. |
| 1863 - | 1,127,142 | 3,574,136 | 501,368 | 176,165 | 679,480 | 468,745 | 6,527,036 | 52 1 |
| 1864 - | 1,095,814 | 3,466,392 | 524,166 | 177,247 | 696,098 | 463,664 | 6,423,381 | 43 2 |
| 1865 - | 1,111,478 | 3,258,813 | 535,115 | 175,242 | 706,529 | 477,789 | 6,264,966 | 39 8 |
| 1866 - | 1,188,784 | 3,196,685 | 566,482 | 180,746 | 730,704* | 576,116 | 6,439,517 | 43 6 |
| 1867 - | 1,375,627 | 3,358,351 | 607,292 | 186,317 | 747,650* | 684,603 | 6,959,840 | 53 7½ |
| 1868 - | 1,517,496 | 3,620,284 | 656,792 | 207,998 | 770,539* | 724,951 | 7,498,061 | 67 6½ |

* Including Superannuations.

The Total Expenditure for Relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1868:—

| DIVISIONS. | TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR. | WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loan Repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS - | 1,316,758 14 | 427,630 13 | 378,212 1 | 136,058 12 | 55,464 2 | 126,674 17 | 192,718 9 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN - - | 893,454 15 | 188,735 - | 407,595 10 | 73,297 17 | 28,676 17 | 109,001 6 | 86,148 5 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND - - | 621,358 5 | 96,457 16 | 354,268 16 | 51,228 15 | 3,900 7 | 64,009 - | 51,493 11 |
| IV. EASTERN - - - | 580,234 - | 101,610 14 | 325,583 8 | 40,396 14 | 8,721 8 | 63,980 9 | 39,941 7 |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN - | 725,830 12 | 99,077 18 | 446,018 6 | 55,040 12 | 6,687 6 | 77,191 15 | 41,814 15 |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND - - | 769,529 15 | 148,879 16 | 374,084 8 | 81,729 12 | 19,229 11 | 83,585 1 | 62,021 7 |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND - | 429,525 5 | 67,297 6 | 244,758 18 | 39,006 3 | 3,523 2 | 44,397 19 | 30,541 17 |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN - | 824,405 1 | 203,221 13 | 299,569 10 | 69,336 13 | 48,564 6 | 89,842 - | 113,870 19 |
| IX. YORK - - - - - | 515,700 5 | 90,287 3 | 260,973 11 | 45,887 1 | 18,756 1 | 49,016 6 | 50,780 3 |
| X. NORTHERN - - - | 319,195 4 | 48,419 3 | 178,132 2 | 30,267 15 | 8,564 8 | 27,340 11 | 26,471 5 |
| XI. WELSH - - - - | 502,067 9 | 45,878 8 | 351,087 6 | 34,542 4 | 5,910 4 | 35,499 15 | 29,149 12 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES - - - | 7,498,059 5 | 1,517,495 10 | 3,620,283 16 | 656,791 18 | 207,997 12 | 770,538 19 | 724,951 10 |

Medical Relief.

The column in the Return, which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure," contains the expense of *Medical Relief* only; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column 4, § A, of the Return; because the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (*e*) or (*f*), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

The sums expended under this head during the last six years were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For 1862–63 - - - - - - - | £. 248,286 |
| 1863–64 - - - - - - - | 253,204 |
| 1864–65 - - - - - - - | 259,833 |
| 1865–66 - - - - - - - | 264,052 |
| 1866–67 - - - - - - - | 272,225 |
| 1867–68 - - - - - - - | 272,341 |

With respect to the Medical Relief for 1867–68, it appears from the returns that 208,057 *l.* was paid to the Union Medical Officers as Salaries, or as per case attended, and 45,563 *l.* for extra medical fees; 18,721 *l.* was the "Cost of Medical and Surgical appliances, Drugs, &c.," supplied by the Guardians.

School Districts.

Twenty-six Unions and single Parishes, chiefly Metropolitan, are combined into School Districts; the contributions which each Union makes to the Treasurer of its district are included in the other items of relief, and, as such, entered in the proper columns of the Poor Rate Return; this, then, like the Medical Relief, does not represent any additional expenditure, having been heretofore properly included in the amounts printed opposite to the respective Unions concerned.

The sums contributed to the School Districts, and the sums expended by each district, during the parochial year 1867–68 are contained in the subjoined Table:—

YEAR ended at Lady-Day 1868.

| School District Numbers. | SCHOOL DISTRICTS. | RECEIPTS. | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributions paid to the District School. | Other Receipts. | TOTAL. | Maintenance of Children at District School. | School Loan and Interest Repaid. | Salaries and Rations of Officers, and other *common Charges.* | Other Expenses. | TOTAL. |
| | | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1 | CENTRAL LONDON - - | 23,281 | 121 | 23,402 | 8,410 | 6,224 | 9,342 | 210 | 24,186 |
| 2 | SOUTH METROPOLITAN - | 19,212 | 1,375 | 20,587 | 10,834 | 3,441 | 5,216 | 1,506 | 20,997 |
| 3 | NORTH SURREY - - | 16,364 | 1,011 | 17,375 | 8,594 | 2,121 | 4,662 | 114 | 15,491 |
| 4 | FARNHAM AND HARTLEY WINTNEY. | 1,845 | 238 | 2,083 | 1,106 | 289 | 710 | - - | 2,105 |
| 5 | READING AND WOKINGHAM | 1,650 | 300 | 1,950 | 1,121 | - - | 726 | - - | 1,847 |
| 6 | SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE | 1,715 | 864 | 2,579 | 1,402 | 174 | 789 | 27 | 2,392 |
| | TOTALS - - - £. | 64,067 | 3,909 | 67,976 | 31,467 | 12,249 | 21,445 | 1,857 | 67,018 |

Increase in Relief to the Poor.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1866–67 and 1867–68 :—

| Years ended at Lady-day. | Expended for Relief of the Poor in England and Wales. | Increase in 1868 as compared with 1867. | Increase per Cent. | Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population. | Increased Rate per Head on *estimated* Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | £. | | *s.* *d.* | *s.* *d.* |
| 1867 | 6,959,841 | 538,220 | 7·7 | 6 6¼ | – 5¼ |
| 1868 | 7,498,061 | | | 6 11½ | |

The increase per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, during the year, is shown in the next Table for each Union-county.

| | *Increase* per Cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex (Metropolitan) | 13·4 | Derby | 6·4 |
| Sussex | 13·3 | Norfolk | 6·3 |
| Surrey (Extra Metropolitan) | 12·1 | Hereford | 6·2 |
| Stafford | 11·4 | South Wales | 6·2 |
| Suffolk | 10·9 | Southampton | 5·8 |
| Essex | 10·1 | Wilts | 5·8 |
| York, East Riding | 9·7 | Lincoln | 5·5 |
| Leicester | 9·4 | Monmouth | 5·2 |
| Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan) | 9·0 | Berks | 5·0 |
| Worcester | 9·0 | Rutland | 5·0 |
| Northampton | 8·6 | Cambridge | 4·8 |
| Hertford | 8·4 | Northumberland | 4·8 |
| Surrey (Metropolitan) | 8·4 | Dorset | 4·7 |
| Durham | 8·1 | Westmorland | 4·6 |
| Kent (Metropolitan) | 7·4 | Chester | 4·3 |
| Oxford | 7·4 | North Wales | 4·3 |
| Bedford | 7·3 | York, North Riding | 3·9 |
| Nottingham | 7·2 | Salop | 3·7 |
| Kent (Extra Metropolitan) | 7·1 | Devon | 3·4 |
| Lancaster | 7·1 | Gloucester | 3·4 |
| Cornwall | 7·0 | Warwick | 3·2 |
| Somerset | 7·0 | Cumberland | 0·6 |
| Bucks | 6·8 | Huntingdon | 0·4 |
| York, West Riding | 6·5 | | |

Poor Law Board,
5th June 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the
Statistical Department.

## No. 2.—REMARKS on the INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS of 1861.

Industrial Statistics.

THE publication of the Occupations Census of 1861 has rendered it necessary to effect a change both in the form and the matter of the "Industrial Statistics," which, since 1857, has formed part of the series of Papers periodically laid before Parliament by the Poor Law Board under the title of "Poor Rates and Pauperism."

New classification of the Occupations of the People.

An explanation of the Classes under which the occupations of the people in 1851 were arranged has prefaced the previous numbers of this Series, and therefore need not be repeated. The classification of 1861 differs in several important particulars from that previously employed by the Commissioners of the Census. The new system can be best explained in the words of its author,* premising that in Dr. Farr's Report on the "Classification of Producers," the lowest groups, termed "*Sub-Orders*," are marked with a small Arabic numeral (2); that, these Sub-Orders are gathered up into "*Orders*," marked by a larger numeral (2); and, that, the Orders are collected into "*Classes*," marked by a Roman figure (II.)

## CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

### I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 1, 2, 3). *Andrici.*

"This great Class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

"The three first Orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

"The first Order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and (3) the East India and Colonial Service.

"The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government, and are intimately connected with it in all states. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate Sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each Order, and it is either proportional to the time (salary, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piecework)."

ORDER 1. *Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country.*

" 2. *Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country.*

" 3. *Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or engaged in Literature, Art, and Science* (with their immediate Subordinates).

### II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.

(*Orders* 4 *and* 5). *Oikici.*

"The persons in this Class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (Order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beersellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and innkeepers that they are retained in the same Order; although the Order dealing in 'drinks' may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (Order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in Order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently they are distinguished in a separate Order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the

* *See* Dr. Farr's account of the "New Classification of the People according to their Employment."—Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. III., p. 225 *et seq.*

the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined they remain in the same Order as their mothers."

Order 4. *Persons engaged in the Domestic Offices or Duties of Wives, Mothers, Mistresses of Families, Children, Relatives* (not otherwise returned).

" 5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man.*

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## III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 6 *and* 7). *Agorici.*

"The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it to England, and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

"The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in Order 7, and are closely related to the Order preceding; hence the two Orders (6–7) together may be called the Commercial Class."

Order 6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses, or Goods of various Kinds.*

" 7. *Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages.*

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## IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 8 *and* 9). *Georgici.*

"We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the Class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate Sub-orders.

"The men in Order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming Class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world."

Order 8. *Persons possessing or working the Land, and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals, and other Products.*

" 9. *Persons engaged about Animals.*

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## V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.

(*Orders* 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, *and* 15). *Technici.*

"This is the Class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities; the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

"This Class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

"The first Order (10.) of the Class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

"Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (Order 11.). Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp, are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a Sub-order (4.) are the artisans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

"Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct Order (12.), sub-divided into three Sub-orders.

"Then follow (13.) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food (14.), those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15.), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first Sub-order of the latter Order (15.) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen Sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal and ending with steel."

Order 10. *Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which Matters of various Kinds are employed in combination.*

" 11. *Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress.*

" 12. *Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.*

" 13. *Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances.*

" 14. *Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances.*

" 15. *Persons working and dealing in Minerals.*

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## VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.

(*Orders* 16, 17, *and* 18).

"The last Class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

"It embraces the totally distinct Orders of general labourers (16.), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17.), and persons supported by the community (18.). Many of the persons in Orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes."

Order 16. *Labourers and others—Branch of Labour undefined.*

" 17. *Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation.*

" 18. *Persons supported by the Community, and of no specified Occupation.*

*Other Persons of no stated Occupation or Condition.*

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The relation of the new to the old classification is briefly exhibited by the following Synoptical Table :—

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| | 1861. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.—Professional Class. | ORDERS I. & II. Are nearly identical with | CLASS I. Persons engaged in the general or local GOVERNMENT *of the Country*.<br>CLASS II. Persons engaged in the DEFENCE *of the Country*. |
| | ORDER III. Comprises | CLASS III. Persons in the LEARNED PROFESSIONS (with their immediate SUBORDINATES), *either filling Public Offices*, or *in private Practice*.<br>CLASS IV. Persons engaged in LITERATURE, *the* FINE ARTS, *and the* SCIENCES. |
| 2.—Domestic Class | ORDER IV. Is identical with | CLASS V. Persons engaged in the DOMESTIC OFFICES, or DUTIES of WIVES, MOTHERS, Mistresses of Families, CHILDREN, RELATIVES. |
| | ORDER V. Excluding *persons providing Dress*; this Order corresponds generally with [*See* Order XI.] | CLASS VI. Persons engaged in ENTERTAINING, CLOTHING, *and performing* PERSONAL OFFICES *for Man*. |
| 3.—Commercial Class. | ORDER VI. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VII. Persons who BUY *or* SELL, KEEP, LET, *or* LEND, *Money, Houses, or Goods of* VARIOUS KINDS. |
| | ORDER VII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS VIII. Persons engaged in the CONVEYANCE *of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages*. |
| 4.—Agricultural Class. | ORDER VIII. Is nearly identical with | CLASS IX. Persons *possessing or working the* LAND, *and engaged in growing* GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS, *and other Products*. |
| | ORDER IX. Is nearly identical with | CLASS X. Persons engaged about ANIMALS. |
| 5.—Industrial Class | ORDER X. Persons engaged in the manufacture of Surgical and Musical Instruments, in Furniture, and in Tools and Machines returned in various Classes in 1851, are now placed in this Order. The other occupations of Order X. correspond generally with | CLASS XI. Persons engaged in ART *and* MECHANIC *Productions, in which matters of various Kinds are employed* IN COMBINATION. |
| | ORDER XI. This is a new Order, comprising persons engaged in Textile Manufactures and in Dress, formerly returned in | CLASS VI. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order V.<br>CLASS XII. Persons *working and dealing in* ANIMAL MATTERS.<br>CLASS XIII. Persons *working and dealing in Matters derived from the* VEGETABLE KINGDOM. |
| | ORDER XII. Consisting of three Sub-orders. 1. Persons engaged in providing *Animal Food*. 2. *Vegetable Food*. 3. *Drinks* and *Stimulants*, returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI.<br>CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIII. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Animal Substances*, returned in | CLASS XII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XIV. Comprises persons working and dealing in *Vegetable Substances*, returned in | CLASS XIII. *See* Classification of 1851, against Order XI. |
| | ORDER XV. A new Sub-order is introduced for *Miners*. Persons engaged in the construction of *Iron Tools and Machines*, returned in 1851 with Class XIV., have been transferred to Order X. of 1861; otherwise it nearly includes all the occupations of | CLASS XIV. Persons *working and dealing in* MINERALS. |
| 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive Class. | ORDER XVI. Nearly identical with | CLASS XV. Labourers and others—*Branch of Labour undefined*. |
| | ORDER XVII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVI. Persons of RANK *or* PROPERTY *not returned under any Office or Occupation*. |
| | ORDER XVIII. Nearly identical with | CLASS XVII. Persons *supported by the community, and of* NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION. |

Selected Occupations.

In considering the occupations of the people in connexion with pauperism, the first class has been rejected, because, although it participates in the general welfare of the country, it experiences the vicissitudes of trade less directly than the others; and the last class, because it is indefinite, and therefore but little adapted to form any useful term of comparison within the field of pauper statistics. The ratio per cent. of persons aged 20 years and upwards ascribable to each of the six classes of occupations for all the Unions has, in the present instance, been computed for every Union by the Commissioners of the Census. The ratios of the *four* selected classes are printed opposite to the respective Unions in the following pages; at the same time, the special designation of the chief industries pursued in the various Unions according to the Census of 1851, has been retained in the place it originally filled in these Returns.

Ratio of Occupations.

The absolute as well as the proportional numbers of the adult population under the Six Industrial Classes are shown in the subjoined Table for each Division and for each Union-County, as published in the third volume of the Census of England and Wales.

| DIVISIONS AND UNION-COUNTIES. | Persons aged 20 Years and upwards. | | | | | | | To every 100 Persons aged 20 Years and upwards, of All Occupations, the Proportional Number of each Class. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Classes. | | | | | | | Classes. | | | | | | |
| | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. | Total. | 1. Professional. | 2. Domestic. | 3. Commercial. | 4. Agricultural. | 5. Industrial. | 6. Indefinite and Non-Productive. |
| ENGLAND and WALES | 10,983,558 | 418,899 | 4,104,045 | 500,623 | 1,605,503 | 3,746,788 | 607,700 | 100·0 | 3·8 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 | 5·5 |
| **DIVISIONS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON | 1,617,930 | 95,925 | 665,168 | 135,846 | 25,260 | 584,787 | 110,944 | 100·0 | 5·9 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 | 6·9 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN | 1,021,229 | 90,086 | 413,256 | 37,907 | 187,250 | 227,043 | 65,687 | 100·0 | 8·8 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 | 6·4 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND | 695,364 | 22,571 | 243,351 | 16,571 | 169,850 | 202,169 | 40,852 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 | 5·9 |
| 4. EASTERN | 618,908 | 21,245 | 239,981 | 19,883 | 164,577 | 144,230 | 29,082 | 100·0 | 3·4 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 | 4·7 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN | 999,714 | 46,622 | 364,951 | 29,626 | 215,503 | 285,528 | 57,484 | 100·0 | 4·7 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 | 5·8 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND | 1,317,203 | 35,203 | 487,112 | 44,030 | 186,661 | 487,365 | 76,832 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 | 5·8 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND | 699,052 | 16,930 | 244,257 | 16,311 | 150,417 | 241,153 | 29,984 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 | 4·3 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN | 1,602,831 | 36,290 | 549,109 | 101,295 | 124,838 | 715,542 | 75,757 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORK | 1,089,535 | 24,804 | 393,346 | 38,661 | 143,508 | 446,765 | 42,451 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 | 3·9 |
| 10. NORTHERN | 612,442 | 13,282 | 240,865 | 35,853 | 82,488 | 207,794 | 32,160 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 | 5·3 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES | 709,260 | 15,941 | 262,649 | 24,640 | 155,151 | 204,412 | 46,467 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 | 6·6 |
| 1. LONDON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex (part of) | 1,183,266 | 64,625 | 487,672 | 99,497 | 16,448 | 437,194 | 77,830 | 100·0 | 5·5 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 | 6·6 |
| Surrey (part of) | 325,096 | 14,454 | 132,403 | 29,561 | 5,825 | 118,257 | 24,596 | 100·0 | 4·4 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 | 7·6 |
| Kent (part of) | 109,568 | 16,846 | 45,093 | 6,788 | 2,987 | 29,336 | 8,518 | 100·0 | 15·4 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 | 7·8 |
| 2. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surrey (part of) | 155,577 | 18,188 | 64,003 | 4,993 | 25,270 | 32,920 | 10,203 | 100·0 | 11·7 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 | 6·6 |
| 2. Kent (part of) | 299,772 | 30,203 | 120,671 | 11,857 | 54,806 | 64,119 | 18,116 | 100·0 | 10·1 | 40·2 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 | 6·0 |
| 3. Sussex | 200,320 | 9,687 | 83,607 | 7,296 | 41,096 | 46,096 | 12,538 | 100·0 | 4·8 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 | 6·3 |
| 4. Southampton | 253,391 | 27,240 | 101,375 | 11,345 | 37,333 | 58,379 | 17,719 | 100·0 | 10·8 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 | 7·0 |
| 5. Berkshire | 112,169 | 4,768 | 43,600 | 2,416 | 28,745 | 25,529 | 7,111 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 | 6·3 |
| 3. SOUTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Middlesex (part of) | 103,790 | 5,551 | 44,994 | 4,447 | 13,569 | 25,922 | 9,307 | 100·0 | 5·3 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 | 9·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire | 94,653 | 2,719 | 34,099 | 2,264 | 23,758 | 26,794 | 5,019 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 | 5·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire | 139,539 | 2,132 | 34,009 | 1,486 | 19,964 | 25,953 | 4,995 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 | 6·4 |
| 9. Oxfordshire | 92,673 | 3,011 | 34,422 | 1,974 | 25,156 | 23,035 | 5,075 | 100·0 | 3·2 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 | 5·5 |
| 10. Northamptonshire | 124,672 | 3,710 | 39,716 | 2,759 | 28,928 | 44,028 | 5,531 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 | 4·4 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire | 30,782 | 830 | 11,862 | 545 | 9,478 | 6,422 | 1,645 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 | 5·3 |
| 12. Bedfordshire | 73,516 | 1,738 | 17,103 | 1,162 | 18,383 | 31,502 | 3,628 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 | 4·9 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire | 96,739 | 2,880 | 37,146 | 1,934 | 30,614 | 18,513 | 5,652 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 | 5·8 |
| 4. EASTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 202,173 | 8,552 | 79,068 | 8,152 | 51,130 | 44,740 | 10,531 | 100·0 | 4·2 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 | 5·2 |
| 15. Suffolk | 179,985 | 5,451 | 70,471 | 4,893 | 50,735 | 40,456 | 7,979 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 | 4·4 |
| 16. Norfolk | 236,840 | 7,242 | 90,442 | 6,838 | 62,712 | 59,034 | 10,572 | 100·0 | 3·1 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 | 4·5 |
| 5. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire | 127,019 | 3,827 | 44,825 | 2,317 | 37,213 | 31,002 | 7,835 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 | 6·2 |
| 18. Dorsetshire | 99,536 | 4,276 | 35,486 | 2,967 | 23,757 | 27,231 | 5,819 | 100·0 | 4·3 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 | 5·8 |
| 19. Devonshire | 329,539 | 24,210 | 120,470 | 11,113 | 63,858 | 90,159 | 19,729 | 100·0 | 7·3 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 | 6·0 |
| 20. Cornwall | 190,876 | 5,522 | 75,843 | 6,822 | 35,821 | 59,421 | 7,447 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 | 3·9 |
| 21. Somersetshire | 252,744 | 8,787 | 88,327 | 6,407 | 54,854 | 77,715 | 16,654 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 | 6·6 |
| 6. WEST-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire | 247,349 | 9,262 | 94,205 | 10,942 | 37,119 | 76,725 | 19,096 | 100·0 | 3·7 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 | 7·7 |
| 23. Herefordshire | 60,469 | 1,705 | 21,084 | 1,114 | 18,964 | 13,750 | 3,852 | 100·0 | 2·8 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 | 6·4 |
| 24. Salop | 144,284 | 3,621 | 55,169 | 2,969 | 37,200 | 37,531 | 7,794 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 | 5·4 |
| 25. Staffordshire | 400,663 | 7,689 | 153,152 | 11,873 | 37,484 | 168,926 | 21,539 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 | 5·4 |
| 26. Worcestershire | 159,465 | 4,554 | 57,759 | 5,248 | 24,740 | 58,085 | 9,079 | 100·0 | 2·9 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 | 5·7 |
| 27. Warwickshire | 304,973 | 8,372 | 105,743 | 11,884 | 31,154 | 132,348 | 15,472 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 | 5·1 |
| 7. NORTH-MIDLAND COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire | 132,587 | 3,327 | 42,493 | 3,045 | 25,322 | 53,788 | 4,612 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 | 3·5 |
| 29. Rutlandshire | 12,799 | 381 | 5,091 | 183 | 4,334 | 2,211 | 599 | 100·0 | 3·0 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 4·7 |
| 30. Lincolnshire | 216,715 | 5,921 | 83,696 | 5,118 | 69,989 | 41,978 | 10,013 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 | 4·6 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire | 176,435 | 3,941 | 58,765 | 4,149 | 27,061 | 75,203 | 7,316 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 | 4·1 |
| 32. Derbyshire | 160,516 | 3,360 | 54,212 | 3,816 | 23,711 | 67,973 | 7,444 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 | 4·6 |
| 8. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire | 256,628 | 6,397 | 90,009 | 12,872 | 39,503 | 95,052 | 12,795 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 | 5·0 |
| 34. Lancashire | 1,346,203 | 29,893 | 459,100 | 88,423 | 85,335 | 620,490 | 62,962 | 100·0 | 2·2 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 | 4·7 |
| 9. YORKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 822,072 | 16,355 | 291,328 | 26,155 | 80,209 | 378,095 | 29,930 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 | 3·6 |
| 36. East Riding | 152,572 | 5,378 | 60,509 | 9,878 | 28,318 | 40,747 | 7,742 | 100·0 | 3·5 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 | 5·1 |
| 37. North Riding | 114,891 | 3,971 | 41,509 | 2,628 | 34,981 | 27,923 | 4,779 | 100·0 | 2·7 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 | 4·2 |
| 10. NORTHERN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 280,976 | 5,454 | 116,515 | 19,241 | 20,959 | 103,175 | 15,632 | 100·0 | 1·9 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 | 5·6 |
| 39. Northumberland | 186,150 | 4,243 | 74,761 | 12,330 | 25,379 | 59,243 | 10,194 | 100·0 | 2·3 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 | 5·5 |
| 40. Cumberland | 111,889 | 2,714 | 38,963 | 3,639 | 25,858 | 35,763 | 4,952 | 100·0 | 2·4 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 | 4·4 |
| 41. Westmorland | 33,427 | 871 | 10,626 | 643 | 10,292 | 9,613 | 1,382 | 100·0 | 2·6 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 | 4·1 |
| 11. MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire | 106,048 | 2,228 | 41,463 | 3,728 | 13,855 | 37,042 | 7,732 | 100·0 | 2·1 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 | 7·3 |
| 43. South Wales | 375,026 | 9,248 | 138,383 | 14,040 | 78,049 | 109,720 | 25,586 | 100·0 | 2·5 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 | 6·8 |
| 44. North Wales | 228,186 | 4,465 | 82,803 | 6,872 | 63,247 | 57,650 | 13,149 | 100·0 | 2·0 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 | 5·8 |

For the purpose of exhibiting concisely the relative Industrial Status of the Union-Counties, they are arranged in the following Table according to their position in the scale of selected occupations :

Industrial Status of the Union-Counties.

| County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | DOMESTIC CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | COMMERCIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | AGRICULTURAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. | County Number, with reference to the "Domestic Class." | INDUSTRIAL CLASS. UNION-COUNTIES. | Ratio per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 43·3 | 4 | London | 8·4 | 10 | Rutland | 33·9 | 38 | Lancaster | 46·1 |
| 2 | Sussex | 41·8 | 3 | Durham | 6·8 | 16 | Lincoln | 32·3 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 46·0 |
| 3 | Durham | 41·5 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·6 | 17 | Cambridge | 31·6 | 37 | Warwick | 43·4 |
| 4 | London | 41·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 6·6 | 35 | Hereford | 31·4 | 45 | Bedford | 42·8 |
| 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 41·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 6·5 | 18 | Huntingdon | 30·8 | 40 | Nottingham | 42·7 |
| | | | 33 | Chester | 5·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 30·8 | 39 | Derby | 42·3 |
| 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 40·2 | 8 | Southampton | 4·5 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 30·4 | 21 | Stafford | 42·1 |
| 7 | Northumberland | 40·2 | 19 | Gloucester | 4·4 | 32 | Wilts | 29·3 | 41 | Leicester | 40·6 |
| 8 | Southampton | 40·0 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·3 | 13 | Suffolk | 28·2 | 33 | Chester | 37·0 |
| 9 | Cornwall | 39·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 4·0 | 26 | North Wales | 27·7 | 3 | Durham | 36·7 |
| 10 | Rutland | 39·7 | | | | 23 | Oxford | 27·1 | 27 | Worcester | 36·4 |
| 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 39·6 | 12 | Essex | 4·0 | 22 | Norfolk | 26·5 | 4 | London | 36·1 |
| | | | 37 | Warwick | 3·9 | 20 | Salop | 25·8 | 42 | Northampton | 35·3 |
| 12 | Essex | 39·2 | 24 | South Wales | 3·7 | 15 | Berks | 25·6 | 14 | Monmouth | 34·9 |
| 13 | Suffolk | 39·2 | 9 | Cornwall | 3·6 | 44 | Buckingham | 25·4 | 44 | Buckingham | 33·0 |
| 14 | Monmouth | 39·1 | 2 | Sussex | 3·6 | 12 | Essex | 25·3 | 36 | Cumberland | 32·0 |
| 15 | Berks | 38·8 | 14 | Monmouth | 3·5 | 29 | Hertford | 25·1 | 7 | Northumberland | 31·8 |
| 16 | Lincoln | 38·6 | 25 | Devon | 3·4 | 45 | Bedford | 25·0 | 9 | Cornwall | 31·1 |
| 17 | Cambridge | 38·5 | 36 | Cumberland | 3·3 | 30 | Dorset | 23·9 | 19 | Gloucester | 31·0 |
| 18 | Huntingdon | 38·5 | 27 | Worcester | 3·3 | 42 | Northampton | 23·2 | 34 | Somerset | 30·7 |
| 19 | Gloucester | 38·2 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 3·2 | 36 | Cumberland | 23·1 | 24 | South Wales | 29·3 |
| 20 | Salop | 38·2 | | | | 34 | Somerset | 21·7 | 43 | Westmorland | 28·8 |
| 21 | Stafford | 38·2 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 3·2 | 24 | South Wales | 20·8 | 29 | Hertford | 28·3 |
| 22 | Norfolk | 38·1 | | | | 2 | Sussex | 20·5 | 25 | Devon | 27·4 |
| 23 | Oxford | 37·2 | 30 | Dorset | 3·0 | 25 | Devon | 19·4 | 30 | Dorset | 27·4 |
| 24 | South Wales | 36·9 | 26 | North Wales | 3·0 | 41 | Leicester | 19·1 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 26·7 |
| 25 | Devon | 36·5 | 21 | Stafford | 3·0 | 9 | Cornwall | 18·8 | 20 | Salop | 26·0 |
| 26 | North Wales | 36·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 2·9 | 11 | Yorkshire, East Riding. | 18·6 | 26 | North Wales | 25·3 |
| 27 | Worcester | 36·2 | 13 | Suffolk | 2·7 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 18·3 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 25·0 |
| 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 36·1 | 34 | Somerset | 2·5 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 16·2 | 22 | Norfolk | 24·9 |
| 29 | Hertford | 36·0 | 39 | Derby | 2·4 | 27 | Worcester | 15·5 | 23 | Oxford | 24·9 |
| 30 | Dorset | 35·6 | 29 | Hertford | 2·4 | 33 | Chester | 15·4 | 32 | Wilts | 24·4 |
| 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 35·4 | 16 | Lincoln | 2·4 | 40 | Nottingham | 15·3 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 24·3 |
| 32 | Wilts | 35·3 | 40 | Nottingham | 2·4 | 19 | Gloucester | 15·0 | 8 | Southampton | 23·0 |
| 33 | Chester | 35·1 | 41 | Leicester | 2·3 | 39 | Derby | 14·8 | 2 | Sussex | 23·0 |
| 34 | Somerset | 35·0 | 28 | Yorkshire, North Riding. | 2·3 | 8 | Southampton | 14·7 | 15 | Berks | 22·8 |
| 35 | Hereford | 34·9 | 15 | Berks | 2·2 | 7 | Northumberland | 13·6 | 35 | Hereford | 22·7 |
| 36 | Cumberland | 34·8 | 42 | Northampton | 2·2 | 1 | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 13·1 | 13 | Suffolk | 22·5 |
| 37 | Warwick | 34·7 | 23 | Oxford | 2·1 | 14 | Monmouth | 13·1 | 12 | Essex | 22·1 |
| 38 | Lancaster | 34·1 | 20 | Salop | 2·1 | 37 | Warwick | 10·2 | 6 | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·4 |
| 39 | Derby | 33·8 | 17 | Cambridge | 2·0 | 31 | Yorkshire, West Riding. | 9·8 | 5 | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 21·2 |
| 40 | Nottingham | 33·3 | 44 | Buckingham | 1·9 | 21 | Stafford | 9·4 | 18 | Huntingdon | 20·9 |
| 41 | Leicester | 32·0 | 43 | Westmorland | 1·9 | 3 | Durham | 7·5 | 16 | Lincoln | 19·4 |
| 42 | Northampton | 31·9 | 35 | Hereford | 1·8 | 38 | Lancaster | 6·3 | 17 | Cambridge | 19·1 |
| 43 | Westmorland | 31·8 | 18 | Huntingdon | 1·8 | 4 | London | 1·6 | 10 | Rutland | 17·3 |
| 44 | Buckingham | 30·6 | 32 | Wilts | 1·8 | | | | | | |
| 45 | Bedford | 23·3 | 45 | Bedford | 1·6 | | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | Rutland | 1·4 | | | | | | |

## No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Poor Rate Returns for the Year ended Lady-day 1868. - - -

| Number. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. | Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of the Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief of the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loan repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 1* | Middlesex (part of) - | 1,497,483 18 | 76,342 18 | 1,573,826 16 | 329,988 9 | 272,770 9 | 95,823 5 | 46,153 2 | 94,078 13 | 151,407 10 |
| 2* | Surrey (part of) - | 376,574 - | 17,575 13 | 394,149 13 | 78,822 14 | 70,538 17 | 30,494 3 | 7,506 19 | 26,933 14 | 37,970 - |
| 3* | Kent (part of) - - | 108,958 19 | 10,398 5 | 119,357 4 | 18,819 10 | 34,902 15 | 9,741 4 | 1,804 1 | 5,662 10 | 3,340 19 |
| | Totals - - | 1,983,016 17 | 104,316 16 | 2,087,333 13 | 427,630 13 | 378,212 1 | 136,058 12 | 55,464 2 | 126,674 17 | 192,718 9 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2* | Surrey (Extra Metropolitan). | 240,799 10 | 7,287 10 | 248,087 - | 32,805 11 | 59,126 15 | 10,880 7 | 4,852 12 | 17,510 10 | 18,618 1 |
| 3* | Kent (Extra Metropolitan). | 367,605 19 | 13,004 17 | 380,610 16 | 51,724 10 | 95,655 7 | 22,990 11 | 4,082 15 | 29,227 14 | 20,641 14 |
| 4 | Sussex - - - | 290,725 6 | 8,913 4 | 299,638 10 | 42,007 10 | 92,022 5 | 13,276 4 | 14,050 1 | 22,699 6 | 18,001 6 |
| 5 | Southampton - - | 276,861 17 | 18,941 5 | 295,803 2 | 43,818 10 | 109,813 10 | 15,886 2 | 3,679 7 | 25,836 12 | 19,240 19 |
| 6 | Berks - - - | 158,516 10 | 6,165 3 | 164,681 13 | 18,378 19 | 50,977 13 | 10,264 13 | 2,012 2 | 13,727 4 | 9,646 5 |
| | Totals - - | 1,334,509 2 | 54,311 19 | 1,388,821 1 | 188,735 - | 407,595 10 | 73,297 17 | 28,676 17 | 109,001 6 | 86,148 5 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1* | Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan). | 130,738 13 | 5,013 - | 135,751 13 | 19,277 2 | 27,449 7 | 8,083 3 | 917 3 | 9,240 3 | 11,134 14 |
| 7 | Hertford - - | 116,160 16 | 3,750 - | 119,910 16 | 15,075 - | 46,965 5 | 6,631 18 | 486 15 | 9,355 18 | 8,209 5 |
| 8 | Buckingham - - | 101,009 12 | 2,513 6 | 103,522 18 | 10,565 16 | 46,685 11 | 6,899 7 | 156 7 | 8,147 9 | 5,614 10 |
| 9 | Oxford - - - | 121,768 18 | 5,234 18 | 127,003 16 | 13,092 4 | 48,229 15 | 8,052 19 | 1,045 5 | 10,504 8 | 5,564 5 |
| 10 | Northampton - - | 175,428 5 | 4,014 2 | 179,442 7 | 12,580 6 | 73,396 10 | 8,549 3 | 329 5 | 9,631 - | 8,774 3 |
| 11 | Huntingdon - - | 43,134 12 | 1,293 8 | 44,428 - | 3,372 2 | 15,628 14 | 1,964 2 | 302 8 | 2,594 8 | 843 - |
| 12 | Bedford - - - | 95,462 6 | 2,762 3 | 98,224 9 | 9,240 - | 37,487 3 | 4,690 18 | 428 10 | 6,238 15 | 4,018 2 |
| 13 | Cambridge - - | 123,126 4 | 3,744 18 | 126,871 2 | 13,255 6 | 58,426 11 | 6,357 5 | 234 14 | 8,296 19 | 7,335 12 |
| | Totals - - | 906,829 6 | 28,325 15 | 935,155 1 | 96,457 16 | 354,268 16 | 51,228 15 | 3,900 7 | 64,009 - | 51,493 11 |
| **IV.—EASTERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex - - - | 275,029 9 | 9,648 18 | 284,678 7 | 45,955 1 | 110,418 16 | 14,517 9 | 2,127 19 | 22,037 12 | 18,114 17 |
| 15 | Suffolk - - - | 201,057 6 | 7,292 7 | 208,349 13 | 22,099 7 | 91,421 - | 12,965 15 | 1,422 15 | 19,389 17 | 10,054 14 |
| 16 | Norfolk - - - | 246,169 4 | 7,837 14 | 245,006 18 | 33,556 6 | 123,743 12 | 12,913 10 | 5,170 14 | 22,553 - | 11,771 16 |
| | Totals - - | 722,255 19 | 24,778 19 | 747,034 18 | 101,610 14 | 325,583 8 | 40,396 14 | 8,721 8 | 63,980 9 | 39,941 7 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wilts - - - | 189,947 15 | 6,226 1 | 196,173 16 | 18,179 11 | 76,269 18 | 9,602 14 | 1,735 17 | 15,768 13 | 9,003 3 |
| 18 | Dorset - - - | 128,211 19 | 3,309 19 | 131,521 18 | 8,762 15 | 55,898 17 | 5,891 18 | 667 17 | 10,505 12 | 3,682 6 |
| 19 | Devon - - - | 314,790 2 | 14,114 6 | 328,904 8 | 30,896 10 | 133,354 16 | 17,185 4 | 1,392 4 | 20,283 8 | 10,932 1 |
| 20 | Cornwall - - | 162,752 11 | 4,074 15 | 166,827 6 | 13,970 5 | 57,376 5 | 9,562 16 | 1,624 19 | 8,868 12 | 5,725 - |
| 21 | Somerset - - | 295,837 18 | 8,169 18 | 304,007 16 | 27,268 17 | 123,118 10 | 12,798 - | 1,266 9 | 21,765 10 | 12,472 5 |
| | Totals - - | 1,091,540 5 | 35,894 19 | 1,127,435 4 | 99,077 18 | 446,018 6 | 55,040 12 | 6,687 6 | 77,191 15 | 41,814 15 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucester - - | 276,034 11 | 14,076 6 | 290,110 17 | 33,902 9 | 96,646 12 | 15,756 9 | 3,035 14 | 17,325 11 | 13,594 18 |
| 23 | Hereford - - | 78,208 11 | 2,648 15 | 80,857 6 | 5,771 - | 26,567 11 | 4,620 12 | 482 10 | 5,794 2 | 2,958 4 |
| 24 | Salop - - - | 124,040 6 | 4,176 18 | 128,217 4 | 16,338 5 | 31,812 17 | 10,350 9 | 2,614 13 | 10,249 7 | 6,163 - |

Population of England and Wales, 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

EXPENDITURE.

| therewith. | | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Relief to the Poor. | 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 990,221 8 | 3,135 3 | 431,795 18 | 69 – | 1,125 18 | 7,437 13 | 3,458 – | 6,431 8 | 3,610 17 | 96,413 4 | 1,543,698 9 | 25,270 1 |
| 252,266 7 | 132 – | 99,530 10 | – – | 645 1 | 2,516 11 | 1,592 5 | 1,387 8 | 893 19 | 28,894 5 | 387,858 6 | 7,124 6 |
| 74,270 19 | 59 5 | 28,305 8 | 343 – | 273 2 | 770 3 | 416 9 | 305 7 | 208 6 | 9,957 11 | 114,909 10 | 1 834 14 |
| 1,316,758 14 | 3,326 8 | 559,631 16 | 412 – | 2,044 1 | 10,724 7 | 5,466 14 | 8,124 3 | 4,713 2 | 135,265 – | 2,046,466 5 | 34,229 1 |
| 143,793 16 | 987 13 | 54,258 8 | 25,241 3 | 963 8 | 1,013 3 | 761 4 | 362 2 | 2,693 14 | 12,223 10 | 242,298 1 | 7,125 6 |
| 224,322 11 | 835 19 | 71,314 19 | 61,118 19 | 1,550 12 | 2,023 7 | 1,880 7 | 801 9 | 2,228 10 | 14,612 11 | 380,689 4 | 9,759 4 |
| 202,056 12 | 1,254 18 | 53,411 5 | 8,626 3 | 751 5 | 1,283 19 | 954 3 | 575 2 | 1,008 14 | 10,736 5 | 280,658 6 | 8,963 12 |
| 218,275 – | 194 11 | 44,895 11 | 16,604 – | 922 8 | 1,571 3 | 1,149 5 | 541 19 | 528 13 | 10,110 17 | 294,793 7 | 9,668 5 |
| 105,006 16 | 330 7 | 30,911 10 | 14,601 7 | 496 8 | 682 4 | 596 5 | 411 2 | 1,386 6 | 3,699 3 | 158,121 8 | 4,830 4 |
| 893,454 15 | 3,603 8 | 254,791 13 | 126,191 12 | 4,684 1 | 6,573 16 | 5,341 4 | 2,691 14 | 7,845 17 | 51,382 6 | 1,356,560 6 | 40,346 11 |
| 76,101 12 | 160 10 | 40,480 10 | 4,571 17 | 973 9 | 749 18 | 691 2 | 407 14 | 574 15 | 9,663 18 | 134,375 5 | 3,686 18 |
| 86,724 1 | 57 3 | 23,303 – | 14 – | 377 4 | 585 14 | 689 17 | 281 1 | 455 1 | 4,302 14 | 116,789 15 | 4,434 4 |
| 78,069 – | 34 12 | 15,109 15 | – – | 452 1 | 532 12 | 429 16 | 651 18 | 199 8 | 3,432 17 | 98,911 19 | 3,850 4 |
| 86,488 16 | 18 11 | 20,503 17 | 16,258 11 | 530 5 | 543 19 | 494 16 | 460 19 | 420 12 | 4,798 4 | 130,518 10 | 4,048 11 |
| 113,260 7 | 363 13 | 30,323 9 | 29,541 11 | 916 15 | 855 8 | 505 7 | 768 16 | 401 11 | 5,045 12 | 181,982 9 | 4,147 3 |
| 24,704 14 | 27 3 | 7,700 11 | 8,140 6 | 128 2 | 172 16 | 130 3 | 137 9 | 114 3 | 1,618 8 | 42,873 15 | 1,045 1 |
| 62,103 8 | 136 15 | 17,919 19 | 11,768 8 | 309 8 | 508 2 | 564 5 | 310 17 | 507 6 | 2,191 6 | 96,319 14 | 2,584 14 |
| 93,906 7 | 228 10 | 26,347 10 | 330 – | 424 15 | 640 4 | 736 5 | 498 4 | 138 4 | 4,534 17 | 127,784 16 | 4,365 8 |
| 621,358 5 | 1,026 17 | 181,688 11 | 70,624 13 | 4,111 19 | 4,588 13 | 4,241 11 | 3,516 18 | 2,811 – | 35,587 16 | 929,556 3 | 28,162 3 |
| 213,171 14 | 632 15 | 44,307 5 | 3,154 10 | 888 11 | 1,409 3 | 1,565 – | 372 12 | 939 6 | 12,072 8 | 278,513 4 | 10,360 7 |
| 157,353 8 | 2,365 2 | 28,381 2 | 9,979 – | 901 7 | 1,116 5 | 897 14 | 646 16 | 253 12 | 7,241 17 | 209,136 3 | 7,669 7 |
| 209,708 18 | 236 6 | 24,681 4 | 701 6 | 1,379 3 | 1,444 10 | 1,030 10 | 1,336 9 | 744 14 | 5,841 2 | 247,104 2 | 8,853 1 |
| 580,234 – | 3,234 3 | 97,369 11 | 13,834 16 | 3,169 1 | 3,969 18 | 3,493 4 | 2,355 17 | 1,937 12 | 25,155 7 | 734,753 9 | 26,882 15 |
| 130,559 16 | 426 8 | 26,699 – | 27,771 5 | 697 18 | 857 18 | 668 3 | 409 9 | 742 6 | 5,758 4 | 194,590 7 | 6,466 13 |
| 85,409 5 | 23 10 | 20,869 15 | 13,831 – | 122 8 | 623 13 | 448 12 | 441 1 | 181 19 | 4,661 15 | 126,612 18 | 4,479 15 |
| 214,044 3 | 911 2 | 53,431 16 | 45,671 9 | 971 5 | 1,898 17 | 1,308 11 | 794 17 | 539 13 | 11,326 11 | 330,898 4 | 8,189 11 |
| 97,127 17 | 180 19 | 27,487 4 | 31,321 15 | 471 5 | 1,126 19 | 763 – | 527 4 | 354 17 | 5,440 10 | 164,801 10 | 3,071 18 |
| 198,689 11 | 497 19 | 40,603 16 | 47,078 9 | 750 1 | 1,392 4 | 1,192 12 | 752 1 | 804 7 | 13,444 19 | 305,210 19 | 8,326 2 |
| 725,830 12 | 2,039 18 | 169,096 11 | 165,373 18 | 3,012 17 | 5,899 11 | 4,380 18 | 2,924 12 | 2,623 2 | 40,631 19 | 1,122,113 18 | 30,533 19 |
| 180,261 13 | 1,207 6 | 61,257 5 | 26,352 16 | 991 6 | 1,438 10 | 1,001 2 | 1,191 – | 2,805 3 | 9,050 11 | 285,556 12 | 6,376 9 |
| 46,193 19 | 24 – | 13,188 10 | 16,023 15 | 412 9 | 330 3 | 207 12 | 248 7 | 148 1 | 2,872 10 | 79,649 6 | 2,478 1 |
| 77,528 11 | 124 1 | 19,145 17 | 19,587 15 | 515 5 | 857 15 | 612 15 | 477 5 | 366 15 | 5,823 8 | 125,039 7 | 4,037 9 |

No. 2.—Summary of the Poor Rate Returns for the Year ended Lady-day 1868.

| Number. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. | RECEIPTS. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of the Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | RECEIPTS. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief of the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loan repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 25 | Stafford | 270,853 17 | 10,648 11 | 281,502 8 | 42,396 1 | 91,648 15 | 19,635 15 | 5,993 – | 19,549 17 | 16,794 18 |
| 26 | Worcester | 143,650 7 | 5,686 1 | 149,336 8 | 14,042 9 | 45,499 16 | 10,173 17 | 535 1 | 10,638 15 | 6,678 19 |
| 27 | Warwick | 248,024 3 | 8,098 6 | 256,122 9 | 36,429 12 | 81,908 17 | 21,192 10 | 6,568 13 | 20,027 9 | 15,831 8 |
| | Totals | 1,140,811 15 | 45,334 17 | 1,186,146 12 | 148,879 16 | 374,084 8 | 81,729 12 | 19,229 11 | 83,585 1 | 62,021 7 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicester | 146,407 11 | 5,065 1 | 151,472 12 | 15,469 14 | 47,136 15 | 10,163 12 | 2,094 7 | 9,726 9 | 7,567 18 |
| 29 | Rutland | 15,822 18 | 346 1 | 16,168 19 | 1,398 15 | 5,651 14 | 692 5 | – – | 1,159 12 | 781 16 |
| 30 | Lincoln | 212,928 3 | 6,693 12 | 219,621 15 | 20,639 – | 106,275 8 | 11,926 12 | 330 18 | 16,730 17 | 10,352 15 |
| 31 | Nottingham | 157,112 8 | 4,028 2 | 161,140 10 | 17,197 7 | 53,443 19 | 8,569 7 | 146 4 | 9,821 11 | 7,879 2 |
| 32 | Derby | 108,006 8 | 2,647 12 | 110,654 – | 12,592 10 | 32,251 2 | 7,654 7 | 951 13 | 6,959 10 | 3,960 6 |
| | Totals | 640,277 8 | 18,780 8 | 659,057 16 | 67,297 6 | 244,758 18 | 39,006 3 | 3,523 2 | 44,397 19 | 30,541 17 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Chester | 229,522 19 | 6,576 18 | 236,099 17 | 24,191 4 | 61,299 14 | 12,179 6 | 4,290 14 | 13,836 11 | 14,066 15 |
| 34 | Lancaster | 1,038,753 17 | 43,616 12 | 1,082,370 9 | 179,030 9 | 238,269 16 | 57,157 7 | 44,273 12 | 76,005 9 | 99,804 4 |
| | Totals | 1,268,276 16 | 50,193 10 | 1,318,470 6 | 203,221 13 | 299,569 10 | 69,336 13 | 48,564 6 | 89,842 – | 113,870 19 |
| **IX.—YORK.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 577,658 16 | 18,703 – | 596,361 16 | 68,434 10 | 193,632 16 | 29,816 10 | 15,978 14 | 33,683 – | 38,192 19 |
| 36 | East Riding | 107,204 5 | 4,850 7 | 112,054 12 | 13,533 – | 33,254 5 | 9,949 10 | 1,357 1 | 7,814 9 | 5,886 11 |
| 37 | North Riding | 96,125 8 | 3,040 19 | 99,166 7 | 8,319 13 | 34,086 10 | 6,121 1 | 1,420 6 | 7,518 17 | 6,700 13 |
| | Totals | 780,988 9 | 26,594 6 | 807,582 15 | 90,287 3 | 260,973 11 | 45,887 1 | 18,756 1 | 49,016 6 | 50,780 3 |
| **X.—NORTHERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 209,557 11 | 5,856 6 | 215,413 17 | 19,573 17 | 77,868 1 | 11,137 16 | 3,943 19 | 10,947 1 | 14,884 17 |
| 39 | Northumberland | 161,490 5 | 3,990 15 | 165,481 – | 14,710 14 | 65,899 16 | 11,880 6 | 2,284 11 | 8,983 16 | 6,060 7 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 80,124 11 | 2,853 15 | 82,978 6 | 11,073 14 | 26,071 3 | 5,726 – | 2,282 8 | 4,989 14 | 3,920 9 |
| 41 | Westmoreland | 23,307 8 | 1,776 12 | 25,084 – | 3,060 18 | 8,293 2 | 1,523 13 | 53 10 | 2,420 – | 1,605 12 |
| | Totals | 474,479 15 | 14,477 8 | 488,957 3 | 48,419 3 | 178,132 2 | 30,267 15 | 8,564 8 | 27,340 11 | 26,471 5 |
| **XI.—WELSH.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouth | 106,056 3 | 6,203 17 | 112,260 – | 9,744 5 | 44,906 15 | 7,309 9 | 728 11 | 5,527 14 | 5,996 15 |
| 43 | South Wales | 363,531 19 | 5,408 10 | 368,940 9 | 22,363 11 | 172,956 5 | 18,400 12 | 3,958 16 | 17,219 2 | 15,790 11 |
| 44 | North Wales | 241,939 10 | 3,708 14 | 245,648 4 | 13,770 12 | 133,224 6 | 8,832 3 | 1,222 17 | 12,752 19 | 7,362 6 |
| | Totals | 711,527 12 | 15,321 1 | 726,848 13 | 45,878 8 | 351,087 6 | 34,542 4 | 5,910 4 | 35,499 15 | 29,149 12 |
| | Totals of England and Wales | 11,054,513 4 | 418,329 18 | 11,472,843 2 | 1,517,495 10 | 3,620,283 16 | 656,791 18 | 207,997 12 | 770,538 19 | 724,951 10 |

Population of England and Wales, 20,066,224 (Census 1861)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

| erewith. | | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Relief to the Poor. | 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 96,018 6 | 1,522 8 | 76,006 17 | 1,182 17 | 1,004 14 | 3,041 – | 2,172 14 | 823 4 | 2,441 16 | 15,218 3 | 299,431 19 | 6,009 15 |
| 87,568 17 | 298 9 | 40,138 3 | 12,392 10 | 484 11 | 1,006 17 | 775 11 | 469 19 | 766 3 | 5,710 14 | 149,611 14 | 4,244 7 |
| 81,958 9 | 669 15 | 73,613 9 | 7,634 19 | 748 7 | 2,070 5 | 1,274 3 | 686 11 | 353 8 | 8,222 6 | 277,231 12 | 6,521 18 |
| 69,529 15 | 3,845 19 | 283,350 1 | 83,174 12 | 4,156 12 | 8,744 10 | 6,043 17 | 3,896 6 | 6,881 6 | 46,897 12 | 1,216,520 10 | 29,667 19 |
| 92,158 15 | 68 12 | 27,900 9 | 23,020 4 | 795 6 | 848 1 | 676 6 | 534 13 | 1,067 7 | 5,861 8 | 152,931 1 | 3,541 2 |
| 9,684 2 | 10 17 | 2,826 5 | 1,966 9 | 84 5 | 80 18 | 70 6 | 93 15 | 100 1 | 639 13 | 15,556 11 | 395 13 |
| 66,255 10 | 289 2 | 36,460 2 | 2,574 13 | 1,600 11 | 1,394 15 | 1,223 9 | 1,554 2 | 1,023 17 | 7,473 10 | 219,849 11 | 6,459 17 |
| 97,057 10 | 2,139 7 | 37,674 8 | 18,525 17 | 669 4 | 1,085 5 | 803 4 | 800 13 | 699 1 | 5,266 7 | 164,720 16 | 3,174 19 |
| 64,369 8 | 214 16 | 27,941 4 | 1,624 5 | 554 18 | 1,063 – | 775 19 | 363 2 | 1,096 1 | 7,618 – | 105,620 13 | 2,256 4 |
| 429,525 5 | 2,722 14 | 132,802 8 | 47,711 8 | 3,704 4 | 4,471 19 | 3,549 4 | 3,346 5 | 3,986 7 | 26,858 18 | 658,678 12 | 15,827 15 |
| 129,864 4 | 708 8 | 50,627 5 | 25,013 7 | 701 8 | 1,580 18 | 1,250 6 | 1,003 13 | 1,448 12 | 10,863 19 | 223,062 – | 4,353 16 |
| 694,540 17 | 3,532 10 | 277,220 18 | 26,866 11 | 1,628 18 | 10,028 10 | 5,120 9 | 3,342 17 | 7,274 9 | 54,756 6 | 1,084,312 5 | 22,360 5 |
| 824,405 1 | 4,240 18 | 327,848 3 | 51,879 18 | 2,330 6 | 11,609 8 | 6,370 15 | 4,346 10 | 8,723 1 | 65,620 5 | 1,307,374 5 | 26,714 1 |
| 379,738 9 | 2,403 18 | 154,603 11 | 13,069 13 | 4,098 12 | 6,190 10 | 3,993 10 | 3,023 12 | 3,762 9 | 28,940 11 | 599,824 15 | 11,870 17 |
| 71,794 16 | 191 15 | 29,890 19 | - - | 322 1 | 975 12 | 499 17 | 441 13 | 99 2 | 7,117 18 | 111,333 13 | 2,466 19 |
| 64,167 – | 66 – | 25,923 16 | – 6 | 397 16 | 776 18 | 552 11 | 400 3 | 444 1 | 3,558 12 | 96,287 3 | 2,790 18 |
| 515,700 5 | 2,661 13 | 210,418 6 | 13,069 19 | 4,818 9 | 7,943 – | 5,045 18 | 3,865 8 | 4,305 12 | 39,617 1 | 807,445 11 | 17,128 14 |
| 138,355 11 | 259 9 | 36,477 10 | 17,065 7 | 725 8 | 2,401 9 | 1,661 16 | 800 3 | 1,861 4 | 16,633 17 | 216,241 14 | 3,894 18 |
| 109,819 10 | 306 5 | 32,683 15 | 6,782 14 | 428 13 | 1,306 1 | 926 8 | 311 – | 846 14 | 8,716 2 | 162,127 2 | 2,741 2 |
| 54,063 8 | 84 2 | 18,594 – | 1,519 5 | 182 9 | 732 18 | 405 12 | 305 11 | 311 10 | 4,958 18 | 81,157 13 | 1,425 18 |
| 16,956 15 | 7 10 | 5,793 19 | - - | 176 17 | 216 6 | 159 11 | 96 19 | 53 4 | 1,134 2 | 24,595 3 | 786 18 |
| 319,195 4 | 657 6 | 93,549 4 | 25,367 6 | 1,513 7 | 4,656 14 | 3,153 7 | 1,513 13 | 3,072 12 | 31,442 19 | 484,121 12 | 8,848 16 |
| 74,213 9 | 304 1 | 19,920 18 | 9,397 12 | 576 18 | 663 15 | 660 5 | 281 11 | 554 13 | 4,700 6 | 111,273 8 | 1,784 16 |
| 250,688 17 | 507 1 | 86,049 11 | 1,904 11 | 1,198 8 | 2,551 11 | 1,975 2 | 1,084 14 | 1,242 5 | 18,738 19 | 365,940 19 | 6,485 19 |
| 177,165 3 | 661 17 | 40,061 6 | 5,650 18 | 961 6 | 1,429 3 | 1,265 2 | 1,251 3 | 1,037 2 | 10,305 7 | 239,788 7 | 5,728 11 |
| 502,067 9 | 1,472 19 | 146,031 15 | 16,953 1 | 2,736 12 | 4,644 9 | 3,900 9 | 2,617 8 | 2,834 – | 33,744 12 | 717,002 14 | 13,999 6 |
| 498,059 5 | 28,832 3 | 2,456,577 19 | 614,893 3 | 36,281 9 | 73,826 5 | 50,987 1 | 39,198 14 | 49,733 11 | 532,203 15 | 11,380,593 5 | 272,341 – |

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE for the Relief of the Poor in England

| Number. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| | **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | |
| 1* | Middlesex (part of) | 32,455 | 2,030,814 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 |
| 2* | Surrey (part of) | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 |
| 3* | Kent (part of) | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 |
| | Totals | 77,997 | 2,803,989 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 |
| | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN.** | | | | | | |
| 2* | Surrey (part of) | 476,191 | 273,264 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 |
| 3* | Kent (part of) | 1,013,838 | 545,272 | 40·3 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 |
| 4 | Sussex | 949,581 | 366,836 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 |
| 5 | Southampton | 1,061,608 | 456,654 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 |
| 6 | Berks | 564,717 | 205,635 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 |
| | Totals | 4,065,935 | 1,847,661 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 |
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.** | | | | | | |
| 1* | Middlesex (part of) | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 |
| 7 | Hertford | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 |
| 8 | Buckingham | 402,616 | 147,207 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 |
| 9 | Oxford | 479,267 | 171,233 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 |
| 10 | Northampton | 632,219 | 231,079 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 |
| 11 | Huntingdon | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 |
| 12 | Bedford | 305,366 | 140,479 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 |
| 13 | Cambridge | 571,758 | 181,585 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 |
| | Totals | 3,201,290 | 1,295,497 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 |
| | **IV.—EASTERN.** | | | | | | |
| 14 | Essex | 983,443 | 379,705 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 |
| 15 | Suffolk | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 |
| 16 | Norfolk | 1,300,311 | 427,466 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 |
| | Totals | 3,214,099 | 1,142,580 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 |
| | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN.** | | | | | | |
| 17 | Wilts | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 |
| 18 | Dorset | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 |
| 19 | Devon | 1,701,606 | 595,436 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 |
| 20 | Cornwall | 889,263 | 364,848 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 |
| 21 | Somerset | 1,009,555 | 457,210 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 |
| | Totals | 4,993,660 | 1,835,714 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 |
| | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND.** | | | | | | |
| 22 | Gloucester | 716,045 | 443,535 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 |
| 23 | Hereford | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 |
| 24 | Salop | 924,676 | 260,409 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 |

and Wales, for the Years ended at Lady-day 1867 and 1868. Population, 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1867. | EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1868. | DIFFERENCE between 1868 and 1867. Incr. | DIFFERENCE between 1868 and 1867. Decr. | DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr. | DIFFERENCE per CENT. Decr. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | | | | |
| | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | |
| 873,502 | 990,221 | 116,719 | — | 13·4 | — | Middlesex (part of) - - | 1* |
| 232,685 | 252,266 | 19,581 | — | 8·4 | — | Surrey (part of) - - - | 2* |
| 69,176 | 74,271 | 5,095 | — | 7·4 | — | Kent (part of) - - - | 3* |
| 1,175,363 | 1,316,758 | 141,395 | — | 12·0 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN.** | |
| 127,409 | 143,794 | 16,385 | — | 12·1 | — | Surrey (part of) - - - | 2* |
| 209,397 | 224,323 | 14,926 | — | 7·1 | — | Kent (part of) - - - | 3* |
| 178,413 | 202,057 | 23,644 | — | 13·3 | — | Sussex - - - - - | 4 |
| 206,343 | 218,275 | 11,932 | — | 5·8 | — | Southampton - - - | 5 |
| 99,998 | 105,007 | 5,009 | — | 5·0 | — | Berks - - - - - | 6 |
| 821,560 | 893,456 | 71,896 | — | 8·8 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.** | |
| 69,711 | 76,102 | 6,391 | — | 9·0 | — | Middlesex (part of) - - | 1* |
| 79,978 | 86,724 | 6,746 | — | 8·4 | — | Hertford - - - - | 7 |
| 73,099 | 78,069 | 4,970 | — | 6·8 | — | Buckingham - - - | 8 |
| 80,540 | 86,489 | 5,949 | — | 7·4 | — | Oxford - - - - | 9 |
| 104,300 | 113,260 | 8,960 | — | 8·6 | — | Northampton - - - | 10 |
| 24,607 | 24,705 | 98 | — | 0·4 | — | Huntingdon - - - - | 11 |
| 57,878 | 62,103 | 4,225 | — | 7·3 | — | Bedford - - - - | 12 |
| 89,582 | 93,906 | 4,324 | — | 4·8 | — | Cambridge - - - - | 13 |
| 579,695 | 621,358 | 41,663 | — | 7·2 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN.** | |
| 193,626 | 213,172 | 19,546 | — | 10·1 | — | Essex - - - - - | 14 |
| 141,878 | 157,353 | 15,475 | — | 10·9 | — | Suffolk - - - - - | 15 |
| 197,238 | 209,709 | 12,471 | — | 6·3 | — | Norfolk - - - | 16 |
| 532,742 | 580,234 | 47,492 | — | 8·9 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN.** | |
| 123,401 | 130,560 | 7,159 | — | 5·8 | — | Wilts - - - - - | 17 |
| 81,544 | 85,409 | 3,865 | — | 4·7 | — | Dorset - - - - - | 18 |
| 207,020 | 214,044 | 7,024 | — | 3·4 | — | Devon - - - - - | 19 |
| 90,752 | 97,128 | 6,376 | — | 7·0 | — | Cornwall - - - - | 20 |
| 185,644 | 198,690 | 13,046 | — | 7·0 | — | Somerset - - - - | 21 |
| 688,361 | 725,831 | 37,470 | — | 5·4 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND.** | |
| 174,287 | 180,262 | 5,975 | — | 3·4 | — | Gloucester - - - - | 22 |
| 43,489 | 46,194 | 2,705 | — | 6·2 | — | Hereford - - - - | 23 |
| 74,796 | 77,529 | 2,733 | — | 3·7 | — | Salop - - - - - | 24 |

No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales,

| Number. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population in 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND**—*continued.* | | | | | | |
| 25 | Stafford | 755,017 | 769,541 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 |
| 26 | Worcester | 434,076 | 294,953 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 |
| 27 | Warwick | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 |
| | Totals | 3,865,332 | 2,436,568 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 |
| | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.** | | | | | | |
| 28 | Leicester | 535,346 | 243,648 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 |
| 29 | Rutland | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 |
| 30 | Lincoln | 1,739,312 | 404,143 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 |
| 31 | Nottingham | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 |
| 32 | Derby | 558,620 | 293,874 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 |
| | Totals | 3,540,797 | 1,288,928 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 |
| | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.** | | | | | | |
| 33 | Chester | 680,836 | 470,174 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 |
| 34 | Lancaster | 1,319,391 | 2,465,366 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 |
| | Totals | 2,000,227 | 2,935,540 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 |
| | **IX.—YORK.** | | | | | | |
| 35 | West Riding | 1,706,430 | 1,530,007 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 |
| 36 | East Riding | 717,144 | 274,425 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 |
| 37 | North Riding | 1,231,062 | 211,109 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 |
| | Totals | 3,654,636 | 2,015,541 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 |
| | **X.—NORTHERN.** | | | | | | |
| 38 | Durham | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 |
| 39 | Northumberland | 1,249,299 | 343,025 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 |
| 40 | Cumberland | 1,001,273 | 205,276 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 |
| 41 | Westmorland | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 |
| | Totals | 3,492,322 | 1,151,372 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 |
| | **XI.—WELSH.** | | | | | | |
| 42 | Monmouth | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 |
| 43 | South Wales | 2,816,599 | 699,722 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 |
| 44 | North Wales | 1,969,083 | 416,135 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 |
| | Totals | 5,218,588 | 1,312,834 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 |
| | Totals of England and Wales | 37,324,883 | 20,066,224 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |

for the Years ended at Lady-day 1867 and 1868. Population, 20,066,224 (Census 1861)—*continued.*

| EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1867. | EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1868. | DIFFERENCE between 1868 and 1867. Incr. | DIFFERENCE between 1868 and 1867. Decr. | DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr. | DIFFERENCE per CENT. Decr. | DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | £. | £. | £. | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND—*contd.*** | |
| 175,967 | 196,018 | 20,051 | — | 11·4 | — | Stafford - - - - | 25 |
| 80,314 | 87,569 | 7,255 | — | 9·0 | — | Worcester - - - - | 26 |
| 175,369 | 181,958 | 6,589 | — | 3·2 | — | Warwick - - - - | 27 |
| 724,222 | 769,530 | 45,308 | — | 6·3 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.** | |
| 84,256 | 92,159 | 7,903 | — | 9·4 | — | Leicester - - - - | 28 |
| 9,224 | 9,684 | 460 | — | 5·0 | — | Rutland - - - - | 29 |
| 157,601 | 166,256 | 8,655 | — | 5·5 | — | Lincoln - - - - - | 30 |
| 90,571 | 97,058 | 6,487 | — | 7·2 | — | Nottingham - - - - | 31 |
| 60,511 | 64,369 | 3,858 | — | 6·4 | — | Derby - - - - - | 32 |
| 402,163 | 429,526 | 27,363 | — | 6·8 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.** | |
| 124,497 | 129,864 | 5,367 | — | 4·3 | — | Chester - - - - | 33 |
| 648,209 | 694,541 | 46,332 | — | 7·1 | — | Lancaster - - - - | 34 |
| 772,706 | 824,405 | 51,699 | — | 6·7 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **IX.—YORK.** | |
| 356,624 | 379,738 | 23,114 | — | 6·5 | — | West Riding - - - - | 35 |
| 65,453 | 71,795 | 6,342 | — | 9·7 | — | East Riding - - - - | 36 |
| 61,777 | 64,167 | 2,390 | — | 3·9 | — | North Riding - - - | 37 |
| 483,854 | 515,700 | 31,846 | — | 6·6 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN.** | |
| 127,934 | 138,356 | 10,422 | — | 8·1 | — | Durham - - - - | 38 |
| 104,775 | 109,820 | 5,045 | — | 4·8 | — | Northumberland - - - | 39 |
| 53,737 | 54,063 | 326 | — | 0·6 | — | Cumberland - - - - | 40 |
| 16,216 | 16,957 | 741 | — | 4·6 | — | Westmorland - - - - | 41 |
| 302,662 | 319,196 | 16,534 | — | 5·5 | — | - - Totals. | |
| | | | | | | **XI.—WELSH.** | |
| 70,575 | 74,213 | 3,638 | — | 5·2 | — | Monmouth - - - - | 42 |
| 236,107 | 250,689 | 14,582 | — | 6·2 | — | South Wales - - - - | 43 |
| 169,831 | 177,165 | 7,334 | — | 4·3 | — | North Wales - - - - | 44 |
| 476,513 | 502,067 | 25,554 | — | 5·4 | — | - - Totals. | |
| 6,959,841 | 7,498,061 | 538,220 | — | 7·7 | — | Totals of England and Wales. | |

## No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868.

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 1 *a* | Kensington* | 57,651 3 | 210 7 | 57,861 10 | 11,385 9 | 9,638 13 | 3,041 19 | 1,098 16 | 2,141 4 | 5,336 17 | 32,642 18 |
| 1 *b* | Fulham | 33,828 13 | 1,552 12 | 35,381 5 | 4,753 10 | 7,182 1 | 2,234 12 | 1,306 6 | 2,024 14 | 2,808 10 | 20,309 13 |
| 1 *c* | Paddington* | 57,914 3 | 1,415 12 | 59,329 15 | 6,378 7 | 6,590 11 | 2,215 8 | 850 11 | 2,341 7 | 2,552 1 | 20,928 5 |
| 2 | Chelsea* | 36,659 2 | 564 – | 37,223 2 | 7,184 – | 7,589 10 | 3,878 19 | 1,175 16 | 1,703 12 | 3,032 18 | 24,564 15 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-sq.‖ | 78,970 12 | 7,001 7 | 85,971 19 | 11,260 18 | 5,744 19 | 3,985 16 | – – | 3,545 11 | 5,566 19 | 30,104 3 |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.‖ | 47,284 2 | 2,019 16 | 49,303 18 | 15,753 19 | 7,775 8 | 3,178 14 | 2,961 7 | 3,652 3 | 2,447 14 | 35,769 5 |
| 5 | St. Martin-in-the-Fields* | 30,210 11 | 1,127 10 | 31,338 1 | 7,120 6 | 1,375 15 | 1,770 14 | 865 4 | 2,061 17 | 1,847 5 | 15,041 1 |
| 6 | St. James, Westminster‖ | 47,091 – | 3,383 – | 50,474 – | 12,682 9 | 2,880 – | 2,475 1 | 1,370 19 | 2,145 1 | 4,673 10 | 26,227 – |
| 7 | St. Marylebone‖ | 109,956 14 | (B) 4,342 10 | 114,299 4 | 34,053 15 | 17,221 14 | 7,742 6 | 1,495 3 | 6,868 18 | (C) 12,853 17 | 80,235 13 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead* | 14,956 12 | 250 7 | 15,206 19 | 2,104 11 | 1,024 12 | 715 17 | 685 7 | 791 16 | 1,287 17 | 6,610 – |
| 9 | St. Pancras‖ | 131,553 8 | 5,261 16 | 136,815 4 | 27,735 7 | 27,146 2 | 12,058 2 | – – | 7,239 5 | 6,535 18 | 80,714 14 |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington‖ | 83,577 12 | 5,737 5 | 89,314 17 | 9,983 14 | 13,245 6 | 6,635 15 | 1,712 10 | 3,687 – | (D) 9,817 12 | 45,081 17 |
| 11 | Hackney | 53,778 2 | 871 12 | 54,649 14 | 8,542 3 | 16,485 6 | 2,231 7 | 589 6 | 3,509 9 | 3,303 1 | 34,660 12 |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.‖ | 36,677 19 | 3,166 11 | 39,844 10 | 11,540 16 | 3,743 8 | 2,090 8 | 2,020 12 | 2,913 14 | 2,077 1 | 24,385 19 |
| 13 | Strand | 51,332 9 | 2,166 12 | 53,499 1 | 10,355 2 | 8,339 4 | 4,138 2 | 1,385 19 | 4,208 11 | 5,940 19 | 34,367 17 |
| 13 *a* | *Middle Temple* | *no rate* – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – |
| 14 | Holborn | 24,775 9 | 2,155 11 | 26,931 – | 6,087 8 | 5,409 12 | 2,201 17 | 213 12 | 1,922 16 | 3,607 10 | 19,442 15 |
| 14 *a* | *Gray's Inn* | *no rate* – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – |
| 14 *b* | *Charterhouse* | *no rate* – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell‖ | 33,640 3 | 629 14 | 34,269 17 | 9,487 18 | 8,302 9 | 3,348 10 | 428 15 | 2,077 3 | 1,030 1 | 24,674 16 |
| 16 | St. Luke‖ | 38,154 2 | 2,034 15 | 40,188 17 | 12,143 10 | 6,782 4 | 1,808 19 | 841 18 | 2,743 1 | 4,211 1 | 28,530 13 |
| 17 | East London | 34,969 10 | 2,254 2 | 37,223 12 | 11,423 18 | 8,801 16 | 2,529 8 | 2,294 18 | 2,595 15 | 1,988 18 | 29,634 13 |
| 18 | West London | 27,488 17 | 2,578 6 | 30,067 3 | 10,304 13 | 6,332 7 | 894 12 | 1,270 – | 2,176 8 | 4,217 12 | 25,195 12 |
| 18 *a* | *Inner Temple* | *no rate* – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – |
| 19 | City of London | 63,706 13 | 6,448 16 | 70,155 9 | 13,007 17 | 13,797 11 | 2,290 5 | 5,759 16 | 4,658 8 | 13,447 15 | 52,961 12 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch‖ | 64,959 4 | 3,955 3 | 68,914 7 | 13,944 19 | 14,184 2 | 4,085 17 | 5,169 14 | 5,294 17 | 8,909 19 | 51,589 8 |
| 21 | Bethnal Green* | 55,918 12 | 864 5 | 56,782 17 | 19,760 4 | 7,506 14 | 5,174 3 | 1,522 10 | 4,012 19 | 5,379 11 | 43,356 1 |
| 22 | Whitechapel | 56,307 3 | 6,358 8 | 62,665 11 | 10,963 – | 8,187 12 | 2,478 16 | 4,185 6 | 4,231 2 | 14,445 19 | 44,491 15 |
| 23 | St. George-in-the-East* | 43,653 11 | 1,119 8 | 44,772 19 | 11,316 17 | 8,505 18 | 2,990 19 | 615 10 | 4,064 19 | 3,969 1 | 31,463 4 |
| 24 *a* | Stepney | 55,738 7 | 4,583 16 | 60,322 3 | 13,661 5 | 11,302 17 | 3,445 11 | 3,824 6 | 5,068 7 | 6,921 1 | 44,223 7 |
| 24 *b* | Mile End Old Town* | 32,192 7 | 2,410 12 | 34,602 19 | 6,899 10 | 6,730 6 | 2,496 14 | 2,509 1 | 2,866 12 | 2,563 3 | 24,065 6 |
| 25 | Poplar | 94,537 18 | 1,879 5 | 96,417 3 | 10,153 4 | 30,944 12 | 3,684 14 | – – | 3,532 4 | 10,634 – | 58,948 14 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark | 29,745 17 | 258 14 | 30,004 11 | 5,313 6 | 4,342 17 | 1,946 15 | 1,072 13 | 3,189 10 | 6,625 7 | 22,490 8 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark | 16,481 16 | 918 6 | 17,400 2 | 3,986 15 | 2,529 4 | 1,418 11 | – – | 2,016 6 | 1,249 13 | 11,200 9 |
| 28 | Bermondsey* | 26,944 3 | 1,317 4 | 28,261 7 | 5,326 14 | 4,077 5 | 2,574 – | 306 5 | 1,508 8 | 5,150 5 | 18,942 17 |
| 29 | St. George the Martyr, Southwark.* | 32,919 14 | 4,576 16 | 37,496 10 | 10,543 14 | 6,158 12 | 1,871 12 | 1,331 10 | 4,022 5 | 533 12 | 24,461 5 |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington‖ | 40,610 9 | 3,977 4 | 44,587 13 | 10,661 16 | 6,361 14 | 5,018 11 | 1,297 – | 2,753 18 | 4,847 12 | 30,940 11 |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are

(A) St. James Westminster.—Including payments of 1,213 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, for Baths and Washhouses; and 962 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*, Fire Brigade Rate.

(B) St. Marylebone.—Excluding from the 2nd Column a Loan of 6,000 *l.*

(C) St. Marylebone.—Inclusive of 5,828 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*, part of cost of Chronic Wards, also contribution to Metropolitan Asylum Board.

(D) St. Mary Islington.—Including payments for temporary buildings at Workhouse, enlargement of Workhouse, Workhouse School Infirmary, and contribution to Metropolitan Asylum Board.

## No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868.

EXPENDITURE.

| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Unity). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): | |
| 34 – | 25,115 10 | – – | – – | 309 11 | 155 14 | 113 5 | – – | 3,011 10 | 61,382 8 | 544 1 | Kensington* – – | 1 *a* |
| 30 13 | 7,441 6 | – – | 94 3 | 198 7 | 98 6 | 45 9 | 1,341 8 | 2,796 9 | 32,355 14 | 545 19 | Fulham – – – | 1 *b* |
| 63 18 | 33,634 – | – – | 9 19 | 273 9 | 144 18 | 199 6 | – – | 772 9 | 56,026 4 | 736 11 | Paddington* – – | 1 *c* |
| 20 – | 12,375 1 | – – | 1 5 | 219 10 | 121 1 | 36 19 | – – | 1,762 18 | 39,101 9 | 718 – | Chelsea* – – – | 2 |
| 64 7 | 47,740 12 | – – | 29 2 | 301 3 | 123 2 | 299 6 | – – | 8,336 15 | 86,998 10 | 1,234 15 | St. George, Hanover-sq.‖ – | 3 |
| 428 18 | 8,762 15 | – – | 34 6 | 238 10 | 127 7 | 166 12 | – – | 5,501 16 | 51,029 9 | 838 7 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.‖ | 4 |
| 689 6 | 11,177 13 | – – | 2 19 | 69 13 | 24 11 | 116 – | – – | 2,606 2 | 29,727 5 | 372 15 | St. Martin-in-the-Fields.* | 5 |
| 40 16 | 18,760 2 | – – | – – | 91 3 | 21 11 | 89 19 | – – | (A)3,194 15 | 48,425 6 | 350 – | St. James, Westminster‖ | 6 |
| 141 13 | 42,937 5 | – – | – – | 516 7 | 269 15 | 226 9 | – – | 6,261 7 | 130,588 9 | 2,286 8 | St. Marylebone‖ – | 7 |
| – – | 6,281 16 | – – | 92 15 | 62 13 | 27 18 | 75 8 | – – | 971 8 | 14,121 18 | 258 13 | St. John, Hampstead* – | 8 |
| 86 13 | 44,893 5 | – – | 84 12 | 722 7 | 277 10 | 377 2 | – – | 9,469 7 | 136,625 10 | 1,313 7 | St. Pancras‖ – – | 9 |
| 98 13 | 33,524 16 | – – | – – | 615 – | 254 19 | 815 4 | – – | 5,491 5 | 85,881 14 | 1,701 11 | St. Mary, Islington‖ – | 10 |
| – – | 15,329 3 | – – | 4 9 | 337 7 | 84 8 | 424 9 | – – | 2,411 2 | 53,251 10 | 688 10 | Hackney – – – | 11 |
| 77 3 | 11,269 17 | – – | 50 2 | 195 12 | 40 7 | 143 7 | – – | (E)3,345 1 | 39,507 8 | 687 11 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.‖ | 12 |
| 78 7 | 12,450 2 | – – | 16 – | 125 14 | 61 1 | 230 14 | 145 12 | 2,550 6 | 50,025 13 | 757 7 | Strand – – – | 13 |
| – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | *Middle Temple* – – | 13 *a* |
| 25 7 | 8,208 16 | – – | 9 17 | 173 – | 68 17 | 107 12 | – – | 1,172 4 | 29,208 8 | 802 16 | Holborn – – – | 14 |
| – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | *Gray's Inn* – – | 14 *a* |
| – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | *Charterhouse* – – | 14 *b* |
| – – | 6,878 11 | – – | 15 15 | 232 6 | 100 10 | 65 10 | – – | 881 8 | 32,848 16 | 418 3 | St. James, Clerkenwell‖ – | 15 |
| 355 1 | 6,614 14 | – – | 318 3 | 194 – | 115 8 | 201 6 | – – | 1,040 10 | 37,369 15 | 897 19 | St. Luke‖ – – | 16 |
| 108 7 | 253 4 | – – | 30 – | 99 19 | 43 3 | 387 19 | – – | 1,889 17 | 32,447 2 | 951 9 | East London – – | 17 |
| 170 12 | 591 19 | – – | 15 18 | 116 5 | 31 19 | 116 2 | 83 11 | 1,396 3 | 27,718 1 | 641 1 | West London – – | 18 |
| – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | *Inner Temple* – – | 18 *a* |
| 70 6 | 46 14 | – – | 29 19 | 86 10 | 22 7 | 975 2 | 407 16 | 7,788 15 | 62,389 1 | 858 9 | City of London – – | 19 |
| 199 10 | 15,757 5 | – – | – – | 471 3 | 177 4 | 303 2 | – – | 2,272 5 | 70,769 17 | 1,016 4 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch‖ | 20 |
| 200 19 | 8,002 14 | – – | 12 2 | 455 2 | 248 – | 160 14 | – – | 2,322 16 | 54,758 8 | 1,067 – | Bethnal Green* – – | 21 |
| – – | 10,176 17 | 69 – | – – | 222 – | 130 9 | 189 14 | – – | 3,777 9 | 59,057 4 | 680 10 | Whitechapel – – | 22 |
| – – | 7,870 – | – – | 184 5 | 242 14 | 110 7 | 54 5 | – – | 1,824 1 | 41,748 16 | 803 16 | St. George-in-the-East* | 23 |
| 2 3 | 10,367 6 | – – | 70 19 | 188 18 | 182 14 | 130 9 | 35 – | 5,364 7 | 60,565 3 | 1,231 5 | Stepney – – – | 24 *a* |
| 73 11 | 7,896 2 | – – | – 9 | 313 9 | 67 3 | 175 – | – – | 2,326 19 | 34,917 19 | 795 9 | Mile End Old Town* – | 24 *b* |
| 75 – | 17,438 13 | – – | 18 19 | 366 1 | 327 11 | 205 4 | 1,597 10 | 5,874 – | 84,851 12 | 2,072 5 | Poplar – – – | 25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (part of): | |
| 16 6 | 2,781 4 | – – | 4 10 | 111 8 | 233 12 | 115 4 | – 4 | 1,133 18 | 26,886 14 | 649 17 | St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| 8 5 | 5,617 6 | – – | 3 17 | 70 16 | 29 9 | 63 12 | 40 – | 2,992 15 | 20,026 9 | 221 17 | St. Olave, Southwark – | 27 |
| 3 3 | 7,091 17 | – – | – – | 251 11 | 123 19 | 227 16 | 307 15 | (F)1,803 2 | 28,752 – | 410 8 | Bermondsey* – – | 28 |
| – – | 6,327 17 | – – | – – | 191 16 | 76 4 | – – | – – | 5,619 12 | 36,676 14 | 943 12 | St. George the Martyr, Southwark.* | 29 |
| – – | 10,164 16 | – – | – – | 302 15 | 189 13 | 284 3 | – – | 1,632 16 | 43,514 14 | 400 13 | St. Mary, Newington‖ – | 30 |

incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

(E) St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.—Including Fire Brigade Rate, and 1,000 *l.* for Baths and Washhouses.

(F) Bermondsey.—Including payments of 312 *l.* 10 *s.*, Fire Brigade Rate; and 300 *l.* Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (*a*) In-Maintenance. | (*b*) Out-Relief. | (*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **I.—THE METROPOLIS—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*cont*d. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £ s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 31 | Lambeth* - - - | 103,326 2 | 3,474 18 | 106,801 – | 20,098 4 | 20,744 1 | 9,969 7 | 489 7 | 6,569 7 | 6,533 1 | 64,403 7 |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 63,105 1 | 924 13 | 64,029 14 | 11,023 2 | 11,871 8 | 3,944 18 | 483 – | 2,336 18 | 4,910 1 | 34,569 7 |
| 33 | Camberwell* - - - | 45,229 6 | 875 8 | 46,104 14 | 9,813 10 | 11,012 12 | 2,030 15 | 1,830 11 | 2,990 12 | 5,049 7 | 32,727 7 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe* - | 18,211 12 | 1,252 10 | 19,464 2 | 2,055 13 | 3,441 4 | 1,719 14 | 696 13 | 1,546 10 | 3,071 2 | 12,530 16 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich - - - | 72,838 18 | 9,328 2 | 82,167 – | 14,573 16 | 27,339 14 | 7,305 14 | 1,804 1 | 3,845 – | 313 5 | 55,181 10 |
| 36 | Lewisham - - - | 36,120 1 | 1,070 3 | 37,190 4 | 4,245 14 | 7,563 1 | 2,435 10 | - - | 1,817 10 | 3,027 14 | 19,089 9 |
| | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom - - - - | 18,847 18 | 372 14 | 19,220 12 | 1,768 1 | 4,356 19 | 1,274 8 | 85 16 | 1,207 16 | 623 9 | 9,316 9 |
| 38 | Chertsey - - - | 15,846 11 | 1,058 18 | 16,905 9 | 3,399 17 | 4,035 3 | 653 19 | 326 4 | 1,032 13 | 1,111 4 | 10,559 – |
| 39 | Guildford - - - | 24,698 2 | 449 6 | 25,147 8 | 1,900 10 | 8,363 12 | 1,572 13 | 472 19 | 2,257 16 | 1,235 5 | 15,802 15 |
| 40 | Farnham - - - | 11,206 10 | 382 6 | 11,588 16 | 2,166 16 | 4,177 15 | 813 19 | 92 5 | 928 12 | 799 2 | 8,978 9 |
| 41 *a* | Ash§ - - - - | 2,103 14 | 38 15 | 2,142 9 | 256 8 | 674 – | 42 10 | 37 3 | 83 12 | 88 3 | 1,181 16 |
| 41 *b* | Farnborough§ - - | 3,358 5 | 41 13 | 3,399 18 | 294 1 | 489 10 | - - | - - | 729 14 | 219 19 | 1,733 4 |
| 41 *c* | Headley§ - - - | 2,196 13 | 66 17 | 2,263 10 | 172 10 | 908 4 | 55 4 | - - | 240 – | - - | 1,375 18 |
| 42 | Hambledon - - - | 13,405 16 | 425 8 | 13,831 4 | 1,083 13 | 4,340 17 | 511 3 | - - | 1,204 12 | 587 4 | 7,727 9 |
| 43 | Dorking - - - | 10,652 1 | 166 3 | 10,818 4 | 1,125 1 | 2,840 8 | 412 7 | - - | 1,034 – | 785 19 | 6,197 15 |
| 44 | Reigate - - - - | 18,692 3 | 337 17 | 19,030 – | 2,560 9 | 3,255 15 | 888 10 | 238 16 | 1,589 12 | 1,103 2 | 9,636 4 |
| 45 | Godstone - - - | 10,661 10 | 236 8 | 10,897 18 | 691 13 | 3,033 17 | 314 8 | - - | 732 5 | 733 12 | 5,505 15 |
| 46 | Croydon - - - | 53,977 9 | 918 19 | 54,896 8 | 6,619 3 | 9,190 14 | 1,861 7 | 3,305 5 | 3,045 19 | 6,539 16 | 30,562 4 |
| 47 | Kingston - - - | 38,103 11 | 1,460 18 | 39,564 9 | 7,481 9 | 12,054 17 | 1,413 17 | 120 1 | 1,968 7 | 3,144 10 | 26,183 1 |
| 48 | Richmond - - - | 17,049 7 | 1,331 8 | 18,380 15 | 3,286 – | 1,405 4 | 1,066 2 | 174 3 | 1,455 12 | 1,646 16 | 9,033 17 |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley - - - | 16,160 19 | 525 1 | 16,686 – | 2,447 9 | 1,775 3 | 577 5 | 86 11 | 1,107 14 | 1,083 3 | 7,077 5 |
| 50 | Dartford - - - | 21,810 7 | 463 9 | 22,273 16 | 2,700 11 | 5,153 16 | 1,475 3 | 169 5 | 1,461 8 | 1,338 – | 12,298 3 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton - | 9,731 15 | 713 18 | 10,445 13 | 2,045 7 | 1,954 11 | 682 – | 161 14 | 762 13 | 1,197 12 | 6,803 17 |
| 52 | North Aylesford - | 13,573 18 | 312 12 | 13,886 10 | 2,708 10 | 3,083 18 | 890 15 | 205 3 | 992 17 | 606 2 | 8,487 5 |
| 53 | Hoo - - - - | 3,387 11 | 68 14 | 3,456 5 | 569 2 | 366 19 | 61 – | - - | 388 18 | 122 13 | 1,508 12 |
| 54 | Medway - - - | 17,433 19 | 3,157 10 | 20,591 9 | 5,554 2 | 3,704 5 | 1,234 15 | 1,388 – | 1,770 17 | 2,373 3 | 16,025 2 |
| 55 | Malling - - - - | 16,632 6 | 458 4 | 17,090 10 | 2,488 13 | 5,039 7 | 855 6 | - - | 1,883 15 | 1,346 17 | 11,613 18 |
| 56 | Sevenoaks - - - | 16,082 14 | 481 14 | 16,564 8 | 1,965 – | 3,444 15 | 943 11 | 73 16 | 1,641 17 | 1,042 10 | 9,111 9 |
| 57 | Tunbridge - - - | 22,764 13 | 708 2 | 23,472 15 | 3,038 5 | 7,298 13 | 1,715 11 | 261 13 | 1,810 17 | 1,788 16 | 15,913 15 |
| 58 | Maidstone - - - | 34,440 15 | 564 6 | 35,005 1 | 3,918 8 | 8,669 4 | 2,487 11 | 348 15 | 1,944 7 | 1,657 16 | 19,026 1 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn - - - | 12,644 9 | 338 4 | 12,982 13 | 1,751 13 | 3,726 18 | 904 4 | - - | 1,435 10 | 740 | 8,558 12 |
| 60 | Cranbrook - - - | 9,905 5 | 393 10 | 10,298 15 | 1,115 16 | 3,402 11 | 854 3 | - - | 1,120 10 | 770 15 | 7,263 15 |
| 61 | Tenterden - - - | 10,103 10 | 295 3 | 10,398 13 | 728 14 | 3,888 7 | 287 6 | 62 8 | 861 – | 473 – | 6,300 15 |
| 62 | West Ashford - - | 12,168 – | 339 3 | 12,507 3 | 1,178 14 | 4,143 18 | 501 | - - | 930 10 | 624 10 | 7,378 15 |
| 63 | East Ashford - - - | 10,728 4 | 278 10 | 11,006 14 | 967 18 | 3,058 9 | 318 – | - - | 900 – | 407 4 | 5,651 11 |
| 64 | Bridge - - - - | 8,472 15 | 275 3 | 8,747 18 | 1,182 16 | 2,826 3 | 403 4 | 33 18 | 707 – | 332 – | 5,485 1 |
| 65 | Canterbury† - - - | 8,078 9 | 155 4 | 8,233 13 | 1,126 3 | 2,168 14 | 508 17 | 440 14 | 856 13 | 481 17 | 5,582 18 |

(A) Lambeth.—Including 1,327 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Fire Brigade Rate.
(B) Farnborough.—Including 50 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued*.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | | | | | |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued*. | |
| 51 11 | 29,691 13 | - - | 4 16 | 884 14 | 441 13 | 386 12 | - - | (A) 7,488 14 | 103,353 - | 2,205 10 | 2.* SURREY (part of)—*cont*d. Lambeth * - - | 31 |
| - - | 21,922 12 | - - | 97 12 | 304 12 | 327 7 | 112 - | 546 - | 4,956 4 | 62,835 14 | 1,122 15 | Wandsworth & Clapham | 32 |
| 52 15 | 11,573 13 | - - | - - | 319 9 | 108 4 | 170 12 | - - | 2,599 15 | 47,551 15 | 876 9 | Camberwell * - - | 33 |
| - - | 4,359 12 | - - | 534 6 | 79 10 | 62 4 | 27 9 | - - | 667 9 | 18,261 6 | 293 5 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe * | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (part of): | |
| 51 19 | 14,478 6 | - - | 235 14 | 497 8 | 280 16 | 186 8 | - - | 6,917 8 | 77,829 9 | 1,365 11 | Greenwich - - - | 35 |
| 7 6 | 13,827 2 | 343 - | 37 8 | 272 15 | 135 13 | 118 19 | 208 6 | 3,040 3 | 37,080 1 | 469 3 | Lewisham - - - | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 8 6 | 4,991 15 | 3,403 2 | 174 14 | 91 2 | 10 - | 21 1 | 78 3 | 843 12 | 18,938 4 | 523 13 | Epsom - - - | 37 |
| - - | 2,834 7 | 953 10 | 39 19 | 69 10 | 30 2 | 18 - | 1,124 19 | 685 11 | 16,314 18 | 473 2 | Chertsey - - - | 38 |
| 17 18 | 4,480 17 | 2,215 10 | 68 7 | 85 10 | 77 12 | 39 19 | 68 12 | 969 10 | 23,826 10 | 852 6 | Guildford - - - | 39 |
| 352 7 | 1,864 - | 822 - | 25 9 | 81 15 | 63 7 | 7 19 | 40 10 | 833 6 | 13,069 2 | 440 - | Farnham - - - | 40 |
| - - | 362 - | 535 - | 11 19 | 6 14 | 6 11 | 2 17 | - - | 84 7 | 2,191 4 | 113 1 | Ash § - - - | 41 *a* |
| - - | 360 8 | 324 10 | 5 - | 12 17 | 11 11 | 2 15 | - - | (B) 149 8 | 2,599 13 | 39 15 | Farnborough § - - | 41 *b* |
| - - | 298 12 | 370 - | 6 10 | 12 10 | 29 4 | - 14 | - - | 51 - | 2,144 8 | 73 15 | Headley § - - - | 41 *c* |
| - - | 1,891 7 | 3,352 16 | 54 16 | 36 10 | 36 - | 12 12 | 26 17 | 439 9 | 13,577 16 | 523 12 | Hambledon - - | 42 |
| 7 7 | 1,887 10 | 1,296 1 | 59 16 | 36 9 | 48 3 | 9 11 | 430 8 | 781 17 | 10,754 17 | 272 12 | Dorking - - - | 43 |
| 23 4 | 4,130 3 | 3,064 - | 117 - | 69 13 | 94 16 | 66 2 | 164 2 | 1,550 18 | 18,916 2 | 523 6 | Reigate - - - | 44 |
| 4 5 | 1,709 - | 2,559 17 | 62 18 | 33 15 | 32 3 | 5 8 | 50 - | 283 4 | 10,246 5 | 360 16 | Godstone - - - | 45 |
| 26 16 | 15,183 19 | 2,346 - | 205 9 | 206 5 | 142 15 | 92 11 | 241 14 | 2,307 13 | 51,315 6 | 1,585 9 | Croydon - - - | 46 |
| 542 5 | 10,732 8 | 1,306 7 | 128 13 | 180 7 | 120 17 | 64 17 | 369 14 | (C) 1,907 10 | 41,535 19 | 937 19 | Kingston - - - | 47 |
| 5 5 | 3,532 2 | 2,692 10 | 2 18 | 90 6 | 58 3 | 17 16 | 98 15 | (D) 1,336 5 | 16,867 17 | 406 - | Richmond - - - | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 18 - | 4,688 3 | 4,334 2 | 6 14 | 80 7 | 49 13 | 35 17 | 20 - | 587 12 | 16,897 13 | 491 16 | Bromley - - - | 49 |
| - - | 5,965 11 | 3,601 6 | 79 - | 119 4 | 190 - | 50 15 | 105 15 | 431 19 | 22,841 13 | 525 8 | Dartford - - - | 50 |
| - - | 2,446 4 | - - | 44 - | 76 3 | 27 7 | 12 12 | 427 6 | 353 18 | 10,191 7 | 192 5 | Gravesend and Milton - | 51 |
| 8 2 | 2,222 3 | 2,354 - | 62 15 | 83 15 | 51 14 | 33 17 | 20 - | 531 - | 13,854 11 | 420 19 | North Aylesford - | 52 |
| - - | 753 15 | 1,025 - | 32 14 | 11 6 | 9 1 | 7 9 | 10 - | 61 - | 3,418 17 | 129 11 | Hoo - - - - | 53 |
| 506 11 | 2,056 17 | 106 - | 108 11 | 202 18 | 155 15 | 201 9 | 43 15 | 1,258 18 | 20,665 16 | 278 9 | Medway - - - | 54 |
| - - | 2,684 13 | 3,701 - | 89 3 | 82 10 | 84 12 | 14 4 | - - | 392 5 | 18,662 5 | 675 - | Malling - - | 55 |
| 6 17 | 2,732 15 | 4,492 11 | 105 12 | 74 12 | 79 15 | 17 8 | 52 6 | 420 9 | 17,093 14 | 643 2 | Sevenoaks - - - | 56 |
| 87 4 | 3,447 5 | 2,456 2 | 61 9 | 110 14 | 94 5 | 39 - | 112 12 | 715 5 | 23,037 11 | 719 4 | Tunbridge - - - | 57 |
| 16 11 | 5,040 12 | 3,504 - | 82 1 | 151 12 | 117 5 | 67 9 | 47 13 | 2,585 1 | 30,638 5 | 502 3 | Maidstone - - - | 58 |
| 10 10 | 1,925 13 | 3,498 - | 104 2 | 85 6 | 50 7 | 20 17 | 1 7 | 61 5 | 14,315 19 | 347 3 | Hollingbourn - - | 59 |
| 2 8 | 1,312 14 | 1,749 10 | 20 19 | 50 - | 79 16 | 9 7 | 65 12 | 420 7 | 10,974 8 | 423 - | Cranbrook - - - | 60 |
| - - | 1,683 3 | 2,729 - | 33 17 | 30 18 | 51 10 | 13 4 | 30 - | 471 11 | 11,343 18 | 359 3 | Tenterden - - - | 61 |
| 1 16 | 1,698 3 | 3,230 - | 45 12 | 46 17 | 54 6 | 16 10 | 48 7 | 812 15 | 13,333 1 | 400 8 | West Ashford - - | 62 |
| 5 5 | 1,735 17 | 3,881 8 | 63 19 | 43 15 | 45 7 | 15 18 | - - | 310 7 | 11,753 7 | 347 13 | East Ashford - - | 63 |
| 4 3 | 1,728 8 | 1,331 - | 59 11 | 31 16 | 41 19 | 11 17 | 25 - | 170 2 | 8,888 17 | 214 3 | Bridge - - - | 64 |
| - - | 2,356 - | - - | 51 1 | 55 15 | 37 16 | 18 4 | - - | 30 - | 8,131 14 | 134 13 | Canterbury † - - | 65 |

(C) Kingston.—Including monies paid to Burial Board.
(D) Richmond.—Including 200 *l*. paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief of the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan)—*continued.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 66 | Blean | 9,459 3 | 271 10 | 9,730 13 | 1,127 16 | 2,577 – | 609 15 | 196 – | 783 3 | 487 15 | 5,781 9 |
| 67 | Faversham | 17,160 13 | 367 14 | 17,528 7 | 1,695 – | 4,012 7 | 871 13 | 105 3 | 1,225 18 | 592 4 | 8,502 5 |
| 68 | Milton | 13,581 – | 278 12 | 13,859 12 | 1,002 4 | 2,898 2 | 696 19 | – – | 853 7 | 396 5 | 5,846 17 |
| 69 | Sheppey | 6,241 5 | 1,054 10 | 7,295 15 | 1,183 16 | 1,921 9 | 507 18 | 68 10 | 653 13 | 487 4 | 4,822 10 |
| 70 | Isle of Thanet | 18,537 5 | 70 17 | 18,608 2 | 3,363 1 | 5,026 1 | 1,405 5 | 395 – | 1,137 19 | 1,042 18 | 12,370 4 |
| 71 | Eastry | 16,849 2 | 452 8 | 17,301 10 | 2,946 7 | 4,976 17 | 1,314 16 | – – | 1,252 10 | 533 7 | 11,023 17 |
| 72 | Dover | 18,730 15 | 473 9 | 19,204 4 | 2,845 13 | 5,995 5 | 1,600 1 | 86 5 | 941 10 | 70 4 | 11,538 18 |
| 73 | Elham | 14,879 12 | 223 – | 15,102 12 | 1,511 4 | 2,891 5 | 958 13 | – – | 1,032 17 | 395 8 | 6,789 7 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh | 8,047 15 | 284 10 | 8,332 5 | 562 8 | 1,651 10 | 325 17 | – – | 770 11 | 250 4 | 3,560 10 |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye | 13,036 2 | 259 14 | 13,295 16 | 1,412 18 | 4,664 14 | 527 19 | 111 9 | 1,230 – | 917 6 | 8,864 6 |
| 76 | Hastings | 15,280 – | 449 10 | 15,729 10 | 1,681 5 | 5,908 18 | 869 19 | 142 9 | 1,203 17 | 557 18 | 10,364 6 |
| 77 | Battle | 12,966 3 | 307 15 | 13,273 18 | 1,491 2 | 3,901 2 | 524 7 | 194 12 | 1,042 – | 262 13 | 7,415 16 |
| 78 | Eastbourne | 9,565 16 | 320 11 | 9,886 7 | 1,189 16 | 2,918 9 | 401 14 | 417 18 | 1,070 4 | 916 8 | 6,914 9 |
| 79 | Hailsham | 8,399 3 | 541 9 | 8,940 12 | 1,240 11 | 3,737 3 | 402 6 | 39 5 | 911 3 | 619 5 | 6,949 13 |
| 80 | Ticehurst | 12,475 12 | 368 14 | 12,844 6 | 1,454 7 | 4,089 19 | 560 11 | 103 9 | 1,176 14 | 760 11 | 8,145 11 |
| 81 | Uckfield | 15,315 16 | 433 3 | 15,748 19 | 996 13 | 5,385 – | 621 14 | – – | 1,036 13 | 626 3 | 8,666 3 |
| 82 | East Grinstead | 10,687 6 | 307 15 | 10,995 1 | 1,335 19 | 4,438 12 | 435 5 | 457 1 | 1,139 11 | 1,180 15 | 8,987 3 |
| 83 | Cuckfield | 11,824 – | 466 13 | 12,290 13 | 1,622 4 | 3,900 14 | 496 4 | 43 – | 1,363 4 | 678 16 | 8,104 2 |
| 84 *a* | Chailey | 6,541 17 | 262 15 | 6,804 12 | 765 – | 3,335 7 | 411 14 | – – | 691 11 | 340 18 | 5,544 10 |
| 84 *b* | Lewes | 7,835 7 | 315 18 | 8,151 5 | 1,592 7 | 2,375 14 | 465 10 | – – | 625 1 | 478 – | 5,536 12 |
| 84 *c* | West Firle | 2,703 4 | 100 4 | 2,803 8 | 433 15 | 879 6 | 115 16 | – – | 463 7 | 413 14 | 2,305 18 |
| 84 *d* | Newhaven | 4,712 3 | 208 18 | 4,921 1 | 729 2 | 1,552 18 | 149 17 | – – | 526 10 | 267 4 | 3,225 11 |
| 85 | Brighton ‖ | 77,421 19 | 1,643 14 | 79,065 13 | 14,113 8 | 13,354 17 | 3,013 7 | 12,103 – | 2,263 18 | 4,585 12 | 49,434 2 |
| 86 | Steyning | 11,081 4 | 724 – | 11,805 4 | 1,375 10 | 4,825 6 | 543 17 | – – | 1,070 4 | 622 – | 8,436 17 |
| 87 | Horsham | 13,376 – | 378 16 | 13,754 16 | 1,674 10 | 5,689 17 | 548 19 | 391 5 | 1,294 1 | 1,051 19 | 10,650 11 |
| 88 | Petworth | 6,359 17 | 373 – | 6,732 17 | 1,265 2 | 2,519 15 | 247 3 | – – | 610 17 | 363 10 | 5,006 7 |
| 89 | Thakeham | 6,791 6 | 120 15 | 6,912 1 | 636 13 | 3,153 11 | 206 8 | – – | 721 3 | 575 15 | 5,293 10 |
| 90 *a* | East Preston § | 8,810 3 | 155 – | 8,965 3 | 1,236 13 | 2,967 13 | 157 2 | 23 15 | 352 18 | 147 2 | 4,885 3 |
| 90 *b* | Arundel § | 1,810 7 | 47 8 | 1,857 15 | 572 9 | 424 3 | 174 3 | 22 18 | 116 – | 49 17 | 1,359 10 |
| 90 *c* | *Heene*, &c. | 325 5 | – – | 325 5 | 24 15 | 86 8 | – – | – – | 5 – | 17 1 | 133 4 |
| 90 *d* | Sutton § (part of) | 438 19 | 22 10 | 461 9 | 88 7 | 98 14 | – – | – – | 26 – | – – | 213 1 |
| 91 | West Hampnett | 9,902 2 | 395 3 | 10,297 5 | 1,351 16 | 2,697 – | 940 12 | – – | 1,455 16 | 752 2 | 7,197 6 |
| 92 *a* | Sutton § (part of) | 3,994 4 | 115 3 | 4,109 7 | 679 2 | 1,511 14 | – – | – – | 136 10 | 295 3 | 2,622 9 |
| 92 *b* | Chichester † | 3,401 14 | 117 6 | 3,519 – | 982 18 | 1,193 11 | 733 1 | – – | 588 5 | 333 15 | 3,831 10 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 9,731 9 | 312 19 | 10,044 8 | 876 11 | 4,457 – | 327 10 | – – | 1,021 18 | 661 4 | 7,344 3 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 5,938 8 | 164 11 | 6,102 19 | 1,184 17 | 1,955 – | 401 6 | – – | 557 1 | 526 15 | 4,624 19 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 4,768 8 | 569 17 | 5,338 5 | 812 1 | 1,823 16 | 244 2 | 18 15 | 556 4 | 518 10 | 3,973 8 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 50,328 3 | 9,470 10 | 59,798 13 | 12,878 10 | 21,518 7 | 3,338 3 | 999 14 | 3,752 14 | 3,809 5 | 46,296 13 |
| 97 | Alverstoke § | 7,413 17 | 1,820 12 | 9,234 9 | 3,378 2 | 2,048 10 | 526 4 | 177 5 | 1,070 8 | 392 13 | 7,593 2 |
| 98 | Fareham | 10,902 11 | 250 17 | 11,153 8 | 1,501 5 | 3,860 15 | 595 7 | – – | 927 7 | 1,138 6 | 8,023 – |

(▲) Cuckfield.—Including 192 *l.* 9 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| erewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*contd.*** | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | 3.* KENT (Extra Metropolitan)—*continued.* | |
| - - | 2,063 11 | 955 - | 52 12 | 66 14 | 42 5 | 24 10 | 50 - | 456 17 | 9,492 18 | 218 5 | Blean - - - | 66 |
| 23 15 | 3,332 9 | 2,466 10 | 19 2 | 78 3 | 94 7 | 10 3 | 920 5 | 508 4 | 15,955 3 | 472 9 | Faversham - - - | 67 |
| 13 15 | 2,723 5 | 2,830 - | 68 6 | 71 17 | 81 17 | 16 12 | 87 6 | 523 16 | 12,263 11 | 278 2 | Milton - - - | 68 |
| 1 12 | 1,429 9 | 430 - | 10 12 | 73 10 | 83 13 | 5 - | 28 12 | 230 15 | 7,115 13 | 194 13 | Sheppey - - - | 69 |
| 105 1 | 4,293 2 | 2,090 10 | 61 11 | 100 19 | 117 6 | 8 17 | 132 14 | 824 15 | 20,104 19 | 361 15 | Isle of Thanet - - | 70 |
| - - | 3,332 5 | 1,816 3 | 107 13 | 88 16 | 112 10 | 47 10 | - - | 345 2 | 16,873 16 | 410 11 | Eastry - - - | 71 |
| 7 1 | 4,455 18 | 789 2 | 71 - | 97 19 | 40 11 | 44 16 | - - | 1,217 - | 18,262 5 | 405 4 | Dover - - - | 72 |
| 17 8 | 4,004 11 | 3,474 15 | 78 2 | 82 5 | 66 18 | 43 7 | - - | 701 9 | 15,258 2 | 306 14 | Elham - - - | 73 |
| - - | 1,202 13 | 4,274 - | 30 14 | 25 16 | 20 12 | 14 17 | - - | 190 19 | 9,320 1 | 307 11 | Romney Marsh - - | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4. SUSSEX: | |
| 21 - | 2,180 11 | 1,281 - | 16 4 | 45 17 | 44 6 | 20 4 | 105 7 | 568 9 | 13,147 4 | 299 19 | Rye - - - - | 75 |
| 68 11 | 4,171 2 | 284 - | 34 1 | 93 3 | 43 7 | 64 13 | 52 15 | 740 18 | 15,916 16 | 358 9 | Hastings - - - | 76 |
| 303 1 | 1,861 - | 2,016 - | 45 9 | 66 - | 42 1 | 12 5 | 79 2 | 725 10 | 12,566 4 | 387 12 | Battle - - - | 77 |
| 14 14 | 2,386 4 | - - | 35 9 | 37 3 | 43 2 | 11 13 | - - | 727 5 | 10,169 19 | 459 6 | Eastbourne - - - | 78 |
| 4 7 | 1,764 14 | 127 - | 36 17 | 37 1 | 56 11 | 6 - | - - | 369 1 | 9,351 4 | 428 12 | Hailsham - - - | 79 |
| 43 9 | 2,118 19 | 1,927 12 | 45 13 | 49 11 | 38 11 | 11 3 | 31 7 | 422 5 | 12,834 1 | 553 7 | Ticehurst - - - | 80 |
| 2 19 | 2,271 17 | 2,310 - | 59 5 | 67 7 | 69 16 | 17 15 | 35 - | 514 12 | 14,014 14 | 402 11 | Uckfield - - - | 81 |
| 5 9 | 2,090 10 | 680 11 | 22 7 | 48 13 | 55 15 | 9 4 | 60 - | 341 10 | 12,301 2 | 507 4 | East Grinstead - - | 82 |
| 1 10 | 2,936 9 | - - | 29 13 | 50 - | 50 18 | 14 17 | 60 - | (A) 527 8 | 11,774 17 | 555 6 | Cuckfield - - - | 83 |
| - - | 1,484 5 | - - | 34 18 | 31 2 | 14 4 | 6 5 | 25 - | 210 4 | 7,350 8 | 254 7 | Chailey - - | 84 *a* |
| 52 4 | 1,332 7 | - - | 26 9 | 33 19 | 11 12 | 24 3 | 36 - | 320 10 | 7,373 16 | 119 4 | Lewes - - - | 84 *b* |
| 17 2 | 658 10 | - - | 3 10 | 6 16 | - 18 | 2 8 | - - | 60 15 | 3,055 17 | 107 6 | West Firle - - - | 84 *c* |
| - - | 1,059 13 | - - | 37 11 | 21 13 | 14 3 | 4 17 | 30 - | 120 19 | 4,514 7 | 158 19 | Newhaven - - - | 84 *d* |
| 229 1 | 8,500 - | - - | 16 16 | 249 8 | 94 18 | 143 2 | - - | 2,610 9 | 61,277 16 | 854 9 | Brighton ‖ - - - | 85 |
| - 19 | 4,075 8 | - - | 26 15 | 73 10 | 72 11 | 65 3 | 35 - | 387 - | 13,173 3 | 422 7 | Steyning - - - | 86 |
| 34 10 | 1,925 13 | - - | 38 16 | 53 15 | 39 14 | 44 8 | - - | 419 6 | 13,206 13 | 517 3 | Horsham - - - | 87 |
| 3 6 | 1,040 19 | - - | 14 17 | 28 15 | 16 2 | 2 19 | 35 10 | 193 13 | 6,342 8 | 207 3 | Petworth - - - | 88 |
| - - | 1,227 5 | - - | 13 18 | 46 3 | 20 3 | 14 6 | 45 - | 115 3 | 6,775 8 | 234 10 | Thakeham - - - | 89 |
| 40 10 | 2,875 14 | - - | 21 17 | 55 1 | 23 19 | 19 7 | - 13 | 677 16 | 8,600 - | 355 14 | East Preston § - - | 90 *a* |
| 9 9 | 297 4 | - - | 4 12 | 9 9 | 6 4 | 7 3 | - - | 59 8 | 1,752 19 | 78 10 | Arundel § - - - | 90 *b* |
| 12 17 | 178 12 | - - | 2 12 | - 10 | - - | 3 4 | - - | 13 9 | 344 8 | 17 3 | *Heene*, &c. - - | 90 *c* |
| - - | 118 14 | - - | 5 8 | 3 6 | 3 11 | 1 8 | - - | 27 1 | 372 9 | 40 12 | Sutton § (part of) - | 90 *d* |
| - - | 2,958 17 | - - | 53 1 | 58 11 | 88 4 | 19 4 | 195 10 | 311 14 | 10,882 7 | 602 10 | West Hampnett - - | 91 |
| 9 18 | 937 3 | - - | 21 17 | 19 7 | 3 14 | 5 19 | - - | 91 17 | 3,712 4 | 293 - | Sutton § (part of) - | 92 *a* |
| - - | - - | - - | 21 9 | 38 5 | 4 6 | 22 9 | - - | 2 8 | 3,920 7 | 116 5 | Chichester † - - | 92 *b* |
| - - | 1,741 15 | - - | 62 14 | 37 13 | 76 6 | 18 9 | 182 10 | 32 15 | 9,496 5 | 441 15 | Midhurst - - - | 93 |
| 380 2 | 1,218 - | - - | 19 7 | 22 1 | 19 7 | 2 14 | - - | 145 - | 6,431 10 | 190 9 | Westbourne - - | 94 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | |
| - - | 742 17 | 250 - | 14 18 | 20 15 | 18 6 | 3 11 | - - | 132 1 | 5,155 16 | 205 10 | Havant - - - | 95 |
| 30 15 | 8,172 13 | - - | 313 5 | 352 3 | 149 15 | 87 11 | 73 - | 2,172 15 | 57,648 10 | 1,137 11 | Portsea Island - - | 96 |
| - - | 859 16 | - - | 22 11 | 93 9 | 31 11 | 8 7 | - - | 799 13 | 9,408 9 | 263 6 | Alverstoke § - - | 97 |
| 1 8 | 1,326 3 | 978 - | 25 12 | 45 4 | 45 9 | 5 4 | 54 - | 606 13 | 11,110 13 | 420 4 | Fareham - - - | 98 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (*a*) In-Maintenance. | (*b*) Out-Relief. | (*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 99 | Isle of Wight - - | 18,391 14 | 1,370 12 | 19,762 6 | 3,685 – | 6,543 12 | 1,573 19 | - - | 2,602 15 | 1,274 9 | 15,679 15 |
| 100 | Lymington - - - | 7,719 14 | 205 16 | 7,925 10 | 1,224 18 | 3,478 4 | 489 19 | 50 9 | 770 15 | 481 19 | 6,496 4 |
| 101 | Christchurch - - | 3,144 7 | 140 8 | 3,284 15 | 441 9 | 2,004 3 | 424 9 | - - | 369 7 | 66 3 | 3,305 11 |
| 102 | Ringwood - - - | 3,872 11 | 148 11 | 4,021 2 | 483 16 | 1,398 11 | 204 14 | - - | 471 – | 180 2 | 2,738 3 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge - - | 5,446 4 | 109 7 | 5,555 11 | 718 12 | 1,776 5 | 88 – | 87 1 | 597 1 | 219 7 | 3,486 6 |
| 104 | New Forest - - - | 9,130 5 | 261 9 | 9,391 14 | 899 6 | 3,352 11 | 517 4 | - - | 982 4 | 852 4 | 6,603 9 |
| 105 | Southampton † - - | 29,256 12 | 587 12 | 29,844 4 | 4,217 7 | 10,824 16 | 1,871 4 | 1,835 12 | 2,022 5 | 2,374 12 | 23,145 16 |
| 106 | South Stoneham - - | 12,882 18 | 376 7 | 13,259 5 | 2,115 17 | 4,703 7 | 767 4 | 406 4 | 1,063 11 | 1,013 16 | 10,069 19 |
| 107 | Romsey - - - - | 6,465 18 | 304 19 | 6,770 17 | 762 1 | 2,146 – | 219 6 | - - | 778 12 | 586 13 | 4,492 12 |
| 108 | Stockbridge - - - | 4,725 – | 195 8 | 4,920 8 | 670 11 | 2,232 3 | 258 12 | - - | 540 2 | 244 15 | 3,946 3 |
| 109 *a* | New Winchester - - | 18,158 – | 532 18 | 18,690 18 | 1,453 16 | 8,165 10 | 982 6 | - - | 1,282 18 | 1,797 10 | 13,682 – |
| 109 *b* | Hursley - - - | 1,836 13 | 79 8 | 1,916 1 | 307 12 | 430 5 | 76 6 | - - | 295 1 | 160 11 | 1,269 15 |
| 110 | Droxford - - - | 7,025 2 | 341 6 | 7,366 8 | 938 14 | 2,181 3 | 645 14 | - - | 637 10 | 446 2 | 4,869 3 |
| 111 | Catherington - - - | 2,132 13 | 50 – | 2,182 13 | 282 – | 613 3 | 74 11 | - - | 214 19 | 105 16 | 1,290 9 |
| 112 | Petersfield - - - | 7,107 2 | 168 14 | 7,275 16 | 644 7 | 2,513 18 | 248 5 | - - | 749 7 | 531 7 | 4,687 4 |
| 113 | Alresford - - - | 5,830 6 | 201 2 | 6,031 8 | 651 15 | 1,987 9 | 167 – | - - | 686 14 | 210 13 | 3,703 11 |
| 114 | Alton - - - - | 10,079 7 | 375 – | 10,454 7 | 1,174 8 | 4,181 10 | 123 4 | - - | 952 3 | 645 3 | 7,076 8 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney - - | 9,201 13 | 300 16 | 9,502 9 | 711 18 | 3,238 17 | 503 8 | - - | 863 3 | 442 – | 5,759 6 |
| 116 | Basingstoke - - - | 14,783 1 | 378 6 | 15,161 7 | 1,364 6 | 7,051 6 | 630 – | - - | 1,218 8 | 624 7 | 10,888 7 |
| 117 | Whitchurch - - - | 5,176 14 | 148 18 | 5,325 12 | 404 12 | 2,496 6 | 155 1 | 41 1 | 458 4 | 230 10 | 3,785 14 |
| 118 | Andover - - - | 13,460 12 | 373 5 | 13,833 17 | 1,367 8 | 6,147 16 | 692 16 | - - | 1,285 6 | 699 – | 10,192 6 |
| 119 | Kingsclere - - - | 7,622 12 | 179 7 | 7,801 19 | 728 19 | 3,095 7 | 469 4 | 63 6 | 688 14 | 175 6 | 5,220 16 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury - - - | 15,180 14 | 655 19 | 15,836 13 | 1,652 15 | 6,591 14 | 1,620 6 | - - | 1,343 17 | 1,120 16 | 12,329 8 |
| 121 | Hungerford - - - | 15,229 12 | 442 18 | 15,672 10 | 1,439 14 | 4,861 18 | 779 15 | 443 5 | 1,300 9 | 523 19 | 9,349 – |
| 122 | Faringdon - - - | 14,013 19 | 536 19 | 14,550 18 | 1,037 14 | 1,986 19 | 588 11 | - - | 1,098 5 | 1,057 18 | 5,769 7 |
| 123 | Abingdon - - - | 17,110 14 | 795 – | 17,905 14 | 1,645 9 | 6,908 17 | 931 1 | - - | 1,630 19 | 854 19 | 11,971 5 |
| 124 | Wantage - - - | 15,981 19 | 387 15 | 16,369 14 | 868 1 | 5,489 11 | 570 12 | - - | 939 13 | 537 1 | 8,404 18 |
| 125 | Wallingford - - - | 13,579 7 | 427 6 | 14,006 13 | 1,024 6 | 5,693 16 | 764 1 | - - | 1,106 2 | 295 15 | 8,884 – |
| 126 | Bradfield - - - | 13,372 12 | 734 17 | 14,107 9 | 1,858 15 | 4,742 13 | 801 12 | 94 18 | 1,352 6 | 1,169 10 | 10,019 14 |
| 127 | Reading - - - | 16,206 – | 541 18 | 16,747 18 | 2,828 9 | 3,416 3 | 1,213 9 | 839 7 | 1,239 – | 1,374 8 | 10,910 16 |
| 128 | Wokingham - - - | 12,135 19 | 478 16 | 12,614 15 | 1,212 3 | 5,882 16 | 1,147 16 | 359 13 | 885 14 | 859 14 | 10,347 16 |
| 129 | Cookham - - - | 8,969 11 | 336 17 | 9,306 8 | 1,513 6 | 2,021 19 | 461 3 | 25 1 | 955 7 | 619 9 | 5,596 5 |
| 130 | East Hampstead - - | 5,596 8 | 329 1 | 5,925 9 | 650 17 | 1,330 8 | 306 16 | - - | 576 12 | 399 19 | 3,264 12 |
| 131 | Windsor - - - | 11,139 15 | 497 17 | 11,637 12 | 2,647 10 | 2,050 19 | 1,079 11 | 249 18 | 1,299 – | 832 17 | 8,159 15 |
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines - - - - | 11,747 8 | 489 10 | 12,236 18 | 2,565 8 | 2,354 18 | 643 15 | - - | 1,038 18 | 1,266 18 | 7,869 17 |
| 133 | Uxbridge - - - | 15,446 16 | 258 5 | 15,705 1 | 1,801 14 | 4,645 11 | 1,156 2 | - - | 1,088 19 | 1,113 8 | 9,805 14 |
| 134 | Brentford - - - | 31,296 13 | 1,816 11 | 33,113 4 | 5,023 8 | 7,885 2 | 2,341 9 | - - | 2,137 6 | 3,178 10 | 20,565 15 |
| 135 | Hendon - - - - | 24,730 9 | 432 16 | 25,163 5 | 2,685 5 | 3,765 12 | 680 14 | 669 16 | 1,685 17 | 1,539 14 | 11,026 18 |
| 136 | Barnet - - - - | 12,053 13 | 663 9 | 12,717 2 | 1,478 2 | 2,475 10 | 924 8 | 31 10 | 1,131 12 | 2,138 2 | 8,179 4 |
| 137 | Edmonton - - - | 35,463 14 | 1,352 9 | 36,816 3 | 5,723 5 | 6,322 14 | 2,336 15 | 215 17 | 2,157 11 | 1,898 2 | 18,654 4 |

(A) Ringwood.—Including 200 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Romsey.—Including 150 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Wallingford.—Including payment of 178 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* to Burial Board.
(D) Uxbridge.—Including 726 *l.* 2 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | 5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont^d.* | |
| - - | 4,398 9 | - - | 52 14 | 172 1 | 81 19 | 87 16 | 47 16 | 1,723 13 | 22,244 3 | 976 - | Isle of Wight | 99 |
| - - | 772 9 | 406 10 | 16 10 | 44 3 | 31 5 | 37 9 | 23 - | 138 - | 7,965 10 | 275 17 | Lymington | 100 |
| - - | 739 12 | - - | 3 6 | 27 18 | 21 11 | 29 15 | 2 10 | 261 14 | 4,391 17 | 189 16 | Christchurch | 101 |
| 5 14 | 480 - | 424 - | 10 18 | 21 7 | 11 17 | 3 19 | 8 8 | (A)257 11 | 3,961 17 | 147 - | Ringwood | 102 |
| - - | 705 19 | 667 19 | 19 2 | 29 11 | 23 11 | 7 13 | 17 15 | 86 15 | 5,044 11 | 198 - | Fordingbridge | 103 |
| - - | 1,059 7 | 1,132 - | 23 13 | 37 19 | 47 6 | 7 16 | 65 - | 190 7 | 9,166 17 | 241 16 | New Forest | 104 |
| 30 18 | 6,049 18 | - - | 66 11 | 147 5 | 200 15 | 129 3 | - - | 774 6 | 30,544 12 | 690 12 | Southampton † | 105 |
| 16 19 | 2,678 2 | 280 - | 61 17 | 87 10 | 43 9 | 26 8 | 69 3 | 419 19 | 13,753 6 | 378 8 | South Stoneham | 106 |
| - - | 1,149 4 | 496 13 | 23 4 | 33 7 | 40 - | 10 13 | - - | (B)320 11 | 6,566 4 | 256 11 | Romsey | 107 |
| 1 5 | 952 3 | 721 13 | 24 10 | 32 16 | 23 11 | 5 4 | - - | 55 18 | 5,763 3 | 253 4 | Stockbridge | 108 |
| - - | 2,633 1 | 1,158 10 | 48 19 | 68 18 | 32 18 | 30 7 | 50 - | 253 10 | 17,958 3 | 666 2 | New Winchester | 109*a* |
| 44 17 | 354 11 | 140 - | 6 1 | 6 9 | 5 14 | 1 - | 1 5 | 47 18 | 1,877 10 | 106 3 | Hursley | 109*b* |
| - - | 988 10 | 857 16 | 19 - | 34 6 | 26 18 | 3 2 | 15 - | 201 8 | 7,015 3 | 270 18 | Droxford | 110 |
| - 19 | 298 19 | 325 - | 7 17 | 6 18 | 5 10 | - 9 | - - | 50 12 | 1,986 13 | 70 - | Catherington | 111 |
| - - | 815 12 | 1,581 - | 13 19 | 32 14 | 22 8 | 16 7 | 30 - | 262 - | 7,461 4 | 259 4 | Petersfield | 112 |
| - - | 815 12 | 1,022 - | 14 13 | 20 6 | 12 12 | 1 3 | - - | 99 18 | 5,689 15 | 223 10 | Alresford | 113 |
| - 9 | 1,308 13 | 1,387 - | 18 1 | 39 19 | 53 19 | 1 8 | 22 2 | 325 7 | 10,233 6 | 399 9 | Alton | 114 |
| 3 10 | 1,097 16 | 976 - | 13 1 | 40 10 | 36 5 | 4 10 | - - | 380 7 | 8,311 5 | 377 - | Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| - 5 | 2,298 3 | 1,636 - | 31 4 | 60 16 | 72 1 | 10 13 | 13 4 | 210 19 | 15,221 12 | 638 6 | Basingstoke | 116 |
| - - | 781 14 | 453 19 | 8 7 | 22 4 | 25 5 | 1 14 | - - | 71 3 | 5,150 - | 210 18 | Whitchurch | 117 |
| - - | 2,260 - | 1,013 10 | 45 6 | 62 11 | 56 12 | 16 5 | 16 10 | 147 3 | 13,810 3 | 552 10 | Andover | 118 |
| 57 12 | 1,156 8 | 696 10 | 17 9 | 30 4 | 28 18 | 4 12 | 20 - | 120 16 | 7,353 5 | 260 10 | Kingsclere | 119 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6. BERKSHIRE: | |
| 230 14 | 2,428 18 | 91 10 | 32 3 | - - | 44 17 | 22 10 | 98 2 | 273 4 | 15,551 6 | 556 13 | Newbury | 120 |
| 2 5 | 2,672 12 | 1,376 10 | 52 5 | 66 18 | 28 - | 21 11 | 245 - | 198 17 | 14,012 18 | 483 11 | Hungerford | 121 |
| 18 8 | 3,066 15 | 4,619 5 | 50 5 | 64 7 | 40 7 | 24 19 | 416 11 | 197 19 | 14,268 3 | 372 8 | Faringdon | 122 |
| 26 - | 2,624 13 | 2,278 15 | 83 1 | 68 14 | 26 6 | 69 8 | 10 6 | 519 12 | 17,678 - | 637 - | Abingdon | 123 |
| - - | 3,316 17 | 3,225 - | 31 17 | 61 10 | 100 17 | 17 6 | 16 15 | 115 - | 15,290 - | 403 - | Wantage | 124 |
| 5 3 | 2,220 6 | 1,364 13 | 63 7 | 47 12 | 40 11 | 63 16 | 54 1 | (C)407 11 | 13,151 - | 444 17 | Wallingford | 125 |
| 2 17 | 2,641 12 | 435 18 | 27 14 | 43 15 | 56 14 | 23 - | 7 15 | 303 6 | 13,562 5 | 383 7 | Bradfield | 126 |
| 29 19 | 5,600 6 | - - | 8 18 | 113 17 | 54 10 | 76 19 | 86 11 | 331 6 | 17,213 2 | 368 5 | Reading | 127 |
| 6 4 | 2,156 7 | - - | 50 2 | 46 7 | 43 14 | 21 12 | 1 18 | 218 - | 12,892 - | 348 5 | Wokingham | 128 |
| - 11 | 1,576 17 | - - | 37 13 | 53 4 | 64 14 | 27 10 | 122 3 | 235 14 | 7,714 11 | 318 18 | Cookham | 129 |
| 8 6 | 992 2 | 758 - | 12 14 | 39 - | 22 17 | 11 9 | - - | 190 8 | 5,299 8 | 191 4 | East Hampstead | 130 |
| - - | 1,614 5 | 451 16 | 46 9 | 77 - | 72 18 | 31 2 | 327 4 | 708 6 | 11,488 15 | 322 16 | Windsor | 131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan): | |
| 22 13 | 3,520 8 | - - | 74 - | 61 11 | 91 11 | 44 15 | 79 5 | 411 9 | 12,175 9 | 395 13 | Staines | 132 |
| 60 16 | 4,662 11 | - - | 78 8 | 88 15 | 106 11 | 36 5 | 74 14 | (D)1,237 18 | 16,151 12 | 336 - | Uxbridge | 133 |
| - - | 7,052 15 | - - | 301 9 | 184 3 | 214 - | 81 16 | 92 2 | 2,401 6 | 30,893 6 | 814 7 | Brentford | 134 |
| 31 3 | 7,374 5 | 4,291 - | 182 13 | 99 8 | 119 18 | 91 4 | 102 8 | 1,969 10 | 25,288 7 | 720 2 | Hendon | 135 |
| 24 12 | 3,993 9 | 280 17 | 33 2 | 92 10 | 35 17 | 67 2 | 30 - | 807 6 | 13,543 19 | 466 14 | Barnet | 136 |
| 21 6 | 13,877 2 | - - | 303 17 | 223 11 | 123 5 | 86 12 | 196 6 | 2,836 9 | 36,322 12 | 954 2 | Edmonton | 137 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 138 | Ware | 11,574 4 | 316 3 | 11,890 7 | 1,347 7 | 5,498 17 | 669 5 | - - | 948 3 | 1,123 12 | 9,587 4 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 16,555 18 | 710 2 | 17,266 - | 2,417 15 | 6,979 6 | 874 13 | - - | 1,677 1 | 1,196 1 | 13,144 16 |
| 140 *a* | Buntingford | 4,653 10 | 135 2 | 4,788 12 | 661 19 | 1,298 13 | 173 11 | - - | 549 13 | 244 4 | 2,928 1 |
| 140 *b* | Royston | 11,934 9 | 330 19 | 12,265 8 | 1,536 18 | 5,370 14 | 712 3 | - - | 627 7 | 1,011 5 | 9,258 7 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 16,719 - | 664 - | 17,383 - | 1,950 15 | 7,575 13 | 791 - | 449 1 | 1,124 13 | 817 6 | 12,708 8 |
| 142 | Hertford | 10,136 16 | 227 14 | 10,364 10 | 1,195 8 | 4,816 - | 457 14 | - - | 877 10 | 166 18 | 7,513 10 |
| 143 *a* | Hatfield | 5,152 10 | 186 11 | 5,339 1 | 853 10 | 1,182 14 | 378 17 | - - | 389 2 | 647 19 | 3,452 2 |
| 143 *b* | Welwyn | 1,542 - | 85 - | 1,627 - | 194 13 | 446 15 | 125 13 | - - | 194 10 | 154 8 | 1,115 19 |
| 144 | St. Albans | 10,188 7 | 371 12 | 10,559 19 | 1,146 4 | 3,099 5 | 1,159 - | 37 14 | 770 6 | 400 2 | 6,612 11 |
| 145 | Watford | 13,415 1 | 275 3 | 13,690 4 | 2,038 9 | 5,006 12 | 742 8 | - - | 1,318 8 | 1,404 14 | 10,510 11 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 6,896 14 | 262 - | 7,158 14 | 862 1 | 2,309 18 | 356 15 | - - | 329 3 | 443 4 | 4,301 1 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 7,392 7 | 185 14 | 7,578 1 | 870 1 | 3,380 18 | 190 19 | - - | 550 2 | 599 11 | 5,591 11 |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 10,489 - | 308 7 | 10,797 7 | 1,888 2 | 4,898 11 | 1,195 18 | - - | 1,034 5 | 973 13 | 9,990 9 |
| 149 | Eton | 13,317 9 | 363 19 | 13,681 8 | 1,821 13 | 3,700 1 | 854 19 | - - | 984 4 | 622 13 | 7,983 10 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 18,383 9 | 650 13 | 19,034 2 | 2,318 17 | 11,070 7 | 1,533 14 | 80 11 | 1,903 1 | 904 7 | 17,810 17 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 20,175 10 | 519 9 | 20,694 19 | 1,827 10 | 9,483 10 | 1,253 16 | 2 10 | 1,431 7 | 1,154 7 | 15,153 - |
| 152 | Winslow | 6,017 13 | 175 19 | 6,193 12 | 452 - | 2,606 5 | 247 7 | - - | 704 11 | 446 - | 4,456 3 |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 20,184 8 | 232 17 | 20,417 5 | 1,363 14 | 9,139 4 | 1,211 2 | 73 6 | 1,106 - | 862 10 | 13,755 16 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 12,442 3 | 262 2 | 12,704 5 | 894 - | 5,787 13 | 602 11 | - - | 984 1 | 651 - | 8,919 5 |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 14,717 - | 502 14 | 15,219 14 | 1,853 15 | 6,984 2 | 823 6 | - - | 1,382 6 | 1,493 11 | 12,537 - |
| 156 | Thame | 10,135 10 | 441 16 | 10,577 6 | 646 14 | 5,052 2 | 345 6 | - - | 997 15 | 586 16 | 7,628 13 |
| 157 | Headington | 8,038 9 | 245 1 | 8,283 10 | 930 7 | 3,266 4 | 744 13 | - - | 787 15 | 331 5 | 6,060 4 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 10,523 1 | 1,495 11 | 12,018 12 | 4,077 16 | 2,474 6 | 1,389 2 | 970 3 | 1,830 4 | 258 2 | 10,999 13 |
| 159 | Bicester | 11,511 18 | 366 8 | 11,878 6 | 665 3 | 3,419 14 | 559 6 | - - | 852 17 | 552 4 | 6,049 4 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 10,660 2 | 311 4 | 10,971 6 | 938 1 | 4,037 12 | 683 18 | 75 2 | 808 13 | 407 7 | 6,950 13 |
| 161 | Witney | 17,850 5 | 711 10 | 18,561 15 | 1,439 13 | 6,933 9 | 1,094 13 | - - | 1,455 4 | 606 1 | 11,529 - |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 12,392 11 | 332 5 | 12,724 16 | 567 17 | 5,488 6 | 935 17 | - - | 925 19 | 538 18 | 8,456 17 |
| 163 | Banbury | 25,940 2 | 828 9 | 26,768 11 | 1,972 18 | 10,574 - | 1,476 18 | - - | 1,463 15 | 790 1 | 16,277 12 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 12,149 2 | 327 4 | 12,476 6 | 997 12 | 5,398 16 | 546 8 | - - | 842 7 | 417 2 | 8,202 5 |
| 165 | Towcester | 10,068 6 | 354 15 | 10,423 1 | 578 10 | 5,314 18 | 420 13 | - - | 689 13 | 556 9 | 7,560 3 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 7,652 9 | 183 16 | 7,836 5 | 765 8 | 3,231 14 | 649 15 | - - | 526 14 | 314 13 | 5,488 4 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 7,830 18 | 127 4 | 7,958 2 | 380 4 | 3,291 17 | 342 1 | - - | 501 5 | 238 4 | 4,753 11 |
| 168 | Northampton | 25,294 19 | 438 16 | 25,733 15 | 1,916 9 | 9,254 - | 1,434 15 | 270 - | 1,164 1 | 1,772 18 | 15,812 3 |
| 169 | Daventry | 17,574 19 | 319 7 | 17,894 6 | 1,760 1 | 7,585 13 | 837 1 | - - | 850 6 | 570 16 | 11,603 17 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 16,164 13 | 342 3 | 16,506 16 | 675 10 | 6,022 3 | 706 10 | 28 14 | 802 19 | 779 7 | 9,015 3 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 17,138 8 | 425 10 | 17,563 18 | 1,344 12 | 7,243 13 | 826 2 | - - | 969 5 | 1,243 18 | 11,627 10 |
| 172 | Kettering | 16,026 8 | 322 4 | 16,348 12 | 949 3 | 7,700 7 | 614 2 | - - | 930 2 | 714 7 | 10,908 1 |
| 173 | Thrapston | 12,774 7 | 287 1 | 13,061 8 | 656 19 | 5,134 19 | 544 19 | - - | 747 11 | 572 1 | 7,656 9 |
| 174 | Oundle | 13,165 12 | 359 9 | 13,525 1 | 1,093 14 | 4,488 3 | 670 13 | 30 11 | 828 6 | 507 15 | 7,619 2 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 19,588 4 | 526 13 | 20,114 17 | 1,462 4 | 8,730 7 | 956 4 | - - | 778 11 | 1,086 13 | 13,013 19 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | |
| 18 3 | 2,299 13 | - - | 39 2 | 51 17 | 38 2 | 23 13 | 77 7 | 507 - | 12,642 1 | 436 2 | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: Ware - - - - | 138 |
| 9 - | 2,334 8 | - - | 60 16 | 73 8 | 56 19 | 16 12 | 113 14 | 727 10 | 16,537 3 | 847 12 | Bishop's Stortford - | 139 |
| - - | 844 16 | - - | 26 7 | 25 12 | 46 4 | 4 14 | 10 - | 88 17 | 3,974 11 | 217 1 | Buntingford - - | 140 *a* |
| - - | 2,009 10 | - - | 43 11 | 68 17 | 99 4 | 35 13 | 40 - | 99 15 | 11,654 17 | 467 1 | Royston - - - | 140 *b* |
| - - | 3,383 4 | 14 - | 45 15 | 74 9 | 77 16 | 23 8 | 35 - | 589 3 | 16,951 3 | 482 10 | Hitchin - - - | 141 |
| - - | 913 3 | - - | 34 19 | 24 9 | 11 12 | 72 8 | - - | 262 3 | 8,832 4 | 357 3 | Hertford - - - | 142 |
| - - | 1,175 11 | - - | 11 18 | 18 19 | 22 16 | 7 18 | - - | 111 9 | 4,800 13 | 171 4 | Hatfield - - - | 143 *a* |
| - - | 312 17 | - - | 5 4 | 7 1 | 4 12 | 4 6 | - - | - - | 1,449 19 | 67 19 | Welwyn - - - | 143 *b* |
| - - | 3,243 17 | - - | 43 12 | 64 8 | 55 12 | 28 16 | 21 8 | 454 16 | 10,525 - | 255 - | St. Albans - - - | 144 |
| - - | 3,596 9 | - - | 17 15 | 81 14 | 136 15 | 29 5 | 80 10 | 1,093 9 | 15,546 8 | 559 16 | Watford - - - | 145 |
| 30 - | 1,457 2 | - - | 18 1 | 52 18 | 67 5 | 14 16 | 40 - | 190 15 | 6,171 18 | 283 9 | Hemel Hempstead - | 146 |
| - - | 1,732 10 | - - | 30 4 | 42 2 | 73 - | 19 12 | 37 2 | 177 17 | 7,703 18 | 289 7 | Berkhampstead - - | 147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | |
| - - | 576 13 | - - | 30 8 | 58 16 | 28 18 | 48 6 | - - | 440 13 | 11,174 3 | 503 16 | Amersham - - - | 148 |
| 5 15 | 3,225 2 | - - | 43 6 | 83 6 | 68 - | 66 14 | 19 9 | 626 3 | 12,121 5 | 429 10 | Eton - - - - | 149 |
| 19 15 | 628 7 | - - | 81 8 | 129 17 | 121 16 | 162 5 | 64 13 | 893 17 | 19,912 15 | 955 1 | Wycombe - - - | 150 |
| 1 16 | 3,125 7 | - - | 80 8 | 85 15 | 98 3 | 142 2 | 74 16 | 424 12 | 19,185 19 | 615 - | Aylesbury - - - | 151 |
| - - | 1,329 6 | - - | 22 4 | 28 5 | 23 3 | 40 14 | - - | 42 7 | 5,942 2 | 312 10 | Winslow - - - | 152 |
| - - | 3,588 5 | - - | 123 17 | 87 4 | 42 13 | 85 2 | 40 10 | 792 2 | 18,515 9 | 469 2 | Newport Pagnell - | 153 |
| 7 6 | 2,636 15 | - - | 70 10 | 59 9 | 47 3 | 106 15 | - - | 213 3 | 12,060 6 | 565 5 | Buckingham - - | 154 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | |
| - - | 2,116 17 | 194 11 | 54 4 | 52 1 | 38 5 | 32 16 | 45 13 | 414 14 | 15,486 1 | 586 10 | Henley - - - | 155 |
| - - | 2,224 9 | 734 13 | 58 19 | 43 16 | 42 2 | 38 17 | 60 - | 141 10 | 10,972 19 | 523 19 | Thame - - - | 156 |
| - - | 1,093 13 | 1,062 - | 45 15 | 61 11 | 54 15 | 60 16 | 96 15 | 268 6 | 8,803 15 | 281 7 | Headington - - | 157 |
| - - | - - | - - | 22 2 | 76 5 | 43 17 | 82 14 | - - | 2,117 8 | 13,341 19 | 401 19 | Oxford † - - - | 158 |
| - - | 2,238 7 | 3,105 - | 75 6 | 50 6 | 44 - | 32 14 | 42 6 | 189 2 | 11,826 5 | 376 1 | Bicester - - - | 159 |
| 15 1 | 2,200 19 | 1,482 7 | 35 16 | 49 16 | 50 9 | 40 7 | 43 3 | 234 1 | 11,102 12 | 323 2 | Woodstock - - - | 160 |
| - - | 2,981 1 | 3,662 - | 85 12 | 72 4 | 132 16 | 44 10 | - - | 446 18 | 18,954 1 | 628 8 | Witney - - - | 161 |
| - - | 2,705 8 | 1,681 - | 60 7 | 49 12 | 41 19 | 32 3 | 30 - | 221 18 | 13,279 4 | 350 - | Chipping Norton - | 162 |
| 3 10 | 4,943 3 | 4,337 - | 92 4 | 88 8 | 46 13 | 96 2 | 102 15 | 764 7 | 26,751 14 | 577 5 | Banbury - - - | 163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | |
| 27 9 | 1,658 - | 2,350 - | 48 7 | 45 18 | 26 11 | 45 18 | 25 - | 231 18 | 12,661 6 | 348 15 | Brackley - - - | 164 |
| 308 8 | 1,529 7 | 1,789 10 | 56 2 | 39 16 | 22 10 | 40 7 | 9 9 | 279 10 | 11,635 2 | 324 6 | Towcester - - - | 165 |
| - - | 1,090 - | 805 10 | 53 9 | 48 8 | 16 8 | 31 - | 40 19 | 256 - | 7,829 18 | 210 3 | Potterspury - - | 166 |
| - - | 1,209 15 | 1,734 - | 42 - | 45 1 | 31 17 | 27 14 | 32 10 | 233 7 | 8,109 15 | 133 - | Hardingstone - - | 167 |
| - 7 | 7,979 - | 1,081 - | 209 6 | 173 16 | 38 - | 240 15 | 49 6 | 697 12 | 26,281 5 | 273 8 | Northampton - - | 168 |
| - - | 2,517 16 | 2,848 - | 79 9 | 76 5 | 13 1 | 53 11 | 4 8 | 299 18 | 17,496 5 | 203 4 | Daventry - - - | 169 |
| 3 15 | 2,245 8 | 4,073 5 | 91 18 | 46 8 | 38 9 | 52 1 | 2 1 | 229 19 | 15,798 7 | 484 19 | Brixworth - - - | 170 |
| - - | 2,166 7 | 3,879 17 | 71 4 | 89 3 | 48 3 | 56 13 | - - | 369 19 | 18,308 16 | 382 19 | Wellingborough - - | 171 |
| 18 12 | 1,750 3 | 3,078 7 | 64 19 | 76 15 | 66 2 | 45 2 | 90 15 | 1,053 19 | 17,152 15 | 430 1 | Kettering - - - | 172 |
| - - | 1,484 13 | 3,200 - | 64 6 | 56 2 | 59 12 | 29 12 | 67 8 | 118 3 | 12,736 5 | 429 15 | Thrapston - - - | 173 |
| - - | 1,958 10 | 3,051 12 | 75 19 | 50 3 | 35 7 | 44 - | 3 2 | 378 18 | 13,216 13 | 432 14 | Oundle - - - | 174 |
| 5 2 | 4,734 10 | 1,650 10 | 59 16 | 107 13 | 109 7 | 102 3 | 76 13 | 896 9 | 20,756 2 | 494 8 | Peterborough - - | 175 |

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | Names of Unions, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (*a*) In-Maintenance. | (*b*) Out-Relief. | (*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 17,520 5 | 484 13 | 18,004 18 | 1,342 8 | 6,342 12 | 608 3 | 302 8 | 1,154 13 | 377 2 | 10,127 6 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 13,070 9 | 466 11 | 13,537 – | 1,048 1 | 4,511 18 | 847 6 | – – | 889 8 | 133 17 | 7,430 10 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 12,543 18 | 342 4 | 12,886 2 | 981 13 | 4,774 4 | 508 13 | – – | 550 7 | 332 1 | 7,146 18 |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 26,286 16 | 1,088 7 | 27,375 3 | 1,837 14 | 11,203 5 | 1,398 19 | 91 – | 1,332 18 | 1,047 19 | 16,911 15 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 17,150 14 | 672 5 | 17,822 19 | 1,341 5 | 8,799 8 | 646 15 | 35 9 | 1,135 19 | 940 2 | 12,898 18 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 10,455 6 | 219 16 | 10,675 2 | 823 18 | 4,509 19 | 470 2 | – – | 946 3 | 516 7 | 7,266 9 |
| 182 | Woburn | 10,361 19 | 345 11 | 10,707 10 | 1,352 12 | 4,055 12 | 382 11 | 139 18 | 782 17 | 497 17 | 7,211 7 |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 12,124 6 | 213 18 | 12,338 4 | 1,131 18 | 3,838 4 | 822 7 | – – | 877 16 | 618 7 | 7,288 12 |
| 184 | Luton | 19,083 5 | 222 6 | 19,305 11 | 2,752 13 | 5,080 15 | 970 4 | 162 3 | 1,163 2 | 397 10 | 10,526 7 |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 7,600 7 | 719 16 | 8,320 3 | 1,157 18 | 2,960 19 | 225 1 | – – | 698 14 | 548 13 | 5,591 5 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 14,045 2 | 277 14 | 14,322 16 | 841 1 | 9,022 4 | 443 2 | – – | 658 2 | 446 18 | 11,411 7 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 20,158 7 | 368 7 | 20,526 14 | 2,127 12 | 7,537 4 | 1,251 9 | – – | 979 7 | 2,143 7 | 14,038 19 |
| 188 | Linton | 9,585 9 | 360 12 | 9,946 1 | 1,040 19 | 6,285 4 | 604 2 | – – | 856 7 | 426 16 | 9,213 8 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 20,458 15 | 453 11 | 20,912 6 | 1,837 8 | 10,822 9 | 1,226 8 | 101 3 | 1,531 16 | 635 5 | 16,154 9 |
| 190 | Ely | 11,835 4 | 326 16 | 12,162 – | 1,002 5 | 5,097 5 | 748 5 | – – | 774 17 | 512 19 | 8,135 11 |
| 191 | North Witchford | 10,541 19 | 311 5 | 10,853 4 | 2,137 5 | 3,563 11 | 518 10 | 133 11 | 858 2 | 826 4 | 8,037 3 |
| 192 | Whittlesey * | 5,541 17 | 75 – | 5,616 17 | 816 18 | 1,878 9 | 218 4 | – – | 464 7 | 287 2 | 3,665 – |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 23,359 4 | 851 17 | 24,211 1 | 2,294 – | 11,259 6 | 1,122 4 | – – | 1,475 7 | 1,508 8 | 17,659 5 |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 51,015 4 | 2,064 3 | 53,079 7 | 14,571 18 | 13,725 9 | 2,067 12 | 975 5 | 2,192 14 | 4,992 8 | 38,525 6 |
| 195 | Epping | 11,168 1 | 309 14 | 11,477 15 | 1,152 15 | 4,185 17 | 711 3 | – – | 1,070 3 | 705 13 | 7,825 11 |
| 196 | Ongar | 8,258 10 | 275 13 | 8,534 3 | 1,138 18 | 3,842 11 | 360 2 | – – | 893 19 | 452 11 | 6,688 1 |
| 197 | Romford | 19,405 2 | 811 10 | 20,216 12 | 3,516 16 | 7,042 2 | 1,084 3 | 129 12 | 1,712 16 | 1,030 3 | 14,515 12 |
| 198 | Orsett | 7,356 16 | 247 14 | 7,604 10 | 1,253 9 | 2,598 – | 431 10 | 222 14 | 755 19 | 506 18 | 5,768 10 |
| 199 | Billericay | 9,398 1 | 534 14 | 9,932 15 | 1,792 5 | 3,215 2 | 518 2 | – – | 1,065 9 | 601 7 | 7,192 5 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 23,501 8 | 781 16 | 24,283 4 | 3,098 14 | 11,619 16 | 1,435 1 | – – | 1,757 – | 678 15 | 18,589 6 |
| 201 | Rochford | 12,256 18 | 379 6 | 12,636 4 | 1,836 2 | 2,595 7 | 684 15 | 272 19 | 1,039 10 | 958 2 | 7,386 15 |
| 202 | Maldon | 15,469 2 | 646 6 | 16,115 8 | 1,913 9 | 7,708 7 | 589 10 | – – | 1,431 10 | 1,137 11 | 12,780 7 |
| 203 | Tendring | 17,031 10 | 385 7 | 17,416 17 | 1,522 15 | 7,356 6 | 884 13 | 91 14 | 1,636 1 | 662 10 | 12,153 19 |
| 204 | Colchester | 16,373 12 | 436 – | 16,809 12 | 2,702 18 | 6,524 – | 899 11 | 69 18 | 1,276 9 | 1,404 3 | 12,876 19 |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 14,548 9 | 308 6 | 14,856 15 | 1,848 18 | 6,199 14 | 1,091 4 | – – | 809 14 | 1,157 11 | 11,107 1 |
| 206 | Witham | 11,912 12 | 323 1 | 12,235 13 | 1,713 10 | 7,013 1 | 656 – | – – | 1,163 19 | 687 15 | 11,234 5 |
| 207 | Halstead | 12,791 15 | 397 6 | 13,189 1 | 1,580 4 | 4,612 14 | 489 8 | 116 8 | 1,116 14 | 328 3 | 8,243 11 |
| 208 | Braintree | 11,392 17 | 322 17 | 11,715 14 | 2,061 11 | 5,483 6 | 748 6 | 139 14 | 1,143 18 | 831 3 | 10,407 18 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 18,493 7 | 1,015 6 | 19,508 13 | 2,121 7 | 8,887 9 | 1,058 2 | 109 15 | 1,730 3 | 1,126 16 | 15,033 12 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 14,656 5 | 409 19 | 15,066 4 | 2,129 12 | 7,809 15 | 808 7 | – – | 1,241 14 | 853 8 | 12,842 16 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 14,674 5 | 233 3 | 14,907 8 | 1,590 9 | 6,767 14 | 394 13 | 666 17 | 711 10 | 428 8 | 10,559 11 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 22,683 4 | 699 16 | 23,383 – | 2,017 17 | 11,715 9 | 1,357 14 | 79 4 | 1,679 – | 997 8 | 17,846 12 |
| 213 | Cosford | 11,963 12 | 707 6 | 12,670 18 | 1,413 3 | 5,667 – | 783 14 | 94 5 | 997 6 | 766 19 | 9,722 7 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 13,891 10 | 425 9 | 14,316 19 | 749 10 | 6,123 4 | 549 13 | – – | 1,252 5 | 686 8 | 9,361 – |

(A) North Witchford.—Including 305 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Risbridge.—Including 280 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Sudbury.—Including 360 *l.* 6 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*cont^d.* | |
| 6 13 | 2,771 12 | 3,734 15 | 46 14 | 59 3 | 65 13 | 65 2 | 92 14 | 731 15 | 17,701 7 | 457 1 | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | |
| 13 5 | 2,569 7 | 2,241 – | 27 13 | 59 6 | 30 5 | 33 8 | 9 8 | 193 7 | 12,607 9 | 313 12 | Huntingdon - - | 176 |
| 7 5 | 2,359 12 | 2,164 11 | 53 15 | 54 7 | 34 5 | 38 19 | 12 1 | 693 6 | 12,564 19 | 274 8 | St. Ives - - - | 177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | St. Neot's - - - | 178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | |
| 3 3 | 5,358 19 | 3,412 11 | 56 16 | 135 15 | 85 9 | 112 10 | 353 4 | 845 4 | 27,275 6 | 408 15 | Bedford - - - | 179 |
| 20 – | 2,991 5 | 1,831 – | 40 – | 100 4 | 117 4 | 53 4 | 50 6 | 177 6 | 18,279 7 | 664 11 | Biggleswade - - | 180 |
| 19 17 | 1,779 7 | 2,145 17 | 37 16 | 67 – | 72 8 | 28 18 | 25 – | 252 11 | 11,695 3 | 459 8 | Ampthill - - - | 181 |
| 23 4 | 1,553 13 | 1,484 – | 40 16 | 35 10 | 48 13 | 32 2 | 39 5 | 233 12 | 10,702 2 | 389 6 | Woburn - - - | 182 |
| 12 9 | 2,443 15 | 1,647 – | 46 12 | 59 16 | 57 6 | 51 3 | 32 5 | 153 16 | 11,792 14 | 270 – | Leighton Buzzard - | 183 |
| 58 2 | 3,793 – | 1,248 – | 87 8 | 109 17 | 183 5 | 33 – | 7 6 | 528 17 | 16,575 2 | 392 14 | Luton - - - | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | |
| - - | 871 – | 135 – | 34 14 | 27 15 | 38 5 | 36 15 | - - | 145 11 | 6,880 5 | 372 6 | Caxton and Arrington - | 185 |
| 57 17 | 2,912 1 | - - | 74 16 | 102 16 | 87 18 | 57 4 | 31 15 | 111 2 | 14,846 16 | 294 3 | Chesterton - - | 186 |
| 86 5 | 7,367 7 | - - | 13 8 | 96 11 | 28 – | 170 17 | 52 12 | 863 15 | 22,717 14 | 482 12 | Cambridge - - | 187 |
| - - | 1,417 5 | - - | 23 2 | 50 1 | 176 4 | 27 15 | 3 1 | 51 18 | 10,962 14 | 415 16 | Linton - - - | 188 |
| 17 6 | 3,127 16 | 195 – | 115 15 | 94 14 | 80 16 | 48 10 | 10 10 | 733 4 | 20,578 – | 835 4 | Newmarket - - | 189 |
| 2 5 | 2,828 3 | - - | 27 16 | 72 3 | 109 8 | 34 4 | - - | 836 11 | 12,046 1 | 459 11 | Ely - - - - | 190 |
| - - | 2,131 12 | - - | 22 13 | 48 3 | 37 7 | 26 1 | 37 10 | (A) 772 5 | 11,112 14 | 358 18 | North Witchford - | 191 |
| 36 5 | 1,409 6 | - - | 1 7 | 35 6 | 16 11 | 12 12 | - - | 295 8 | 5,471 15 | 161 4 | Whittlesey* - - | 192 |
| 28 12 | 4,283 – | - - | 111 4 | 112 15 | 161 16 | 84 6 | 2 16 | 725 3 | 23,168 17 | 985 14 | Wisbeach - - - | 193 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 14. ESSEX: | |
| 31 7 | 8,207 16 | - - | 72 3 | 240 9 | 439 19 | 73 17 | 263 – | 3,311 4 | 51,165 1 | 1,213 17 | West Ham - - - | 194 |
| - - | 2,290 11 | - - | 39 14 | 56 5 | 48 5 | 20 – | 99 19 | 486 12 | 10,866 17 | 539 15 | Epping - - - | 195 |
| - - | 1,418 19 | - - | 50 13 | 32 – | 33 – | 14 19 | 10 10 | 116 6 | 8,364 8 | 530 18 | Ongar - - - | 196 |
| 101 2 | 4,483 16 | - - | 11 19 | 89 6 | 148 2 | 9 4 | 188 5 | 762 4 | 20,309 10 | 537 15 | Romford - - | 197 |
| - - | 1,437 3 | - - | 56 2 | 91 13 | 78 13 | - - | 12 12 | 139 15 | 7,584 8 | 379 10 | Orsett - - - | 198 |
| 19 14 | 1,911 11 | - - | 39 4 | 51 6 | 32 13 | 12 17 | 32 11 | 363 17 | 9,655 18 | 491 19 | Billericay - - | 199 |
| - - | 3,213 15 | 23 – | 130 8 | 107 19 | 142 10 | 18 15 | 50 – | 967 10 | 23,243 3 | 800 6 | Chelmsford - - | 200 |
| 7 7 | 2,146 7 | 1,898 – | 41 1 | 70 13 | 70 15 | 16 2 | 25 – | 601 16 | 12,263 16 | 410 – | Rochford - - | 201 |
| - - | 2,155 19 | - - | 54 7 | 68 – | 30 7 | 57 18 | - - | 560 17 | 15,707 15 | 838 10 | Maldon - - - | 202 |
| 196 12 | 2,575 10 | - - | 76 11 | 95 7 | 78 2 | 42 2 | 35 – | 1,023 8 | 16,276 11 | 644 17 | Tendring - - - | 203 |
| - - | 3,199 13 | - - | 25 1 | 81 9 | 52 9 | 46 18 | 42 6 | 525 8 | 16,850 3 | 391 – | Colchester - - - | 204 |
| 6 5 | 2,313 11 | - - | 86 4 | 78 10 | 76 17 | 13 15 | 60 – | 425 6 | 14,157 9 | 752 3 | Lexden and Winstree - | 205 |
| - - | 1,707 13 | - - | 29 11 | 80 17 | 103 15 | 6 11 | 21 5 | 629 8 | 13,813 5 | 641 17 | Witham - - - | 206 |
| 251 16 | 1,557 9 | - - | 37 11 | 71 4 | 20 16 | 6 17 | 22 10 | 283 14 | 10,495 8 | 461 13 | Halstead - - - | 207 |
| 17 12 | 1,664 13 | - - | 25 1 | 54 11 | 62 8 | 7 6 | 25 – | 944 11 | 13,209 – | 501 9 | Braintree - - - | 208 |
| 1 – | 1,842 13 | 1,233 10 | 71 10 | 64 15 | 68 17 | 10 19 | 30 – | 342 14 | 18,699 10 | 746 1 | Dunmow - - - | 209 |
| - - | 2,180 6 | - - | 41 11 | 74 19 | 77 12 | 14 12 | 21 8 | 587 18 | 15,841 2 | 478 17 | Saffron Walden - - | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 15. SUFFOLK: | |
| 12 3 | 1,588 19 | 2,040 – | 16 9 | 74 – | 48 1 | 25 9 | 8 14 | (B) 461 – | 14,834 6 | 316 9 | Risbridge - - - | 211 |
| 8 7 | 3,238 17 | 1,756 10 | 106 17 | 101 7 | 77 7 | 35 8 | 40 – | (C) 900 14 | 24,111 19 | 649 – | Sudbury - - - | 212 |
| 28 11 | 1,679 13 | 1,551 – | 48 17 | 61 17 | 49 17 | 25 5 | 47 6 | 500 17 | 13,715 10 | 427 2 | Cosford - - - | 213 |
| - - | 1,800 4 | 2,022 – | 57 5 | 92 3 | 52 15 | 14 1 | - - | 87 9 | 13,486 17 | 648 9 | Thingoe - - - | 214 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15. SUFFOLK—*continued.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's † - | 6,928 5 | 148 18 | 7,077 3 | 1,008 5 | 3,135 18 | 673 18 | - - | 961 3 | 387 8 | 6,166 12 |
| 216 | Mildenhall - - - | 7,269 19 | 230 3 | 7,500 2 | 342 3 | 3,759 3 | 318 18 | - - | 570 14 | 98 4 | 5,089 2 |
| 217 | Stow - - - - | 15,093 10 | 654 19 | 15,748 9 | 1,012 11 | 5,514 - | 565 12 | - - | 1,223 11 | 1,088 4 | 9,403 18 |
| 218 | Hartismere - - - | 12,012 2 | 567 19 | 12,580 1 | 1,525 3 | 4,549 4 | 478 17 | 206 11 | 1,555 10 | 953 1 | 9,268 6 |
| 219 | Hoxne - - - - | 10,274 13 | 260 9 | 10,535 2 | 1,434 10 | 4,542 17 | 510 2 | - - | 1,127 17 | 505 7 | 8,120 13 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon - | 7,653 18 | 231 3 | 7,885 1 | 811 10 | 4,292 4 | 657 15 | - - | 905 11 | 744 14 | 7,411 14 |
| 221 | Samford - - - | 6,206 15 | 246 17 | 6,453 12 | 751 1 | 2,849 - | 206 2 | - - | 951 10 | 442 10 | 5,200 3 |
| 222 | Ipswich - - - | 20,294 17 | 400 4 | 20,695 1 | 2,817 14 | 7,101 1 | 2,351 19 | 232 16 | 1,252 1 | 1,219 14 | 14,975 5 |
| 223 | Woodbridge - - - | 12,086 18 | 529 13 | 12,616 11 | 1,482 11 | 6,024 15 | 1,068 2 | - - | 1,471 1 | 767 5 | 10,813 14 |
| 224 | Plomesgate - - - | 10,887 10 | 769 2 | 11,656 12 | 1,050 15 | 6,568 2 | 723 17 | - - | 1,228 9 | 537 1 | 10,108 4 |
| 225 | Blything - - - | 12,452 9 | 568 14 | 13,021 3 | 1,842 14 | 5,293 14 | 884 2 | - - | 1,584 16 | 112 16 | 9,718 2 |
| 226 | Wangford - - - | 8,885 3 | 287 9 | 9,172 12 | 1,357 18 | 3,699 1 | 689 7 | - - | 1,128 16 | 80 4 | 6,955 6 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland | 7,798 16 | 331 3 | 8,129 19 | 891 13 | 3,818 14 | 751 10 | 143 2 | 788 17 | 239 3 | 6,632 19 |
| | 16. NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth * - - | 14,885 10 | 342 7 | 15,227 17 | 4,109 9 | 6,396 12 | 810 4 | 643 5 | 1,358 1 | 1,019 15 | 14,337 6 |
| 229 | East and West Flegg † - | 3,524 17 | 102 3 | 3,627 - | 523 10 | 1,573 14 | 112 2 | - - | 455 4 | 128 14 | 2,793 4 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing † - | 8,036 17 | 220 5 | 8,257 2 | 702 3 | 3,702 14 | 436 - | - - | 765 - | 427 - | 6,032 17 |
| 231 *a* | Erpingham - - - | 11,757 9 | 352 14 | 12,110 3 | 1,209 14 | 5,783 3 | 687 19 | 335 1 | 1,204 4 | 623 - | 9,843 1 |
| 231 *b* | Brinton § - - - | 192 17 | 15 17 | 208 14 | 28 1 | 79 16 | - - | 26 - | - - | 9 5 | 143 2 |
| 232 | Aylsham - - - | 11,883 14 | 405 10 | 12,289 4 | 1,072 13 | 5,341 18 | 529 6 | 658 17 | 1,128 8 | 515 14 | 9,246 16 |
| 233 | St. Faith - - - | 6,409 19 | 175 - | 6,584 19 | 814 2 | 2,676 16 | 456 8 | - - | 771 3 | 570 19 | 5,289 8 |
| 234 | Norwich - - - | 32,725 10 | 1,148 3 | 33,873 13 | 9,070 7 | 14,058 2 | 2,585 1 | 2,194 1 | 2,459 18 | 227 6 | 30,594 15 |
| 235 | Forehoe † - - - | 8,476 17 | 401 15 | 8,878 12 | 1,042 13 | 4,131 17 | 355 1 | 550 - | 782 3 | 509 10 | 7,371 4 |
| 236 | Henstead - - - | 7,207 2 | 255 17 | 7,462 19 | 793 3 | 3,343 - | 534 17 | - - | 776 - | 538 12 | 5,985 12 |
| 237 | Blofield - - - - | 7,070 16 | 302 8 | 7,373 4 | 1,107 19 | 3,196 8 | 458 18 | - - | 773 11 | 473 6 | 6,010 2 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering - | 8,457 2 | 261 18 | 8,719 - | 1,151 4 | 3,598 10 | 630 13 | - - | 845 11 | 356 16 | 6,582 14 |
| 239 | Depwade - - - | 13,446 2 | 620 14 | 14,066 16 | 1,245 18 | 8,393 6 | 648 17 | - - | 1,170 5 | 439 7 | 11,897 13 |
| 240 | Guiltcross - - - | 7,550 8 | 375 5 | 7,925 13 | 1,118 16 | 3,807 7 | 399 3 | - - | 790 16 | 508 2 | 6,624 4 |
| 241 | Wayland - - - | 7,223 19 | 264 19 | 7,488 18 | 498 8 | 4,308 18 | 238 13 | - - | 846 16 | 230 8 | 6,123 3 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch - | 18,147 19 | 517 2 | 18,665 1 | 1,995 7 | 10,688 19 | 797 - | - - | 1,431 - | 638 2 | 15,550 8 |
| 243 | Walsingham - - - | 14,819 2 | 221 10 | 15,040 12 | 775 11 | 9,262 14 | 503 19 | - - | 1,145 1 | 546 10 | 12,233 15 |
| 244 | Docking - - - | 12,135 15 | 238 8 | 12,374 3 | 861 17 | 6,548 10 | 365 5 | - - | 972 9 | 995 1 | 9,743 2 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn - - | 8,850 17 | 243 4 | 9,094 1 | 823 11 | 4,805 8 | 408 5 | - - | 813 18 | 484 17 | 7,335 19 |
| 246 | King's Lynn - - - | 11,345 11 | 310 14 | 11,656 5 | 1,745 1 | 5,168 15 | 586 5 | 763 10 | 924 10 | 674 6 | 9,862 7 |
| 247 | Downham - - - | 11,638 15 | 370 18 | 12,009 13 | 1,123 5 | 6,014 11 | 528 19 | - - | 1,006 - | 541 13 | 9,214 8 |
| 248 | Swaffham - - - | 9,161 19 | 345 16 | 9,507 15 | 649 10 | 5,599 15 | 382 18 | - - | 1,088 8 | 880 - | 8,600 11 |
| 249 | Thetford - - - | 11,220 7 | 345 7 | 11,565 14 | 1,094 4 | 5,262 19 | 457 17 | - - | 1,044 14 | 433 13 | 8,293 7 |
| **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. WILTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon - | 14,967 7 | 290 2 | 15,257 9 | 1,345 9 | 4,324 1 | 536 8 | - - | 1,106 13 | 678 2 | 7,990 13 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 9,959 10 | 202 18 | 10,162 8 | 806 19 | 4,267 - | 366 5 | - - | 837 2 | 494 13 | 6,771 19 |
| 252 | Malmesbury - - - | 12,453 12 | 235 - | 12,688 12 | 994 13 | 4,529 19 | 474 - | - - | 834 6 | 741 2 | 7,574 - |
| 253 | Chippenham - - - | 18,601 16 | 629 3 | 19,230 19 | 2,043 15 | 6,588 11 | 1,041 14 | 947 6 | 1,287 12 | 970 12 | 12,879 10 |
| 254 | Calne - - - - | 8,871 12 | 550 13 | 9,422 5 | 872 7 | 3,384 4 | 536 2 | 284 2 | 764 8 | 466 12 | 6,307 15 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | |
| - - | 603 3 | - - | - - | 69 3 | 26 1 | 61 2 | - - | (a)232 1 | 7,163 2 | 216 14 | 15. SUFFOLK—*continued.* | |
| 29 16 | 880 - | 960 - | 25 3 | 39 12 | 26 - | 11 11 | 47 7 | 249 14 | 7,358 5 | 226 10 | Bury St. Edmund's† - | 215 |
| ,093 9 | 1,748 5 | 753 7 | 54 6 | 81 7 | 64 17 | 32 13 | - - | 866 10 | 15,098 12 | 493 10 | Mildenhall - - - | 216 |
| 32 1 | 1,560 6 | 896 3 | 20 8 | 51 15 | 53 2 | 47 4 | - - | 343 6 | 12,272 11 | 493 1 | Stow - - - - | 217 |
| - - | 1,331 - | - - | 51 9 | 41 19 | 43 12 | 39 9 | 30 - | 348 16 | 10,006 18 | 486 3 | Hartismere - - | 218 |
| - - | 1,429 18 | - - | 59 15 | - - | 34 9 | 40 14 | - - | 236 13 | 9,213 3 | 452 12 | Hoxne - - - | 219 |
| 27 13 | 1,137 16 | - - | 50 13 | 46 15 | 70 17 | 22 1 | 32 - | 120 19 | 6,708 17 | 483 7 | Bosmere and Claydon - | 220 |
| 104 17 | 3,872 2 | - - | 44 11 | 119 6 | 58 7 | 106 11 | 3 12 | 1,228 6 | 20,512 17 | 574 10 | Samford - - - | 221 |
| - - | 1,798 8 | - - | 95 - | 71 17 | 66 19 | 30 9 | - - | 400 1 | 13,276 8 | 546 12 | Ipswich - - - | 222 |
| - - | 1,533 14 | - - | 67 10 | 58 17 | 50 12 | 44 1 | 9 9 | 407 11 | 12,279 18 | 531 3 | Woodbridge - - | 223 |
| - - | 2,099 2 | - - | 90 5 | 76 - | 87 16 | 47 16 | 25 12 | 297 9 | 12,442 2 | 542 15 | Plomesgate - - | 224 |
| 20 3 | 907 19 | - - | 53 19 | 37 19 | 56 12 | 33 7 | 9 12 | 311 7 | 8,386 4 | 296 10 | Blything - - - | 225 |
| 8 2 | 1,166 16 | - - | 59 - | 92 8 | 30 10 | 29 15 | - - | 249 4 | 8,268 14 | 285 - | Wangford - - - | 226 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 16. NORFOLK: | |
| 26 12 | - - | - - | 49 17 | 156 7 | 35 - | 68 1 | - - | 604 5 | 15,277 8 | 324 1 | Great Yarmouth* - | 228 |
| 2 14 | 775 12 | - - | 35 3 | 28 15 | 17 8 | 34 15 | 25 - | 102 7 | 3,814 18 | 167 8 | East and West Flegg† - | 229 |
| - - | 1,393 14 | - - | 73 14 | 44 13 | 38 19 | 67 17 | 170 - | 208 14 | 7,940 8 | 282 18 | Tunstead and Happing† | 230 |
| - - | 1,340 6 | - - | 77 17 | 58 1 | 54 - | 65 19 | 39 10 | 373 15 | 11,852 9 | 515 18 | Erpingham - - - | 231*a* |
| - - | 43 1 | - - | 2 16 | - 15 | - - | 1 12 | - - | 4 - | 195 6 | 5 - | Brinton§ - - - | 231*b* |
| 11 3 | 1,536 15 | - - | 68 6 | 73 15 | 29 - | 70 17 | 123 1 | 240 12 | 11,400 5 | 411 - | Aylsham - - - | 232 |
| 5 7 | 890 18 | - - | 55 16 | 36 5 | 36 11 | 37 8 | 8 5 | 107 17 | 6,467 15 | 280 3 | St. Faith - - - | 233 |
| - - | - - | - - | 106 11 | 244 8 | 209 10 | 344 12 | - - | 765 17 | 32,265 13 | 1,044 5 | Norwich - - - | 234 |
| - - | 946 16 | - - | 48 1 | 38 7 | 26 - | 39 5 | 41 16 | 167 12 | 8,679 1 | 279 - | Forehoe† - - - | 235 |
| - - | 960 4 | - - | 63 14 | 31 6 | 32 3 | 42 1 | 5 5 | 106 19 | 7,227 4 | 239 8 | Henstead - - - | 236 |
| - - | 1,177 8 | - - | 66 8 | 33 1 | 28 2 | 45 15 | 5 - | 146 6 | 7,512 2 | 218 - | Blofield - - - | 237 |
| - - | 1,309 19 | - - | 63 - | 48 13 | 33 2 | 52 17 | 14 19 | 148 18 | 8,254 2 | 311 5 | Loddon and Clavering - | 238 |
| - - | 1,699 14 | - - | 88 11 | 78 17 | 18 10 | 73 15 | 21 11 | 283 6 | 14,161 17 | 525 13 | Depwade - - - | 239 |
| - - | 825 14 | - - | 42 18 | 38 13 | 13 7 | 43 2 | 31 9 | 133 6 | 7,752 13 | 323 10 | Guiltcross - - - | 240 |
| - - | 895 17 | - - | 48 3 | 39 4 | 42 4 | 23 1 | 20 - | 142 11 | 7,334 3 | 342 9 | Wayland - - - | 241 |
| - - | 2,300 13 | - - | 117 17 | 86 17 | 80 15 | 64 6 | 54 3 | 311 17 | 18,566 16 | 659 14 | Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| 145 5 | 1,637 2 | - - | 81 12 | 73 18 | 22 12 | 40 18 | 17 4 | 354 1 | 14,606 7 | 522 16 | Walsingham - - | 243 |
| 16 15 | 1,382 2 | 133 6 | 47 8 | 51 19 | 70 16 | 28 16 | - - | 226 8 | 11,700 12 | 356 4 | Docking - - - | 244 |
| 9 6 | 1,064 7 | - - | 55 6 | 54 5 | 44 3 | 27 4 | 33 11 | 160 15 | 8,784 16 | 339 8 | Freebridge Lynn - | 245 |
| 19 4 | 65 10 | - - | 7 10 | 49 15 | 20 8 | 31 2 | 10 10 | 411 1 | 10,477 7 | 219 10 | King's Lynn - - | 246 |
| - - | 1,859 7 | - - | 62 16 | 74 4 | 110 5 | 47 16 | 105 10 | 408 9 | 11,882 15 | 416 15 | Downham - - - | 247 |
| - - | 1,146 5 | - - | 54 17 | 39 13 | 39 18 | 25 4 | 18 - | 162 2 | 10,086 10 | 565 10 | Swaffham - - - | 248 |
| - - | 1,520 - | 568 - | 61 2 | 62 19 | 27 17 | 60 6 | - - | 270 4 | 10,863 15 | 503 6 | Thetford - - - | 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 17. WILTSHIRE: | |
| - - | 1,948 10 | 3,934 - | 38 18 | 62 10 | 67 19 | 44 16 | 30 - | 249 14 | 14,367 - | 482 10 | Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| 9 10 | 1,577 16 | 2,069 12 | 32 3 | 37 6 | 43 1 | 37 1 | 20 - | 221 13 | 10,820 1 | 294 13 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett. | 251 |
| 5 17 | 1,874 6 | 2,291 - | 73 15 | 43 10 | 35 8 | 49 3 | 8 - | 126 - | 12,080 19 | 374 15 | Malmesbury - - | 252 |
| - - | 2,490 9 | 2,313 9 | 65 8 | 49 16 | 57 8 | 42 17 | 202 17 | 672 12 | 18,774 6 | 513 - | Chippenham - - | 253 |
| 19 18 | 1,094 17 | 1,696 14 | 31 2 | 28 14 | 41 9 | 13 8 | 15 12 | 129 2 | 9,378 11 | 356 17 | Calne - - - | 254 |

(a) Bury St. Edmund's.—Including 232*l.* 1*s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. WILTSHIRE—*contd.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 255 | Marlborough | 8,239 14 | 234 17 | 8,474 11 | 532 11 | 3,048 14 | 301 11 | - - | 624 19 | 539 3 | 5,046 18 |
| 256 | Devizes | 15,063 9 | 989 19 | 16,053 8 | 1,311 14 | 5,908 4 | 861 11 | 110 - | 1,288 19 | 731 1 | 10,211 9 |
| 257 | Melksham | 13,439 17 | 423 1 | 13,862 18 | 1,528 11 | 6,340 12 | 820 12 | - - | 1,137 5 | 651 13 | 10,478 13 |
| 258 | Bradford | 7,436 2 | 265 16 | 7,701 18 | 1,242 14 | 2,828 15 | 538 17 | 50 8 | 827 7 | 711 2 | 6,199 3 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwellsdown. | 9,763 5 | 226 19 | 9,990 4 | 540 19 | 4,240 15 | 457 9 | - - | 906 16 | 412 3 | 6,558 2 |
| 260 | Warminster | 13,181 2 | 417 5 | 13,598 7 | 1,081 10 | 6,979 17 | 675 7 | - - | 1,173 2 | 474 7 | 10,384 3 |
| 261 | Pewsey | 8,840 4 | 226 - | 9,066 4 | 628 4 | 3,563 14 | 510 6 | 66 - | 667 12 | 110 8 | 5,546 4 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 5,181 11 | 243 6 | 5,424 17 | 816 13 | 2,355 7 | 251 17 | - - | 692 4 | 309 4 | 4,425 5 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 12,199 16 | 311 11 | 12,511 7 | 1,176 16 | 4,762 19 | 610 4 | 42 - | 1,024 9 | 497 3 | 8,113 11 |
| 264 | Salisbury † | 5,390 1 | 96 19 | 5,487 - | 872 14 | 2,315 16 | 489 15 | - - | 651 1 | 405 8 | 4,734 14 |
| 265 | Wilton | 10,719 17 | 344 10 | 11,064 7 | 1,038 2 | 4,806 5 | 543 13 | 45 9 | 729 14 | 473 - | 7,636 3 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 9,138 16 | 343 6 | 9,482 2 | 796 9 | 3,257 7 | 418 15 | 190 12 | 654 13 | 147 11 | 5,465 7 |
| 267 | Mere | 6,500 4 | 194 16 | 6,695 - | 549 11 | 2,767 18 | 168 8 | - - | 560 11 | 189 19 | 4,236 7 |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 10,790 3 | 190 1 | 10,980 4 | 574 15 | 4,834 11 | 613 2 | - - | 690 13 | 674 5 | 7,387 6 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 10,518 4 | 201 7 | 10,719 11 | 505 2 | 3,654 11 | 190 17 | - - | 702 11 | 309 7 | 5,362 8 |
| 270 | Blandford | 10,880 1 | 269 14 | 11,149 15 | 792 1 | 5,328 2 | 531 6 | 486 7 | 909 1 | 22 2 | 8,068 19 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 10,563 6 | 249 1 | 10,812 7 | 967 16 | 4,490 6 | 529 10 | - - | 1,031 5 | 397 11 | 7,416 8 |
| 272 | Poole | 8,265 3 | 269 14 | 8,534 17 | 945 12 | 3,361 5 | 374 5 | 143 17 | 959 10 | 268 8 | 6,052 17 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 13,806 14 | 312 14 | 14,119 8 | 915 14 | 7,267 12 | 493 5 | 37 13 | 950 17 | 705 2 | 10,370 3 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 13,875 4 | 455 4 | 14,330 8 | 1,324 2 | 5,139 15 | 794 6 | - - | 1,158 14 | 484 8 | 8,901 5 |
| 275 *a* | Dorchester | 12,750 15 | 290 3 | 13,040 18 | 304 16 | 6,269 11 | 694 10 | - - | 904 4 | - - | 8,173 1 |
| 275 *b* | Cerne | 6,390 10 | 181 19 | 6,572 9 | 442 2 | 2,396 14 | 279 9 | - - | 521 6 | 260 13 | 3,900 4 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 9,619 13 | 248 11 | 9,868 4 | 614 18 | 4,252 2 | 409 17 | - - | 872 2 | - - | 6,148 19 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 11,404 5 | 335 8 | 11,739 13 | 611 17 | 4,667 12 | 533 19 | - - | 976 4 | 285 16 | 7,075 8 |
| 278 | Bridport | 9,348 1 | 306 3 | 9,654 4 | 764 - | 4,236 16 | 447 12 | - - | 829 5 | 274 14 | 6,552 7 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 13,731 15 | 335 15 | 14,067 10 | 1,002 19 | 6,660 1 | 516 3 | 61 15 | 1,066 12 | 474 14 | 9,782 4 |
| 280 | Honiton | 15,941 7 | 365 17 | 16,307 4 | 696 15 | 8,186 16 | 974 18 | - - | 1,159 13 | 596 16 | 11,614 18 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 27,606 19 | 887 3 | 28,494 2 | 1,647 7 | 12,050 1 | 2,316 5 | - - | 1,833 17 | 854 4 | 18,701 14 |
| 282 | Exeter † | 15,948 5 | 975 10 | 16,923 15 | 2,487 11 | 4,751 16 | 961 1 | - - | 1,339 12 | 1,189 8 | 10,729 8 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 26,407 5 | 646 12 | 27,053 17 | 1,987 10 | 11,268 17 | 1,559 10 | - - | 1,451 3 | 702 15 | 16,969 15 |
| 284 | Totnes | 16,044 13 | 401 14 | 16,446 7 | 1,766 7 | 5,233 15 | 1,300 17 | - - | 1,091 8 | 563 - | 9,955 7 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 12,594 2 | 475 9 | 13,069 11 | 1,138 12 | 4,531 - | 387 19 | - - | 980 11 | 485 7 | 7,523 9 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 14,376 2 | 272 6 | 14,648 8 | 1,146 1 | 5,540 19 | 885 16 | - - | 879 3 | 289 3 | 8,741 2 |
| 287 | Plymouth † | 31,950 19 | 693 17 | 32,644 16 | 6,232 - | 13,279 13 | 1,258 3 | 685 1 | 1,696 14 | 195 6 | 23,346 17 |
| 288 | East Stonehouse * | 4,630 11 | 376 7 | 5,006 18 | 729 19 | 2,223 18 | 308 4 | - - | 413 5 | 621 19 | 4,297 5 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerell ‖ | 13,210 5 | 5,985 7 | 19,195 12 | 3,521 1 | 6,609 13 | 1,294 3 | 601 - | 1,152 6 | 711 18 | 13,890 1 |
| 290 | Tavistock | 17,399 - | 342 8 | 17,741 8 | 1,551 3 | 7,567 18 | 781 11 | 18 7 | 782 - | 518 4 | 11,219 3 |
| 291 | Okehampton | 13,731 18 | 294 10 | 14,026 8 | 727 3 | 5,440 14 | 598 13 | - - | 707 17 | 244 19 | 7,719 6 |
| 292 | Crediton | 14,116 5 | 324 1 | 14,440 6 | 843 5 | 6,584 7 | 477 3 | - - | 920 - | 288 15 | 9,113 10 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

| herewith. 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | **17. WILTSHIRE—*cont^d.*** | |
| 6 16 | 1,030 1 | 937 – | 33 7 | 35 12 | 20 17 | 31 6 | – – | 132 16 | 7,274 13 | 349 – | Marlborough - - | 255 |
| – – | 2,493 3 | 2,168 5 | 51 18 | 135 1 | 48 15 | 44 2 | 65 19 | 246 18 | 15,465 10 | 585 18 | Devizes - - - | 256 |
| 85 12 | 1,196 18 | 528 – | 24 13 | 60 9 | 30 17 | 21 5 | 27 13 | 770 12 | 13,224 12 | 363 7 | Melksham - - - | 257 |
| 16 19 | 941 16 | 236 10 | 27 9 | 55 4 | 27 2 | 11 15 | 177 9 | 438 6 | 8,131 13 | 278 7 | Bradford - - - | 258 |
| – – | 1,180 13 | 1,345 – | 11 5 | 54 9 | 30 18 | 20 10 | 25 – | 626 8 | 9,852 5 | 329 4 | Westbury and Whorwellsdown. | 259 |
| 7 15 | 1,446 17 | 1,002 – | 63 14 | 56 3 | 47 18 | 12 11 | 31 10 | 373 19 | 13,426 10 | 493 13 | Warminster - - | 260 |
| 2 2 | 1,484 6 | 1,607 2 | 34 18 | 17 17 | 32 – | 7 15 | – – | 53 9 | 8,785 13 | 302 12 | Pewsey - - - | 261 |
| – – | 1,254 5 | 629 – | 43 15 | 35 12 | 46 16 | 9 14 | 55 – | 20 10 | 6,519 17 | 256 5 | Amesbury - - - | 262 |
| 206 10 | 1,868 8 | 1,864 2 | 43 6 | 70 7 | 40 9 | 16 17 | 25 – | 469 7 | 12,717 17 | 459 4 | Alderbury - - - | 263 |
| 63 – | 1,454 6 | – – | 22 18 | 22 14 | 13 16 | 12 3 | – – | 599 14 | 6,923 5 | 149 14 | Salisbury † - - - | 264 |
| 1 13 | 1,455 19 | 1,347 17 | 44 16 | 37 8 | 32 9 | 17 18 | 8 6 | 67 12 | 10,650 1 | 386 7 | Wilton - - - | 265 |
| – – | 1,051 18 | 2,491 14 | 36 14 | 32 10 | 22 17 | 8 13 | 40 – | 178 14 | 9,328 16 | 267 10 | Tisbury - - - | 266 |
| – 16 | 854 12 | 1,310 – | 17 19 | 22 7 | 28 4 | 7 15 | 10 – | 380 18 | 6,868 18 | 223 17 | Mere - - - - | 267 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **18. DORSETSHIRE:** | |
| – – | 1,750 3 | 1,802 – | 28 16 | 49 3 | 58 19 | 68 14 | 40 – | 360 16 | 11,545 17 | 347 15 | Shaftesbury - - | 268 |
| 1 16 | 1,755 4 | 2,040 1 | – – | 38 7 | 15 6 | 14 7 | 20 – | 155 18 | 9,403 7 | 295 10 | Sturminster - - | 269 |
| – – | – – | 877 16 | – – | 41 9 | 49 4 | 15 1 | – – | 262 1 | 9,314 10 | 415 13 | Blandford - - - | 270 |
| – – | 2,194 14 | 919 17 | – – | 61 16 | 28 1 | 37 15 | 10 – | 368 2 | 11,036 13 | 408 10 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| – – | 1,352 8 | 275 7 | – 14 | 79 – | 38 5 | 57 11 | 40 11 | 471 14 | 8,368 7 | 285 – | Poole - - - - | 272 |
| 2 2 | 1,813 2 | 1,108 – | 25 17 | 57 10 | 57 13 | 79 7 | 1 4 | 311 13 | 13,826 11 | 455 10 | Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| 10 16 | 2,718 5 | 969 18 | 37 13 | 78 8 | 41 7 | 72 5 | 3 10 | 1,019 14 | 13,853 1 | 391 15 | Weymouth - - - | 274 |
| 2 12 | 2,440 14 | 1,040 7 | – – | 53 13 | 33 8 | 25 11 | 30 – | 323 14 | 12,123 – | 531 11 | Dorchester - - - | 275 *a* |
| 6 4 | 1,295 8 | 864 13 | 12 6 | 19 11 | 33 2 | 6 8 | 15 – | 137 13 | 6,290 9 | 227 17 | Cerne - - - | 275 *b* |
| – – | 1,965 3 | 934 7 | 6 1 | 45 9 | 24 14 | 13 15 | – – | 505 2 | 9,643 10 | 392 – | Sherborne - - - | 276 |
| – – | 2,076 8 | 2,082 9 | 1 1 | 44 2 | 33 3 | 12 15 | – – | 221 – | 11,546 6 | 412 12 | Beaminster - - - | 277 |
| – – | 1,508 6 | 916 5 | 10 – | 55 5 | 35 10 | 37 12 | 21 14 | 524 8 | 9,661 7 | 316 2 | Bridport - - - | 278 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **19. DEVONSHIRE:** | |
| 20 18 | 1,927 12 | 1,797 1 | 37 3 | 60 18 | 67 10 | 35 18 | 50 – | 696 4 | 14,475 8 | 589 9 | Axminster - - - | 279 |
| 1 2 | 2,066 15 | 1,929 10 | 36 3 | 77 5 | 101 10 | 26 13 | 1 5 | 365 2 | 16,220 3 | 661 6 | Honiton - - - | 280 |
| 22 18 | 3,985 17 | 4,523 3 | 76 11 | 159 6 | 153 19 | 54 11 | 36 6 | 1,226 15 | 28,941 – | 847 4 | St. Thomas - - | 281 |
| 160 7 | 5,382 9 | – – | 53 1 | 97 – | 37 11 | 61 5 | – – | 905 5 | 17,426 6 | 258 8 | Exeter † - - - | 282 |
| 42 6 | 4,215 4 | 3,508 4 | 88 13 | 186 12 | 102 6 | 55 15 | 61 15 | 1,740 5 | 26,970 15 | 619 3 | Newton Abbot - - | 283 |
| 27 19 | 2,452 9 | 1,885 – | 85 1 | 104 19 | 65 – | 50 9 | 112 14 | 467 18 | 15,206 16 | 355 13 | Totnes - - - | 284 |
| 259 18 | 1,953 3 | 2,948 10 | 74 11 | 63 8 | 40 16 | 28 9 | – 17 | 317 7 | 13,210 8 | 348 2 | Kingsbridge - - | 285 |
| – – | 1,935 11 | 3,308 – | 68 3 | 34 4 | 50 6 | 26 19 | – – | 333 3 | 14,497 8 | 379 13 | Plympton St. Mary - | 286 |
| – – | 7,482 10 | – – | 74 17 | 218 19 | 85 10 | 53 3 | – – | 787 8 | 32,049 4 | 481 12 | Plymouth † - - | 287 |
| 247 7 | 501 19 | – – | 46 2 | 54 15 | 18 4 | 19 8 | – – | 136 19 | 5,321 19 | 99 13 | East Stonehouse * - | 288 |
| 96 11 | 4,320 – | – – | – – | 165 4 | 92 2 | 45 7 | – – | 531 6 | 19,140 11 | 304 11 | Stoke Damerell ‖ - | 289 |
| 13 17 | 2,066 4 | 4,081 17 | 34 1 | 134 5 | 89 19 | 35 14 | 40 1 | 556 14 | 18,271 15 | 265 3 | Tavistock - - - | 290 |
| – – | 1,311 7 | 3,985 7 | 43 3 | 54 10 | 40 17 | 31 12 | 8 9 | 361 8 | 13,555 19 | 255 – | Okehampton - - | 291 |
| – – | 1,759 3 | 2,719 11 | 41 14 | 63 3 | 50 1 | 24 13 | 40 19 | 304 14 | 14,117 8 | 392 9 | Crediton - - | 292 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (*a*) In-Maintenance. | (*b*) Out-Relief. | (*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (*d*) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE—*cont^d.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 293 | Tiverton | 19,974 7 | 454 4 | 20,428 11 | 891 17 | 10,917 6 | 826 6 | - - | 1,151 14 | 490 19 | 14,278 2 |
| 294 | South Molton | 12,039 17 | 274 9 | 12,314 6 | 860 15 | 4,718 8 | 421 5 | - - | 981 - | 542 1 | 7,523 9 |
| 295 | Barnstaple | 19,786 5 | 348 16 | 20,135 1 | 1,467 6 | 7,482 12 | 1,029 18 | - - | 953 4 | 928 6 | 11,861 6 |
| 296 | Torrington | 9,543 6 | 250 4 | 9,793 10 | 803 12 | 4,412 11 | 364 18 | - - | 653 9 | 744 6 | 6,978 16 |
| 297 | Bideford | 9,813 6 | 269 16 | 10,083 2 | 828 19 | 4,326 8 | 727 11 | - - | 651 12 | 370 9 | 6,904 19 |
| 298 | Holsworthy | 5,943 15 | 140 1 | 6,083 16 | 566 8 | 1,568 3 | 195 - | 26 1 | 418 8 | 119 12 | 2,893 12 |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | Stratton | 6,199 9 | 81 12 | 6,281 1 | 424 13 | 1,864 12 | 222 - | - - | 371 1 | 144 3 | 3,026 9 |
| 300 | Camelford | 6,072 18 | 125 4 | 6,198 2 | 513 19 | 1,946 11 | 245 7 | 122 1 | 348 1 | 197 1 | 3,373 - |
| 301 | Launceston | 11,378 10 | 228 16 | 11,607 6 | 440 15 | 3,924 4 | 453 2 | - - | 544 9 | 347 15 | 5,710 5 |
| 302 | St. Germans | 10,352 16 | 235 3 | 10,587 19 | 708 18 | 3,675 16 | 661 9 | - - | 676 16 | 227 17 | 5,950 16 |
| 303 | Liskeard | 18,548 - | 369 12 | 18,917 12 | 1,334 16 | 7,655 10 | 746 6 | - - | 835 9 | 654 13 | 11,226 14 |
| 304 | Bodmin | 12,854 16 | 233 9 | 13,088 5 | 1,266 11 | 4,350 9 | 719 12 | - - | 542 3 | 183 15 | 7,062 10 |
| 305 | St. Columb Major | 9,155 4 | 336 8 | 9,491 12 | 664 11 | 2,540 14 | 414 16 | - - | 569 9 | 237 - | 4,426 10 |
| 306 | St. Austell | 18,844 11 | 277 12 | 19,122 3 | 1,609 2 | 8,114 8 | 1,151 15 | - - | 761 - | 637 10 | 12,273 15 |
| 307 | Truro | 19,185 - | 537 3 | 19,722 3 | 1,626 18 | 8,103 14 | 1,132 12 | 740 9 | 1,189 8 | 710 3 | 13,503 4 |
| 308 | Falmouth | 9,954 2 | 356 15 | 10,310 17 | 1,042 18 | 2,346 10 | 526 2 | 326 1 | 628 4 | 945 2 | 5,814 17 |
| 309 | Helston | 14,021 3 | 530 4 | 14,551 7 | 1,407 4 | 4,569 14 | 1,083 13 | 436 8 | 676 5 | 280 9 | 8,453 13 |
| 310 | Redruth | 13,529 12 | 503 11 | 14,033 3 | 1,659 3 | 4,905 18 | 962 16 | - - | 1,001 10 | 630 8 | 9,159 15 |
| 311 | Penzance | 12,426 15 | 244 15 | 12,671 10 | 1,243 10 | 3,300 6 | 1,201 7 | - - | 711 2 | 520 14 | 6,976 19 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands* | 229 15 | 14 11 | 244 6 | 27 7 | 77 19 | 41 19 | - - | 13 15 | 8 10 | 169 10 |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313 *a* | Williton | 16,503 5 | 559 3 | 17,062 8 | 1,329 2 | 6,841 17 | 510 10 | - - | 1,176 15 | 626 2 | 10,484 6 |
| 313 *b* | Dulverton | 5,326 9 | 365 19 | 5,692 8 | 335 17 | 2,079 15 | 129 3 | 392 - | 795 14 | - - | 3,732 9 |
| 314 | Wellington | 15,373 - | 442 9 | 15,815 9 | 953 11 | 6,468 - | 856 14 | 23 4 | 1,068 15 | 580 13 | 9,950 17 |
| 315 | Taunton | 21,628 - | 684 5 | 22,312 5 | 1,713 15 | 9,954 15 | 1,055 15 | - - | 1,594 9 | 1,160 8 | 15,479 2 |
| 316 | Bridgwater | 24,999 11 | 566 11 | 25,566 2 | 2,198 8 | 10,064 14 | 765 9 | - - | 1,971 15 | 1,735 4 | 16,735 10 |
| 317 | Langport | 11,479 19 | 405 18 | 11,885 17 | 807 17 | 4,026 9 | 375 6 | - - | 936 12 | 558 16 | 6,705 - |
| 318 | Chard | 17,117 15 | 342 8 | 17,460 3 | 961 13 | 7,040 9 | 721 16 | 37 10 | 1,136 6 | 449 - | 10,346 14 |
| 319 | Yeovil | 14,759 19 | 314 15 | 15,074 14 | 1,061 14 | 7,068 5 | 501 10 | 79 4 | 1,000 4 | 546 19 | 10,257 16 |
| 320 | Wincanton | 15,026 13 | 335 18 | 15,362 11 | 1,233 16 | 7,665 1 | 534 14 | - - | 1,128 12 | 723 10 | 11,285 13 |
| 321 | Frome | 14,286 5 | 504 4 | 14,790 9 | 1,313 6 | 6,691 14 | 560 6 | - - | 1,370 5 | 462 12 | 10,398 3 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet | 14,274 3 | 456 15 | 14,730 18 | 1,184 - | 7,376 6 | 647 1 | 352 14 | 1,175 9 | 417 9 | 11,152 19 |
| 323 | Wells | 11,205 - | 431 15 | 11,636 15 | 1,246 3 | 5,982 16 | 536 8 | - - | 833 8 | 717 12 | 9,316 7 |
| 324 | Axbridge | 26,003 4 | 621 3 | 26,624 7 | 1,220 5 | 9,427 14 | 1,102 16 | - - | 1,526 11 | 705 9 | 13,982 15 |
| 325 | Clutton | 17,274 19 | 327 4 | 17,602 3 | 1,160 5 | 8,302 9 | 868 9 | - - | 1,155 - | 776 11 | 12,262 14 |
| 326 | Bath | 34,221 2 | 1,058 7 | 35,279 9 | 6,459 15 | 6,373 5 | 1,128 16 | 381 17 | 2,570 18 | 1,351 5 | 18,265 16 |
| 327 | Keynsham | 14,546 - | 491 - | 15,037 - | 1,312 11 | 5,297 15 | 948 2 | - - | 1,027 10 | 461 4 | 9,047 2 |
| 328 | Bedminster | 21,812 14 | 262 4 | 22,074 18 | 2,776 19 | 12,457 6 | 1,555 5 | - - | 1,297 7 | 1,199 11 | 19,286 8 |

(A) Axbridge.—Including 215*l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £ s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | 19. DEVONSHIRE—*cont^d.* | |
| - - | 3,636 - | 2,780 - | 34 8 | 106 2 | 53 18 | 41 14 | 89 12 | 806 19 | 21,826 15 | 544 4 | Tiverton | 293 |
| - - | 1,449 1 | 2,811 19 | 36 5 | 68 9 | 38 - | 32 13 | - - | 562 14 | 12,522 10 | 516 - | South Molton | 294 |
| 1 3 | 3,833 14 | 3,480 10 | 47 16 | 96 - | 134 17 | 82 15 | 76 5 | 728 6 | 20,342 12 | 562 10 | Barnstaple | 295 |
| 2 2 | 1,211 7 | 2,163 2 | 41 18 | 45 5 | 29 - | 29 3 | 21 10 | 151 4 | 10,673 7 | 283 14 | Torrington | 296 |
| 14 14 | 1,155 4 | 1,452 15 | 28 6 | 65 7 | 43 2 | 24 7 | - - | 291 14 | 9,980 8 | 265 16 | Bideford | 297 |
| - - | 786 7 | 2,297 - | 23 9 | 43 6 | 14 3 | 34 9 | - - | 55 6 | 6,147 12 | 160 1 | Holsworthy | 298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 20. CORNWALL: | |
| 3 10 | 979 - | 1,754 - | 23 2 | 26 3 | 19 10 | 24 10 | - - | 42 11 | 5,898 15 | 169 12 | Stratton | 299 |
| - 10 | 1,026 - | 1,315 - | 25 1 | 23 1 | 16 13 | 16 6 | 22 10 | 81 12 | 5,899 13 | 88 12 | Camelford | 300 |
| 5 5 | 2,109 - | 3,200 11 | 33 11 | 58 2 | 33 4 | 46 10 | 31 4 | 149 15 | 11,377 7 | 234 10 | Launceston | 301 |
| - - | 1,740 8 | 2,295 - | 24 6 | 58 8 | 38 13 | 27 16 | 1 14 | 224 15 | 10,361 16 | 204 7 | St. Germans | 302 |
| 58 8 | 2,762 6 | 5,228 - | 29 9 | 110 14 | 84 9 | 50 9 | 41 14 | 310 17 | 19,903 - | 319 4 | Liskeard | 303 |
| 16 8 | 2,164 8 | 2,889 - | 23 15 | 60 11 | 40 3 | 48 1 | 58 - | 211 16 | 12,574 12 | 230 17 | Bodmin | 304 |
| 20 17 | 2,103 8 | 2,298 - | 34 19 | 56 7 | 30 1 | 30 17 | 12 - | 265 4 | 9,278 3 | 203 13 | St. Columb Major | 305 |
| - - | 2,392 2 | 3,229 17 | 26 9 | 88 1 | 103 5 | 34 14 | 78 6 | 553 11 | 18,780 - | 234 11 | St. Austell | 306 |
| 12 13 | 2,661 4 | 2,006 17 | 27 13 | 129 11 | 86 3 | 41 18 | 8 9 | 716 - | 19,193 12 | 475 19 | Truro | 307 |
| - 14 | 2,097 - | 1,337 - | 46 17 | 82 2 | 40 9 | 62 15 | - - | 711 9 | 10,193 3 | 153 14 | Falmouth | 308 |
| 19 5 | 2,414 10 | 2,957 10 | 43 17 | 95 11 | 89 13 | 61 12 | 57 13 | 397 17 | 14,591 1 | 260 8 | Helston | 309 |
| 42 17 | 2,370 13 | 1,371 - | 50 13 | 168 7 | 96 17 | 21 1 | 20 - | 893 19 | 14,195 2 | 246 10 | Redruth | 310 |
| - - | 2,627 - | 1,440 - | 71 17 | 161 15 | 84 - | 55 19 | 23 7 | 868 10 | 12,309 7 | 250 1 | Penzance | 311 |
| - 12 | 40 5 | - - | 9 16 | 8 6 | - - | 4 16 | - - | 12 14 | 245 19 | - - | *Scilly Islands* | 312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | |
| 11 7 | 1,457 5 | 3,292 3 | 34 8 | 51 12 | 86 8 | 25 14 | 195 6 | 342 19 | 15,981 8 | 626 5 | Williton | 313 *a* |
| - - | 531 5 | 1,563 9 | 17 10 | 16 - | 15 10 | 12 12 | - - | 102 19 | 5,991 14 | 232 12 | Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| 5 19 | 2,099 17 | 2,199 - | 27 18 | 55 - | 42 12 | 27 10 | 40 - | 855 12 | 15,304 5 | 423 19 | Wellington | 314 |
| 85 2 | 1,954 12 | 2,821 18 | 23 16 | 92 16 | 92 13 | 68 6 | 48 14 | 1,321 9 | 21,988 8 | 750 10 | Taunton | 315 |
| 24 9 | 3,063 19 | 3,492 5 | 30 17 | 111 3 | 83 8 | 76 17 | 1 - | 864 - | 24,483 8 | 967 15 | Bridgwater | 316 |
| - - | 1,406 19 | 2,523 10 | 15 - | 57 5 | 72 1 | 42 11 | 17 4 | 190 19 | 11,030 9 | 225 10 | Langport | 317 |
| 92 1 | 2,550 2 | 1,508 15 | 26 10 | 82 16 | 90 1 | 36 1 | 1 1 | 831 5 | 15,565 6 | 454 4 | Chard | 318 |
| 7 12 | 1,553 2 | 2,226 14 | 41 12 | 92 4 | 79 7 | 31 9 | 79 5 | 929 4 | 15,298 5 | 399 - | Yeovil | 319 |
| 76 13 | 1,901 11 | 2,991 - | 49 18 | 59 10 | 34 12 | 27 6 | 43 6 | 375 18 | 16,845 7 | 524 13 | Wincanton | 320 |
| 95 6 | 1,529 14 | 2,139 - | 97 3 | 72 2 | 61 18 | 38 16 | 15 - | 409 10 | 14,856 12 | 492 9 | Frome | 321 |
| 2 13 | 1,406 17 | 1,962 - | 41 7 | 45 17 | 58 18 | 18 - | 72 10 | 395 5 | 15,156 6 | 281 9 | Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| - 15 | 1,639 8 | 3,199 11 | 45 16 | 58 10 | 48 19 | 47 18 | 30 - | 823 15 | 15,210 19 | 534 18 | Wells | 323 |
| 11 9 | 3,635 1 | 6,831 - | 55 15 | 113 - | 118 15 | 65 19 | 38 18 | (A)1,207 14 | 26,060 6 | 724 15 | Axbridge | 324 |
| 31 3 | 1,531 19 | 3,165 - | 111 11 | 76 4 | 90 7 | 35 11 | 76 3 | 534 2 | 17,914 14 | 455 17 | Clutton | 325 |
| 6 18 | 10,660 19 | 2,086 - | 72 7 | 191 10 | 64 8 | 163 17 | - - | 3,311 7 | 34,823 2 | 482 - | Bath | 326 |
| 2 11 | 1,711 1 | 2,454 10 | 34 18 | 68 14 | 47 15 | 33 14 | 130 - | 434 9 | 13,964 14 | 315 1 | Keynsham | 327 |
| 44 1 | 1,975 5 | 2,622 14 | 23 15 | 148 1 | 105 - | - - | 16 - | 514 12 | 24,735 16 | 435 5 | Bedminster | 328 |

No. 4—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | £. s. | £. s. | £ s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 329 | Bristol † | 59,693 1 | 7,578 10 | 67,271 11 | 10,256 5 | 15,557 12 | 2,651 4 | 2,004 5 | 3,707 19 | 3,370 1 | 37,547 6 |
| 330 | Clifton | 45,733 10 | 1,087 14 | 46,821 4 | 6,712 18 | 14,110 7 | 2,887 14 | 601 4 | 2,122 4 | 1,480 18 | 27,915 5 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury | 12,009 8 | 284 2 | 12,293 10 | 785 9 | 4,483 9 | 487 19 | - - | 688 7 | 293 2 | 6,738 6 |
| 332 | Thornbury | 10,429 13 | 312 8 | 10,742 1 | 625 11 | 3,641 15 | 755 13 | - - | 673 14 | 320 7 | 6,017 - |
| 333 | Dursley | 8,953 16 | 314 2 | 9,267 18 | 868 5 | 4,369 11 | 483 6 | - - | 834 4 | 436 12 | 6,991 18 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn | 11,275 9 | 414 18 | 11,690 7 | 1,416 4 | 3,586 9 | 540 17 | 86 7 | 705 16 | 374 16 | 6,710 9 |
| 335 | Newent | 11,314 15 | 283 4 | 11,597 19 | 568 8 | 4,829 1 | 377 11 | 140 1 | 746 16 | 897 18 | 7,559 15 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 13,253 2 | 232 11 | 13,485 13 | 1,645 7 | 4,346 11 | 1,134 12 | - - | 1,072 16 | 598 - | 8,797 6 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 5,678 16 | 162 2 | 5,840 18 | 395 11 | 1,990 19 | 111 13 | - - | 369 19 | 209 17 | 3,077 19 |
| 338 | Stroud | 19,373 13 | 824 4 | 20,197 17 | 2,413 7 | 8,430 5 | 1,204 18 | - - | 1,005 16 | 1,372 11 | 14,426 17 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 3,429 11 | 80 5 | 3,509 16 | 172 - | 1,370 13 | 231 1 | - - | 346 9 | 116 5 | 2,236 8 |
| 340 | Cirencester | 13,768 18 | 646 14 | 14,415 12 | 1,752 15 | 5,385 19 | 913 10 | 61 3 | 974 7 | 675 6 | 9,763 - |
| 341 | Northleach | 8,685 16 | 502 3 | 9,187 19 | 659 16 | 2,502 12 | 615 9 | 10 17 | 736 9 | 327 14 | 4,852 17 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 6,332 13 | 116 9 | 6,449 2 | 558 4 | 2,271 18 | 389 11 | - - | 625 - | 256 3 | 4,101 1 |
| 343 | Winchcombe | 8,793 16 | 130 8 | 8,924 4 | 613 7 | 2,256 7 | 308 5 | - - | 437 17 | 218 14 | 3,834 10 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 27,704 16 | 723 - | 28,427 16 | 3,570 13 | 13,706 6 | 2,074 18 | 131 17 | 1,452 3 | 2,009 6 | 22,945 3 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 9,603 18 | 383 12 | 9,987 10 | 888 9 | 3,806 18 | 588 8 | - - | 825 15 | 637 3 | 6,746 13 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 8,946 - | 312 10 | 9,258 10 | 650 7 | 3,241 3 | 471 14 | - - | 983 16 | 329 - | 5,676 - |
| 347 | Ross | 11,811 17 | 484 16 | 12,296 13 | 825 12 | 5,249 15 | 717 17 | - - | 862 9 | 422 16 | 8,078 9 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 21,016 19 | 869 12 | 21,886 11 | 1,852 12 | 7,338 1 | 1,372 16 | 377 10 | 1,390 14 | 981 10 | 13,313 3 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 8,764 1 | 196 15 | 8,960 16 | 797 9 | 1,929 10 | 407 15 | 105 - | 588 18 | 256 7 | 4,084 19 |
| 349 | Weobley | 6,079 17 | 193 2 | 6,272 19 | 605 10 | 1,333 17 | 285 11 | - - | 570 - | 292 6 | 3,087 4 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 9,478 9 | 357 13 | 9,836 2 | 440 11 | 3,477 17 | 299 6 | - - | 612 14 | 496 - | 5,326 8 |
| 351 | Leominster | 12,111 8 | 234 7 | 12,345 15 | 598 19 | 3,997 8 | 1,065 13 | - - | 785 11 | 180 5 | 6,627 16 |
| | 24. SHROPSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 10,818 15 | 577 10 | 11,396 5 | 1,102 2 | 3,523 2 | 926 13 | - - | 1,122 14 | 367 11 | 7,042 2 |
| 353 | Clun | 8,540 17 | 149 9 | 8,690 6 | 1,091 1 | 2,246 7 | 337 19 | - - | 604 10 | 368 10 | 4,648 7 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 4,154 14 | 184 17 | 4,339 11 | 392 10 | 1,054 7 | 260 16 | - - | 444 7 | 305 4 | 2,457 4 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 6,183 9 | 156 18 | 6,340 7 | 402 19 | 1,361 18 | 554 1 | - - | 501 13 | 475 - | 3,295 11 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 8,383 1 | 214 - | 8,597 1 | 1,183 3 | 2,328 7 | 586 13 | 298 9 | 555 8 | 616 3 | 5,568 3 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 5,306 10 | 153 - | 5,459 10 | 325 17 | 2,225 9 | 234 5 | - - | 538 2 | 607 13 | 3,931 6 |
| 358 | Madeley | 7,821 9 | 241 17 | 8,063 6 | 1,180 14 | 2,655 14 | 1,480 4 | - - | 614 5 | 608 12 | 6,539 9 |
| 359 | Atcham | 8,977 17 | 368 1 | 9,345 18 | 1,515 13 | 677 13 | 842 7 | - - | 891 5 | 432 5 | 4,359 3 |
| 360 | Shrewsbury † | 7,897 3 | 268 9 | 8,165 12 | 2,530 9 | 1,878 17 | 1,330 12 | 59 12 | 282 1 | 92 1 | 6,173 12 |
| 361 | Oswestry † | 12,619 3 | 494 3 | 13,113 6 | 1,581 14 | 2,577 8 | 710 1 | 762 - | 1,036 9 | 725 15 | 7,393 7 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 8,034 14 | 213 10 | 8,248 4 | 1,155 14 | 1,520 14 | 443 12 | 782 13 | 735 4 | 392 15 | 5,030 12 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 5,987 19 | 456 13 | 6,444 12 | 606 16 | 1,765 17 | 507 19 | - - | 615 1 | 339 8 | 3,835 1 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 5,039 - | 198 6 | 5,237 6 | 569 1 | 1,372 9 | 390 19 | 152 7 | 418 9 | 244 10 | 3,147 15 |
| 364 | Drayton | 6,249 5 | 91 6 | 6,340 11 | 604 8 | 936 7 | 493 17 | 212 6 | 493 3 | 211 19 | 2,952 - |
| 365 | Wellington | 9,231 5 | 274 6 | 9,505 11 | 1,321 17 | 3,460 8 | 722 12 | 42 - | 777 18 | 57 - | 6,381 15 |
| 366 | Newport | 8,795 5 | 134 13 | 8,929 18 | 774 7 | 2,228 - | 527 19 | 305 6 | 618 18 | 318 14 | 4,773 4 |

(A) Stow-on-the-Wold—Including 42 *l.* 10 *s.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Winchcombe.—Including 54 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Shrewsbury.—Including 717 *l.* 11 *s.* paid to Burial Board.
(D) Ellesmere.—Including 500 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued*.

| herewith | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | |
| 128 12 | 17,265 15 | - - | 108 18 | 249 17 | 185 15 | 221 15 | 79 2 | 1,140 4 | 56,927 4 | 587 19 | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Bristol † - - - | 329 |
| 300 6 | 16,103 1 | 1,502 - | 334 13 | 352 11 | 183 14 | 301 - | 2,292 16 | 2,479 10 | 51,764 16 | 652 15 | Clifton - - - | 330 |
| 51 3 | 2,177 16 | 3,685 17 | 38 6 | 54 16 | 57 - | 35 13 | - - | 78 6 | 12,917 3 | 341 10 | Chipping Sodbury - | 331 |
| - - | 2,207 6 | 1,616 2 | 31 1 | 44 5 | 45 18 | 30 8 | - - | 526 16 | 10,518 16 | 247 10 | Thornbury - - - | 332 |
| 200 - | 1,171 15 | 650 6 | 22 5 | 42 11 | 21 6 | 16 17 | 34 6 | 248 4 | 9,399 8 | 313 11 | Dursley - - - | 333 |
| 19 3 | 1,490 9 | - - | 27 16 | 71 - | 64 15 | 35 16 | 41 7 | 337 6 | 8,798 1 | 343 5 | Westbury-on-Severn - | 334 |
| 10 10 | 1,425 2 | 1,968 4 | 31 9 | 37 8 | 29 5 | 25 18 | 30 - | 398 18 | 11,516 9 | 355 16 | Newent - - - | 335 |
| - - | 1,749 2 | 1,384 - | 63 11 | 116 8 | 72 3 | 128 7 | 56 3 | 761 11 | 13,128 11 | 467 8 | Gloucester - - - | 336 |
| 15 17 | 1,044 5 | 1,475 - | 19 3 | 21 19 | 18 11 | 12 2 | 15 - | 176 17 | 5,876 13 | 117 5 | Wheatenhurst - - | 337 |
| 86 13 | 2,271 13 | 1,213 - | 40 8 | 90 11 | 82 3 | 72 18 | 29 1 | 927 18 | 19,241 3 | 357 13 | Stroud - - - | 338 |
| - - | 728 6 | 581 10 | 16 18 | 19 7 | 7 15 | 10 10 | 10 - | 22 - | 3,632 14 | 162 10 | Tetbury - - - | 339 |
| 210 17 | 2,463 9 | 2,274 - | 74 6 | 52 12 | 42 9 | 52 19 | 50 - | 270 1 | 15,253 13 | 510 - | Cirencester - - | 340 |
| - - | 1,419 6 | 2,120 5 | 30 11 | 41 5 | 36 9 | 21 1 | - - | 85 10 | 8,607 4 | 258 15 | Northleach - - | 341 |
| 4 1 | 1,154 10 | 1,917 17 | 32 2 | 29 11 | 38 12 | 17 8 | 12 10 | (A) 131 19 | 7,439 11 | 204 - | Stow-on-the-Wold - | 342 |
| 6 10 | 1,478 3 | 3,489 10 | 40 7 | 32 4 | 19 9 | 25 12 | 2 12 | (B) 324 8 | 9,253 5 | 195 10 | Winchcombe - - | 343 |
| 173 14 | 4,962 11 | 1,955 - | 36 3 | 134 9 | 69 6 | 148 10 | 127 6 | 789 14 | 31,341 16 | 886 11 | Cheltenham - - | 344 |
| - - | 2,144 16 | 520 5 | 43 9 | 47 16 | 26 12 | 34 6 | 25 - | 351 9 | 9,940 6 | 374 11 | Tewkesbury - - | 345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | |
| - - | 1,155 19 | 2,214 - | 34 14 | 38 10 | 22 11 | 18 5 | - - | 433 12 | 9,593 11 | 409 18 | Ledbury - - - | 346 |
| 14 2 | 1,567 19 | 1,706 - | 77 16 | 50 5 | 37 14 | 18 5 | 35 12 | 456 8 | 12,042 10 | 398 19 | Ross - - - - | 347 |
| 9 18 | 5,126 4 | 2,342 - | 122 17 | 107 7 | 52 5 | 131 14 | 62 4 | 911 3 | 22,178 15 | 478 7 | Hereford - - - | 348 *a* |
| - - | 1,030 8 | 2,744 - | 46 4 | 26 15 | 26 11 | 16 11 | 35 9 | 308 2 | 8,318 19 | 244 4 | Dore - - - - | 348 *b* |
| - - | 1,000 6 | 2,128 11 | 54 16 | 23 5 | 15 1 | 13 17 | 14 16 | 178 3 | 6,515 19 | 198 - | Weobley - - - | 349 |
| - - | 1,287 10 | 2,057 - | 22 2 | 41 17 | 25 13 | 19 - | - - | 275 1 | 9,054 11 | 440 3 | Bromyard - - - | 350 |
| - - | 2,020 4 | 2,832 4 | 54 - | 42 4 | 27 17 | 30 15 | - - | 310 1 | 11,945 1 | 308 10 | Leominster - - | 351 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 24. SHROPSHIRE: | |
| - 10 | 1,773 14 | 2,360 18 | 32 5 | 60 13 | 39 15 | 46 3 | 32 - | 280 2 | 11,668 2 | 412 2 | Ludlow - - - | 352 |
| 2 - | 911 9 | 2,190 4 | 18 19 | 39 3 | 26 - | 20 2 | - - | 108 10 | 7,964 14 | 255 17 | Clun - - - - | 353 |
| - - | 479 8 | 1,071 5 | 24 13 | 21 6 | 22 11 | 19 5 | 12 - | 133 8 | 4,241 - | 174 12 | Church Stretton - | 354 |
| 3 17 | 767 16 | 2,037 - | 30 3 | 29 1 | 12 5 | 17 9 | 10 - | 188 12 | 6,391 14 | 278 2 | Cleobury Mortimer - | 355 |
| - 14 | 1,349 11 | 1,719 10 | 31 8 | 41 3 | 23 9 | 46 11 | 25 - | 371 19 | 9,177 8 | 233 11 | Bridgnorth - - | 356 |
| - - | 1,130 4 | 412 2 | 27 12 | 46 1 | 34 7 | 22 14 | 33 10 | 136 17 | 5,774 13 | 197 12 | Shiffnal - - - | 357 |
| - - | 1,132 17 | 66 18 | 14 12 | 106 19 | 72 2 | 53 18 | 60 - | 308 13 | 8,355 8 | 276 5 | Madeley - - - | 358 |
| - - | 1,898 14 | 2,567 10 | 60 5 | 61 9 | 94 16 | 35 16 | 15 - | 260 5 | 9,352 18 | 345 - | Atcham - - - | 359 |
| 17 6 | 479 14 | 56 12 | 37 7 | 82 7 | 32 19 | 39 6 | - - | (C) 1,251 5 | 8,170 8 | 364 6 | Shrewsbury † - - | 360 |
| 36 18 | 2,284 13 | 2,058 - | 70 15 | 81 4 | 56 15 | 37 3 | - - | 766 16 | 12,785 11 | 320 - | Oswestry † - - - | 361 |
| 6 13 | 1,458 11 | 490 - | 34 15 | 43 4 | 26 16 | 45 7 | 20 8 | (D) 808 6 | 7,964 12 | 205 14 | Ellesmere - - - | 362 |
| - - | 872 - | 1,109 - | 28 19 | 34 16 | 31 16 | 14 18 | 10 - | 177 4 | 6,113 14 | 201 2 | Wem - - - - | 363 *a* |
| 5 17 | 1,009 3 | 657 8 | 32 11 | 36 6 | 30 6 | 22 7 | 40 10 | 158 12 | 5,140 15 | 163 3 | Whitchurch - - | 363 *b* |
| - - | 1,293 8 | 1,210 10 | 25 5 | 41 17 | 22 - | 21 9 | 9 16 | (E) 355 8 | 5,931 13 | 147 13 | Drayton - - - | 364 |
| 39 4 | 958 16 | 1,089 13 | 20 14 | 86 13 | 57 6 | 20 16 | 98 11 | 384 2 | 9,157 10 | 267 6 | Wellington - - - | 365 |
| 11 2 | 1,345 19 | 491 5 | 25 2 | 45 13 | 29 12 | 14 1 | - - | 133 9 | 6,869 7 | 195 4 | Newport - - - | 366 |

(E) Drayton.—Including 248*l.* 1*s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 367 | Stafford - - - - | 10,529 17 | 223 4 | 10,753 1 | 2,040 11 | 2,341 13 | 740 4 | 182 18 | 952 18 | 983 3 | 7,241 7 |
| 368 | Stone - - - - | 7,654 6 | 190 18 | 7,845 4 | 1,062 8 | 1,621 2 | 570 2 | - - | 780 3 | 288 5 | 4,322 - |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme - | 6,898 6 | 583 5 | 7,481 11 | 1,064 2 | 1,435 8 | 495 - | - - | 707 4 | 414 11 | 4,116 5 |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 11,306 16 | 254 1 | 11,560 17 | 1,291 11 | 6,044 3 | 633 15 | - - | 1,583 - | 1,017 3 | 10,569 12 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent * - | 28,361 6 | 1,420 18 | 29,782 4 | 6,735 6 | 8,932 - | 1,904 10 | 1,197 1 | 2,105 9 | 346 19 | 21,221 5 |
| 372 *a* | Leek - - - - | 8,003 6 | 227 1 | 8,230 7 | 875 11 | 3,057 1 | 400 12 | - - | 791 4 | 374 9 | 5,498 17 |
| 372 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) - | 480 9 | - - | 480 9 | 85 12 | 110 14 | 60 10 | - - | 5 7 | 7 19 | 270 2 |
| 373 | Cheadle - - - - | 6,289 7 | 306 15 | 6,596 2 | 664 12 | 1,845 7 | 358 13 | - - | 557 5 | 270 7 | 3,696 4 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter - - - | 6,290 1 | 251 18 | 6,541 19 | 792 1 | 2,288 3 | 321 14 | - - | 602 10 | 219 2 | 4,223 10 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent - - | 15,892 8 | 697 13 | 16,590 1 | 1,205 12 | 4,997 - | 1,324 11 | - - | 1,140 1 | 444 9 | 9,111 13 |
| 376 | Tamworth - - - | 8,359 17 | 489 11 | 8,849 8 | 773 4 | 2,815 13 | 450 2 | 679 13 | 737 13 | 446 3 | 5,902 8 |
| 377 | Lichfield - - - | 11,956 15 | 272 15 | 12,229 10 | 913 13 | 4,976 11 | 834 17 | - - | 791 4 | 257 1 | 7,773 6 |
| 378 | Penkridge - - - | 7,473 15 | 991 5 | 8,465 - | 981 2 | 2,297 3 | 559 6 | - - | 678 5 | 399 18 | 4,915 14 |
| 379 *a* | Seisdon - - - | 5,768 10 | 290 4 | 6,058 14 | 798 17 | 1,332 - | 461 9 | 44 5 | 480 4 | 235 17 | 3,352 12 |
| 379 *b* | Wolverhampton - - | 47,288 10 | 2,615 9 | 49,903 19 | 8,460 5 | 10,867 7 | 2,636 5 | 610 9 | 2,678 8 | 4,213 16 | 29,466 10 |
| 380 | Walsall - - - - | 17,358 8 | 307 16 | 17,666 4 | 2,606 16 | 7,446 8 | 1,918 16 | 96 15 | 1,173 11 | 1,373 18 | 14,616 4 |
| 381 | West Bromwich - - | 35,027 18 | 655 14 | 35,683 12 | 5,754 4 | 14,006 12 | 2,932 16 | 1,680 2 | 1,900 6 | 2,797 13 | 29,071 13 |
| 382 | Dudley - - - - | 35,914 2 | 870 4 | 36,784 6 | 6,290 14 | 15,234 10 | 3,032 13 | 1,501 17 | 1,885 5 | 2,704 5 | 30,649 4 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge - - - | 17,821 16 | 919 18 | 18,741 14 | 3,312 17 | 4,202 8 | 2,047 19 | 334 - | 1,294 9 | 1,036 4 | 12,227 17 |
| 384 | Kidderminster - - | 17,822 3 | 605 16 | 18,427 19 | 1,955 16 | 6,526 9 | 1,404 4 | 83 19 | 1,671 12 | 781 5 | 12,423 5 |
| 385 | Tenbury - - - | 5,590 - | 132 19 | 5,722 19 | 424 9 | 1,478 8 | 189 11 | - - | 416 17 | 141 18 | 2,651 3 |
| 386 | Martley - - - | 10,738 9 | 492 17 | 11,231 6 | 699 16 | 3,118 19 | 772 6 | - - | 907 18 | 552 19 | 6,051 18 |
| 387 | Worcester - - - | 17,165 3 | 231 18 | 17,397 1 | 1,978 19 | 5,721 4 | 1,597 3 | - - | 1,026 5 | 1,247 1 | 11,480 12 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn - - | 12,416 3 | 507 13 | 12,923 16 | 728 5 | 5,411 8 | 717 13 | - - | 904 10 | 465 1 | 8,226 17 |
| 389 | Evesham - - - | 10,515 18 | 194 14 | 10,710 12 | 747 18 | 3,462 9 | 331 18 | - - | 740 17 | 308 10 | 5,591 12 |
| 390 | Pershore - - - | 9,500 13 | 315 5 | 9,815 18 | 549 7 | 4,267 6 | 583 10 | - - | 772 13 | 261 18 | 6,434 14 |
| 391 | Droitwich - - - | 11,630 10 | 1,507 5 | 13,137 15 | 959 10 | 3,245 19 | 855 6 | 26 4 | 1,381 10 | 398 5 | 6,866 14 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove - - - | 12,062 5 | 491 15 | 12,554 - | 1,241 1 | 3,890 - | 846 11 | - - | 636 14 | 465 2 | 7,079 8 |
| 393 | King's Norton - - | 18,387 7 | 286 1 | 18,673 8 | 1,444 11 | 4,175 6 | 917 16 | 90 18 | 885 10 | 1,020 16 | 8,534 17 |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham ‖ - - | 111,779 7 | 2,813 8 | 114,592 15 | 20,506 6 | 30,008 15 | 9,660 2 | 4,575 13 | 7,881 18 | 8,043 3 | 80,675 17 |
| 395 | Aston - - - - | 9,241 19 | 646 5 | 9,888 4 | 3,143 6 | 1,922 10 | 1,763 18 | 1,022 - | 1,318 1 | 1,361 8 | 10,531 3 |
| 396 | Meriden - - - - | 6,536 18 | 321 4 | 6,858 2 | 643 18 | 2,239 16 | 637 11 | - - | 630 1 | 323 17 | 4,475 3 |
| 397 | Atherstone - - - | 5,562 13 | 181 14 | 5,744 7 | 342 2 | 2,388 - | 99 8 | - - | 620 9 | 266 16 | 3,716 15 |
| 398 | Nuneaton - - - | 6,547 4 | 213 14 | 6,760 18 | 603 16 | 2,871 13 | 428 17 | - - | 547 - | 562 2 | 5,013 8 |
| 399 | Foleshill - - - | 8,162 9 | 231 3 | 8,393 12 | 973 1 | 3,124 15 | 606 11 | 573 15 | 627 11 | 248 19 | 6,154 12 |
| 400 | Coventry † - - - | 15,405 15 | 594 6 | 16,000 1 | 2,772 11 | 5,466 14 | 1,415 17 | 370 - | 1,198 12 | 833 12 | 12,057 6 |
| 401 | Rugby - - - - | 11,124 18 | 504 10 | 11,629 8 | 823 1 | 3,877 16 | 806 7 | - - | 918 15 | 406 3 | 6,832 2 |
| 402 | Solihull - - - - | 5,515 6 | 187 13 | 5,702 19 | 698 3 | 1,956 7 | 682 1 | - - | 510 19 | 340 14 | 4,188 4 |
| 403 | Warwick - - - | 22,996 11 | 1,120 2 | 24,116 13 | 2,270 14 | 10,019 11 | 2,134 4 | - - | 2,084 11 | 1,733 5 | 18,242 5 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon - - | 13,274 14 | 569 15 | 13,844 9 | 949 11 | 6,139 6 | 1,023 14 | - - | 1,139 - | 403 4 | 9,654 15 |
| 405 | Alcester - - - - | 10,335 15 | 255 17 | 10,591 12 | 825 3 | 3,845 13 | 798 13 | - - | 959 17 | 529 16 | 6,959 2 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour - - | 14,613 15 | 273 9 | 14,887 4 | 1,210 12 | 4,854 12 | 808 6 | 27 5 | 1,140 9 | 460 6 | 8,501 10 |
| 407 | Southam - - - | 6,926 19 | 185 6 | 7,112 5 | 667 8 | 3,193 9 | 327 1 | - - | 450 6 | 318 3 | 4,956 7 |

(A) Stafford.—Including 517*l.* 2*s.* paid to Burial Board.

(B.) West Bromwich.—Including 505*l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| erewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont^d.*** | |
| 20 11 | 2,530 2 | - - | 44 19 | 84 - | 71 12 | 42 12 | 20 - | (A)817 12 | 10,872 15 | 234 1 | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: Stafford - - - | 367 |
| 5 1 | 2,710 12 | - - | 29 15 | 69 14 | 35 6 | 18 14 | 3 13 | 341 12 | 7,536 7 | 167 1 | Stone - - - | 368 |
| - | 3,049 17 | - - | 13 6 | 100 13 | 85 12 | 31 11 | 26 11 | 153 4 | 7,576 19 | 114 10 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| 6 15 | 3,934 7 | - - | 8 12 | 254 13 | 205 16 | 70 10 | 30 - | 588 6 | 15,668 11 | 292 10 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| 82 11 | 5,209 1 | - - | 7 12 | 329 2 | 192 8 | 120 16 | 203 4 | 3,988 7 | 31,454 6 | 579 12 | Stoke-upon-Trent* - | 371 |
| 01 5 | 2,021 16 | - - | 43 - | 89 15 | 76 2 | 20 13 | 78 4 | 474 7 | 8,403 19 | 239 18 | Leek - - - - | 372 *a* |
| - - | 193 8 | - - | 6 2 | 6 10 | - 19 | 1 18 | - - | 5 - | 483 19 | 4 10 | Alstonefield § (part of) | 372 *b* |
| 27 13 | 2,148 4 | - - | 25 5 | 68 10 | 83 12 | 18 7 | 11 - | 508 1 | 6,586 16 | 178 18 | Cheadle - - - | 373 |
| - - | 2,081 15 | - - | 49 9 | 49 - | 40 15 | 16 9 | 2 14 | 227 4 | 6,690 16 | 206 15 | Uttoxeter - - - | 374 |
| 55 - | 5,024 17 | 1,131 17 | 110 11 | 166 18 | 109 14 | 38 8 | 222 - | 658 19 | 16,629 17 | 476 8 | Burton-on-Trent - - | 375 |
| - - | 1,948 11 | - - | 46 13 | 52 11 | 41 5 | 47 19 | 65 - | 290 6 | 8,394 13 | 258 18 | Tamworth - - - | 376 |
| 2 13 | 3,614 9 | - - | 42 6 | 99 16 | 71 8 | 47 14 | 35 - | 468 11 | 12,155 3 | 320 8 | Lichfield - - - | 377 |
| 10 15 | 3,577 19 | - - | 62 17 | 73 4 | 66 7 | 17 10 | 1,372 11 | 107 17 | 10,204 14 | 174 2 | Penkridge - - - | 378 |
| - 13 | 2,003 15 | 51 - | 52 10 | 46 7 | 24 6 | 13 5 | 30 - | 312 16 | 5,887 4 | 206 6 | Seisdon - - - | 379 *a* |
| 124 12 | 15,864 5 | - - | 44 12 | 395 19 | 312 7 | 84 7 | 42 3 | 1,730 7 | 48,365 2 | 722 4 | Wolverhampton - - | 379 *b* |
| 4 6 | 2,328 15 | - - | 34 8 | 236 19 | 175 15 | 51 8 | - - | 777 17 | 18,225 12 | 461 8 | Walsall - - - | 380 |
| 21 11 | 6,896 5 | - - | 216 11 | 352 17 | 331 13 | 58 6 | 165 - | (B)1,969 18 | 39,083 14 | 712 6 | West Bromwich - - | 381 |
| 659 2 | 10,868 19 | - - | 166 6 | 564 12 | 247 17 | 122 17 | 134 16 | 1,797 19 | 45,211 12 | 660 - | Dudley - - - | 382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | |
| 30 15 | 4,302 1 | - - | 46 18 | 246 1 | 295 11 | 47 17 | 20 - | (C)754 18 | 17,971 18 | 374 1 | Stourbridge - - | 383 |
| 64 18 | 4,412 4 | 677 5 | 70 12 | 111 4 | 70 11 | 58 8 | 112 11 | 639 15 | 18,640 13 | 651 18 | Kidderminster - - | 384 |
| - 11 | 935 19 | 1,618 13 | 35 6 | 22 17 | 17 14 | 12 14 | 50 - | 198 9 | 5,543 6 | 167 10 | Tenbury - - - | 385 |
| 2 1 | 1,982 - | 2,737 6 | 51 6 | 46 10 | 32 8 | 23 18 | 30 - | 357 10 | 11,314 17 | 436 2 | Martley - - - | 386 |
| 29 9 | 5,665 14 | - - | 17 11 | 104 6 | 52 11 | 77 17 | 378 14 | 379 6 | 18,186 - | 382 4 | Worcester - - - | 387 |
| 5 11 | 2,757 5 | 1,488 17 | 33 2 | 62 2 | 66 8 | 20 5 | 77 8 | 756 15 | 13,494 10 | 466 14 | Upton-on-Severn - - | 388 |
| - - | 2,007 3 | 2,856 4 | 44 15 | 45 19 | 38 19 | 28 12 | - - | 260 1 | 10,873 5 | 263 17 | Evesham - - - | 389 |
| 1 7 | 2,027 13 | 1,279 14 | 58 1 | 42 12 | 41 3 | 23 17 | - - | 163 14 | 10,072 15 | 330 17 | Pershore - - - | 390 |
| 42 12 | 3,484 4 | 905 1 | 64 2 | 60 2 | 43 6 | 79 - | 52 10 | 556 8 | 12,153 19 | 520 5 | Droitwich - - - | 391 |
| 10 12 | 3,325 15 | 664 10 | 26 19 | 98 13 | 51 4 | 26 6 | 45 - | 573 - | 11,901 7 | 301 6 | Bromsgrove - - | 392 |
| 110 13 | 9,238 5 | 165 - | 35 19 | 166 11 | 65 16 | 71 5 | - - | 1,070 18 | 19,459 4 | 349 13 | King's Norton - - | 393 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | |
| 462 8 | 44,599 19 | - - | 123 4 | 823 13 | 544 10 | 85 10 | - - | 2,668 12 | 129,988 13 | 2,106 17 | Birmingham ‖ - - | 394 |
| - - | 953 - | - - | 1 7 | 434 1 | 232 14 | 80 8 | 45 - | 429 16 | 12,707 9 | 386 - | Aston - - - | 395 |
| - - | 1,727 15 | - - | 21 12 | 43 9 | 30 3 | 38 14 | 2 19 | 193 3 | 6,532 18 | 253 18 | Meriden - - - | 396 |
| - 14 | 1,227 2 | 188 - | 53 11 | 44 16 | 35 16 | 23 14 | 48 19 | 199 4 | 5,538 11 | 192 7 | Atherstone - - - | 397 |
| 3 18 | 1,045 6 | - - | 34 10 | 45 12 | 14 3 | 23 6 | 40 13 | 241 12 | 6,462 8 | 214 16 | Nuneaton - - - | 398 |
| 38 16 | 1,184 10 | - - | 22 17 | 69 - | 41 18 | 28 15 | - - | 358 5 | 7,898 13 | 196 10 | Foleshill - - - | 399 |
| 6 17 | 4,146 17 | - - | 31 11 | 122 1 | 42 5 | 93 1 | - - | 315 - | 16,814 18 | 261 12 | Coventry † - - - | 400 |
| 79 13 | 3,781 7 | 705 - | 96 3 | 77 12 | 37 17 | 67 14 | 96 19 | 828 12 | 12,602 19 | 390 7 | Rugby - - - | 401 |
| - - | 2,022 10 | 360 - | 31 6 | 51 9 | 22 1 | 27 - | - - | 193 - | 6,895 10 | 210 14 | Solihull - - - | 402 |
| 33 19 | 4,640 7 | 85 - | 81 3 | 131 2 | 49 6 | 92 - | 49 18 | 1,540 1 | 24,945 1 | 730 - | Warwick - - - | 403 |
| 39 15 | 2,407 14 | 1,265 10 | 91 9 | 82 3 | 67 16 | 41 12 | 40 - | 366 2 | 14,056 16 | 428 13 | Stratford-on-Avon - | 404 |
| 3 15 | 1,761 7 | 1,864 9 | 49 4 | 57 3 | 32 2 | 27 17 | 25 - | 239 5 | 11,019 4 | 567 - | Alcester - - - | 405 |
| - - | 2,516 - | 2,812 14 | 63 12 | 59 9 | 84 16 | 31 16 | 1 10 | (D)584 15 | 14,656 2 | 394 14 | Shipston-on-Stour - | 406 |
| - - | 1,599 15 | 354 6 | 41 18 | 28 15 | 38 16 | 25 4 | 2 10 | 64 19 | 7,112 10 | 188 10 | Southam - - - | 407 |

(C) Stourbridge.—Including 226 *l.* 7 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

(D) Shipston-on-Stour.—Including 277 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* paid to Burial Board

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 11,278 3 | 335 13 | 11,613 16 | 763 2 | 3,939 14 | 591 17 | - - | 854 19 | 372 13 | 6,522 5 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 15,480 15 | 644 13 | 16,125 8 | 1,100 2 | 6,052 8 | 650 9 | - - | 828 - | 619 1 | 9,250 - |
| 410 | Billesdon | 7,299 13 | 229 12 | 7,529 5 | 285 10 | 1,825 15 | 129 10 | 38 11 | 519 10 | 80 5 | 2,879 1 |
| 411 | Blaby | 8,643 5 | 148 15 | 8,792 - | 657 19 | 3,090 5 | 610 12 | - - | 762 3 | 505 - | 5,625 19 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 9,199 19 | 275 1 | 9,475 - | 752 - | 4,380 1 | 916 16 | - - | 657 19 | 406 4 | 7,113 - |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 9,621 5 | 297 13 | 9,918 18 | 949 4 | 4,316 17 | 607 7 | - - | 642 14 | 362 3 | 6,878 5 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 11,786 3 | 358 18 | 12,145 1 | 1,281 10 | 5,597 2 | 923 15 | - - | 986 13 | 630 - | 9,419 - |
| 415 | Loughborough | 12,493 2 | 308 14 | 12,801 16 | 1,778 12 | 4,619 17 | 781 14 | - - | 803 10 | 474 13 | 8,458 6 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 9,671 16 | 1,073 12 | 10,745 8 | 628 7 | 3,669 9 | 421 9 | - - | 754 18 | 416 11 | 5,890 14 |
| 417 | Leicester | 34,898 18 | 1,056 8 | 35,955 6 | 5,993 3 | 6,903 11 | 3,919 5 | 2,055 16 | 2,020 15 | 3,390 19 | 24,283 9 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 16,034 12 | 336 2 | 16,370 14 | 1,280 5 | 2,741 16 | 610 18 | - - | 895 8 | 310 9 | 5,838 16 |
| | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 7,721 14 | 203 18 | 7,925 12 | 781 8 | 2,659 19 | 375 3 | - - | 564 - | 442 1 | 4,822 11 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 8,101 4 | 142 3 | 8,243 7 | 617 7 | 2,991 15 | 317 2 | - - | 595 12 | 339 15 | 4,861 11 |
| | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 11,725 15 | 352 15 | 12,078 10 | 1,553 19 | 5,591 5 | 437 14 | 87 11 | 824 17 | 399 18 | 8,895 4 |
| 422 | Bourn | 10,912 17 | 498 16 | 11,411 13 | 1,386 11 | 4,866 4 | 637 9 | - - | 895 19 | 1,021 12 | 8,807 15 |
| 423 | Spalding | 12,738 19 | 439 3 | 13,178 2 | 2,218 - | 5,090 15 | 834 1 | - - | 1,123 6 | 596 7 | 9,862 9 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 9,574 8 | 274 9 | 9,848 17 | 1,571 3 | 4,122 17 | 789 2 | 138 7 | 1,002 4 | 598 7 | 8,222 - |
| 425 | Boston | 24,283 5 | 552 8 | 24,835 13 | 1,914 6 | 13,050 8 | 1,231 - | 105 - | 1,356 4 | 1,414 15 | 19,071 13 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 12,827 10 | 449 12 | 13,277 2 | 1,087 19 | 6,305 1 | 640 2 | - - | 1,252 3 | 678 19 | 9,964 4 |
| 427 | Grantham | 16,591 1 | 532 15 | 17,123 16 | 1,596 18 | 6,656 12 | 1,283 17 | - - | 1,357 2 | 499 7 | 11,393 16 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 19,958 5 | 650 19 | 20,609 4 | 1,956 1 | 10,799 19 | 1,380 18 | - - | 1,448 6 | 632 16 | 16,218 - |
| 429 | Horncastle | 12,987 1 | 385 13 | 13,372 14 | 1,428 3 | 7,160 12 | 586 8 | - - | 1,188 18 | 526 3 | 10,890 4 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 17,576 17 | 506 3 | 18,083 - | 967 8 | 10,501 1 | 901 9 | - - | 1,090 7 | 808 6 | 14,268 11 |
| 431 | Louth | 17,409 2 | 616 5 | 18,025 7 | 1,263 11 | 9,688 3 | 741 4 | - - | 1,789 7 | 569 15 | 14,052 - |
| 432 | Caistor | 13,498 15 | 486 18 | 13,985 13 | 1,191 18 | 7,059 10 | 797 11 | - - | 1,162 6 | 857 4 | 11,068 9 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 17,585 9 | 439 8 | 18,024 17 | 1,107 2 | 9,600 9 | 1,127 5 | - - | 1,174 2 | 621 15 | 13,630 13 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 15,258 19 | 508 8 | 15,767 7 | 1,396 1 | 5,782 12 | 538 12 | - - | 1,065 16 | 1,127 11 | 9,910 12 |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 435 | East Retford | 15,225 7 | 275 1 | 15,500 8 | 692 1 | 4,008 3 | 514 5 | 30 15 | 1,083 3 | 361 8 | 6,689 15 |
| 436 | Worksop | 9,829 12 | 321 9 | 10,151 1 | 1,624 - | 3,657 13 | 354 5 | - - | 1,086 16 | 823 19 | 7,546 13 |
| 437 | Mansfield | 14,614 7 | 175 2 | 14,789 9 | 1,178 11 | 6,625 16 | 843 9 | - - | 814 9 | 642 9 | 10,104 14 |
| 438 | Basford | 29,517 13 | 63[illegible] 4 | 30,147 17 | 3,079 5 | 11,128 15 | 2,007 2 | 115 9 | 1,470 9 | 1,022 16 | 18,823 16 |
| 439 | Radford | 8,493 8 | 67 14 | 8,561 2 | 688 15 | 3,107 3 | 783 12 | - - | 508 6 | 367 3 | 5,454 19 |
| 440 | Nottingham | 36,016 3 | 1,198 19 | 37,215 2 | 7,568 15 | 10,417 7 | 2,027 15 | - - | 2,381 9 | 3,391 15 | 25,787 1 |
| 441 | Southwell | 14,424 12 | 562 12 | 14,987 4 | 900 11 | 4,397 4 | 654 8 | - - | 740 12 | 316 7 | 7,009 2 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued*.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| erewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES: | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | |
| - | 1,964 8 | 1,607 - | 82 9 | 46 16 | 39 - | 38 10 | 252 9 | 322 12 | 10,875 9 | 417 6 | Lutterworth - - | 408 |
| - | 2,135 6 | 4,124 10 | 105 - | 57 15 | 63 11 | 38 7 | 25 13 | 588 15 | 16,388 17 | 466 13 | Market Harborough - | 409 |
| - | 1,338 9 | 2,958 10 | 55 17 | 21 6 | 28 8 | 39 6 | 13 19 | 194 19 | 7,529 15 | 192 14 | Billesdon - - - | 410 |
| - | 1,280 2 | 1,475 13 | 58 3 | 48 18 | 72 4 | 28 7 | 34 6 | 246 9 | 8,870 1 | 234 10 | Blaby - - - | 411 |
| 8 19 | 1,084 12 | 658 - | 37 10 | 71 3 | 37 12 | 34 11 | 124 1 | 335 7 | 9,504 15 | 284 - | Hinckley - - - | 412 |
| - | 1,658 5 | 1,381 1 | 80 13 | 35 12 | 27 18 | 31 7 | - - | 223 18 | 10,316 19 | 249 - | Market Bosworth - | 413 |
| - | 2,281 2 | 633 8 | 84 5 | 10 - | 97 6 | 54 17 | 8 8 | 96 2 | 12,684 8 | 344 15 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch - | 414 |
| 1 2 | 2,091 17 | 1,301 15 | 92 1 | 81 8 | 39 2 | 44 6 | 57 7 | 727 5 | 12,894 9 | 292 9 | Loughborough - - | 415 |
| - | 1,997 9 | 2,416 7 | 90 12 | 88 9 | 72 8 | 58 11 | 39 14 | 442 7 | 11,096 11 | 329 4 | Barrow-on-Soar - - | 416 |
| 33 19 | 9,375 1 | - - | 7 19 | 314 10 | 144 12 | 89 10 | 404 10 | 2,336 14 | 36,990 4 | 461 - | Leicester - - - | 417 |
| 24 12 | 2,693 18 | 6,464 - | 100 17 | 72 4 | 54 5 | 77 1 | 107 - | 347 - | 15,779 13 | 269 11 | Melton Mowbray - | 418 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | |
| - | 1,390 19 | 143 10 | 37 4 | 46 17 | 34 5 | 43 5 | 43 3 | (A) 504 9 | 7,066 3 | 190 4 | Oakham - - - | 419 |
| 10 17 | 1,435 6 | 1,822 19 | 47 1 | 34 1 | 36 1 | 50 10 | 56 18 | 135 4 | 8,490 8 | 205 9 | Uppingham - - | 420 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | |
| 10 - | 2,100 8 | 246 15 | 66 18 | 68 6 | 49 19 | 104 14 | 30 - | 369 13 | 11,941 17 | 250 5 | Stamford - - - | 421 |
| 7 5 | 1,737 6 | - - | 65 17 | 67 11 | 135 16 | 79 5 | 33 11 | 510 19 | 11,445 5 | 375 11 | Bourn - - - | 422 |
| 3 19 | 2,072 11 | - - | 69 6 | 87 1 | 68 7 | 67 2 | 104 5 | 317 3 | 12,652 3 | 477 15 | Spalding - - - | 423 |
| - 12 | 1,843 16 | - - | 47 17 | 75 19 | 75 5 | 73 18 | 160 12 | 326 16 | 10,826 15 | 394 15 | Holbeach - - - | 424 |
| - - | 2,867 7 | - - | 285 16 | 131 2 | 78 16 | 183 8 | 26 11 | 1,487 19 | 24,132 12 | 618 10 | Boston - - - | 425 |
| - - | 2,187 5 | - - | 83 - | 85 3 | 52 18 | 102 9 | - - | 365 18 | 12,840 17 | 261 10 | Sleaford - - - | 426 |
| - 8 | 1,860 19 | - - | 82 18 | 102 8 | 100 19 | 126 16 | 53 3 | 405 3 | 14,126 10 | 591 - | Grantham - - - | 427 |
| 156 12 | 2,643 10 | - - | 103 4 | 158 16 | 85 15 | 229 9 | 121 12 | 1,102 15 | 20,819 13 | 401 14 | Lincoln - - - | 428 |
| 6 14 | 2,316 14 | - - | 116 19 | 78 7 | 67 12 | 86 3 | 20 - | 162 14 | 13,745 7 | 409 1 | Horncastle - - - | 429 |
| - - | 3,224 8 | - - | 125 17 | 106 - | 57 7 | 88 1 | 55 18 | 365 17 | 18,291 19 | 440 5 | Spilsby - - - | 430 |
| 16 18 | 3,877 13 | - - | 166 4 | 118 14 | 139 1 | 101 6 | 68 16 | 555 11 | 19,096 3 | 662 5 | Louth - - - | 431 |
| 31 3 | 3,944 8 | - - | 149 18 | 124 10 | 86 7 | 134 7 | 74 7 | 363 9 | 15,976 18 | 619 13 | Caistor - - - | 432 |
| 41 9 | 3,106 12 | - - | 103 7 | 102 11 | 152 14 | 90 19 | 124 6 | 850 4 | 18,202 15 | 569 12 | Glanford Brigg - - | 433 |
| 14 2 | 2,677 5 | 2,327 18 | 133 10 | 88 7 | 72 13 | 86 5 | 150 16 | 289 9 | 15,750 17 | 388 1 | Gainsborough - - | 434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | |
| 6 17 | 3,072 5 | 4,169 - | 62 - | 72 14 | 70 18 | 132 3 | 43 5 | (B) 443 - | 14,761 17 | 268 14 | East Retford - - | 435 |
| 63 18 | 2,644 12 | 397 11 | 49 - | 72 2 | 65 1 | 78 2 | 320 6 | 294 6 | 11,531 11 | 269 1 | Worksop - - - | 436 |
| 12 2 | 2,416 19 | 551 7 | 50 19 | 110 16 | 82 14 | 30 18 | 92 12 | 640 16 | 14,093 17 | 318 13 | Mansfield - - - | 437 |
| 30 3 | 5,346 2 | 3,285 2 | 154 4 | 307 3 | 272 7 | 95 4 | 82 17 | 1,471 10 | 29,868 8 | 666 13 | Basford - - - | 438 |
| 116 5 | 1,880 4 | - - | 24 1 | 95 7 | 43 16 | 18 15 | 30 - | 345 11 | 8,008 18 | 261 1 | Radford - - - | 439 |
| 884 7 | 12,941 9 | - - | 63 18 | 271 14 | 137 19 | 244 7 | 1 5 | 773 17 | 42,105 17 | 606 13 | Nottingham - - | 440 |
| - - | 3,535 8 | 3,499 - | 104 10 | 67 1 | 57 7 | 57 19 | 37 14 | 299 2 | 14,667 3 | 304 16 | Southwell - - - | 441 |

(A) Oakham.—Including 345*l.* paid to Burial Board.

(B) East Retford.—Including 145*l.* 10*s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected. 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*cont^d.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 442 | Newark | 18,034 17 | 592 12 | 18,627 9 | 977 15 | 8,069 8 | 869 17 | - - | 1,210 1 | 398 6 | 11,525 7 |
| 443 | Bingham | 10,956 9 | 204 9 | 11,160 18 | 487 14 | 2,032 10 | 514 14 | - - | 526 6 | 554 19 | 4,116 3 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow | 15,686 14 | 297 5 | 15,983 19 | 1,222 1 | 4,872 16 | 986 15 | - - | 837 14 | 416 5 | 8,335 11 |
| 445 | Derby | 18,153 14 | 428 16 | 18,582 10 | 4,315 13 | 3,017 5 | 2,093 18 | 480 4 | 1,200 8 | 401 10 | 11,508 18 |
| 446 | Belper | 18,697 2 | 313 18 | 19,011 - | 1,646 18 | 5,857 3 | 1,209 6 | - - | 1,114 14 | 803 8 | 10,631 9 |
| 447 *a* | Ashbourne | 8,771 7 | 141 11 | 8,912 18 | 757 13 | 2,121 18 | 355 12 | 135 3 | 699 10 | 239 16 | 4,309 12 |
| 447 *b* | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 252 15 | 2 12 | 255 7 | 66 3 | 107 18 | - - | - - | - - | 6 - | 180 1 |
| 448 | Chesterfield | 23,130 9 | 379 15 | 23,510 4 | 2,252 2 | 10,293 3 | 1,317 16 | 329 - | 1,142 19 | 1,082 9 | 16,417 9 |
| 449 | Bakewell | 10,381 10 | 807 18 | 11,189 8 | 902 9 | 3,399 2 | 860 2 | - - | 834 5 | 329 14 | 6,325 12 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 4,639 10 | 93 15 | 4,733 5 | 498 1 | 1,067 7 | 232 17 | - - | 531 12 | 161 3 | 2,491 - |
| 451 *a* | Glossop | 4,555 - | 60 6 | 4,615 6 | 400 16 | 663 10 | 416 12 | - - | 308 7 | 257 10 | 2,046 15 |
| 451 *b* | Hayfield | 3,738 7 | 121 16 | 3,860 3 | 530 14 | 851 - | 181 9 | 7 6 | 290 1 | 262 11 | 2,123 1 |
| | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport | 26,057 2 | 1,170 9 | 27,227 11 | 4,737 - | 3,804 11 | 2,219 14 | - - | 1,701 14 | 1,801 14 | 14,264 13 |
| 453 | Macclesfield | 29,538 8 | 829 14 | 30,368 2 | 3,593 2 | 9,142 1 | 1,166 16 | 315 - | 1,578 - | 3,378 9 | 19,173 8 |
| 454 | Altrincham | 22,252 - | 594 17 | 22,846 17 | 1,896 - | 5,390 7 | 1,153 11 | - - | 1,030 7 | 1,347 13 | 10,817 18 |
| 455 | Runcorn | 17,002 17 | 253 3 | 17,256 - | 1,195 19 | 4,446 10 | 602 2 | 693 4 | 699 12 | 773 19 | 8,411 6 |
| 456 | Northwich | 18,750 17 | 937 16 | 19,688 13 | 1,254 14 | 5,687 7 | 922 12 | - - | 1,261 15 | 1,032 6 | 10,158 14 |
| 457 | Congleton | 15,910 13 | 948 7 | 16,859 - | 1,177 7 | 3,941 13 | 982 4 | - - | 1,159 - | 673 19 | 7,934 3 |
| 458 | Nantwich | 19,516 10 | 320 15 | 19,837 5 | 1,080 1 | 6,442 11 | 739 18 | - - | 1,146 8 | 1,184 7 | 10,593 5 |
| 459 *a* | Great Boughton | 11,726 9 | 173 16 | 11,900 5 | 834 15 | 3,652 19 | 468 7 | 310 6 | 783 5 | 402 9 | 6,452 1 |
| 459 *b* | Chester † | 17,153 3 | 299 11 | 17,452 14 | 3,021 9 | 4,474 2 | 1,202 6 | - - | 927 9 | 661 16 | 10,287 2 |
| 459 *c* | Hawarden | 5,741 6 | 69 4 | 5,810 10 | 615 9 | 1,062 7 | 261 6 | 289 6 | 503 6 | 330 4 | 3,061 18 |
| 460 *a* | Wirrall | 11,159 1 | 507 8 | 11,666 9 | 687 1 | 2,235 15 | 425 15 | - - | 880 8 | 401 18 | 4,630 17 |
| 460 *b* | Birkenhead | 34,714 13 | 471 18 | 35,186 11 | 4,098 7 | 11,019 11 | 2,034 15 | 2,682 18 | 2,165 7 | 2,078 1 | 24,078 19 |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool ‖ | 156,716 10 | 6,522 9 | 163,238 19 | 52,562 19 | 44,040 6 | 13,055 13 | 6,672 1 | 15,517 4 | 23,603 1 | 155,451 4 |
| 462 *a* | West Derby | 67,109 19 | 5,910 19 | 73,020 18 | 12,748 10 | 16,289 17 | 4,024 16 | 5,039 18 | 5,775 10 | 10,895 3 | 54,773 14 |
| 462 *b* | Toxteth Park * | 24,225 - | 1,774 16 | 25,999 16 | 7,219 15 | 7,624 12 | 1,510 11 | 4,099 9 | 2,775 10 | 2,902 - | 26,131 17 |
| 463 | Prescot | 26,931 7 | 849 13 | 27,781 - | 2,400 7 | 6,765 18 | 1,685 13 | 419 17 | 1,381 1 | 3,169 18 | 15,822 14 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 23,465 4 | 590 16 | 24,056 - | 1,649 3 | 3,841 19 | 965 12 | 190 18 | 843 13 | 955 15 | 8,447 - |
| 465 | Wigan | 33,825 4 | 493 9 | 34,318 13 | 3,852 4 | 10,717 5 | 1,032 7 | 462 5 | 2,039 6 | 2,907 12 | 21,010 19 |
| 466 | Warrington | 21,701 12 | 477 8 | 22,179 - | 2,913 4 | 4,353 6 | 1,038 9 | 641 7 | 1,381 10 | 1,601 2 | 11,928 18 |
| 467 | Leigh | 12,588 10 | 414 17 | 13,003 7 | 1,630 19 | 2,884 5 | 599 4 | 425 16 | 807 5 | 671 11 | 7,019 - |
| 468 | Bolton | 51,632 6 | 1,079 2 | 52,711 8 | 6,136 11 | 11,064 17 | 2,792 12 | 3,033 7 | 1,852 2 | 1,937 13 | 26,817 2 |
| 469 | Bury | 31,832 2 | 827 17 | 32,659 19 | 3,743 10 | 11,053 1 | 455 - | 2,024 12 | 1,790 13 | 1,723 8 | 20,790 4 |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 13,998 12 | 391 9 | 14,390 1 | 1,892 19 | 2,870 5 | 942 8 | 417 16 | 1,093 16 | 846 13 | 8,063 17 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 92,954 14 | 3,559 16 | 96,514 10 | 13,689 8 | 17,761 1 | 2,906 13 | 5,449 3 | 6,236 9 | 6,320 10 | 52,363 4 |
| 472 | Salford | 60,340 14 | 1,160 3 | 61,500 17 | 8,188 10 | 11,855 - | 2,451 9 | 2,029 17 | 3,358 1 | 2,289 12 | 30,172 9 |
| 473 *a* | Manchester* | 136,303 13 | 7,232 18 | 143,536 11 | 26,085 18 | 24,586 14 | 6,679 2 | 3,987 19 | 13,445 14 | 11,271 3 | 86,056 10 |
| 473 *b* | Prestwich | 19,737 18 | 1,206 18 | 20,944 16 | 675 - | 2,875 10 | 1,730 - | 886 19 | 1,037 6 | 1,014 12 | 8,219 7 |

(A) Derby.—Including 928*l.* paid to Burial Board.
‡ The other part of Alstonefield § will be found under No. 372 *b*.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| 2 13 | 3,570 18 | 2,715 – | 83 8 | 83 8 | 73 2 | 100 1 | 86 18 | 782 8 | 19,023 3 | 299 10 | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*cont^d* Newark | 442 |
| 23 2 | 2,266 11 | 3,908 17 | 77 4 | 5 – | – – | 43 4 | 4 4 | 215 17 | 10,660 2 | 179 18 | Bingham | 443 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | |
| – – | 3,945 6 | 1,424 5 | 117 13 | 95 9 | 96 16 | 45 15 | 303 – | 531 – | 14,894 15 | 351 3 | Shardlow | 444 |
| 18 12 | 4,252 17 | – – | 16 8 | 193 14 | 79 15 | 108 7 | 66 12 | (A) 1,490 7 | 17,735 10 | 393 3 | Derby | 445 |
| 136 2 | 4,629 10 | – – | 79 19 | 182 11 | 186 18 | 45 12 | 425 19 | 1,981 1 | 18,299 1 | 324 10 | Belper | 446 |
| 14 8 | 3,206 1 | – – | 108 13 | 66 – | 19 1 | 45 8 | 45 10 | 307 5 | 8,121 18 | 110 16 | Ashbourne | 447 *a* |
| – – | 80 14 | – – | 4 7 | 3 – | – – | 1 1 | – – | – 10 | 269 13 | 6 – | Alstonefield § (part of) ‡ | 447 *b* |
| 6 12 | 4,673 19 | – – | 69 7 | 276 15 | 233 14 | 37 19 | 135 12 | 918 19 | 22,770 6 | 537 14 | Chesterfield | 448 |
| 25 4 | 3,276 6 | – – | 110 9 | 93 14 | 65 12 | 36 10 | 50 – | 801 11 | 10,784 18 | 234 – | Bakewell | 449 |
| 7 7 | 1,668 8 | – – | 30 12 | 51 – | 48 4 | 18 9 | 25 12 | 181 17 | 4,522 9 | 127 1 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| – 12 | 1,237 10 | – – | 2 9 | 59 – | 23 5 | 5 4 | 18 10 | (B) 1,241 9 | 4,634 14 | 78 4 | Glossop | 451 *a* |
| 5 19 | 970 13 | 200 – | 15 1 | 41 17 | 22 14 | 18 17 | 25 6 | 164 1 | 3,587 9 | 93 13 | Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES:** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 33. CHESHIRE: | |
| 42 19 | 9,300 6 | 1,185 – | 35 7 | 318 19 | 279 14 | 170 3 | 195 8 | 1,793 16 | 27,586 5 | 413 18 | Stockport | 452 |
| 3 14 | 6,525 13 | 2,482 – | 70 9 | 189 – | 80 4 | 121 19 | 456 13 | 329 6 | 29,432 6 | 424 – | Macclesfield | 453 |
| 19 4 | 4,741 7 | 4,419 – | 58 1 | 64 16 | 45 1 | 56 18 | 1 8 | 825 3 | 21,048 16 | 478 12 | Altrincham | 454 |
| 1 2 | – – | 3,223 10 | 94 4 | 107 8 | 63 8 | 35 7 | 68 12 | 1,174 3 | 13,179 – | 275 14 | Runcorn | 455 |
| 214 10 | 3,194 2 | 2,873 5 | 43 – | 97 15 | 152 9 | 67 1 | 81 12 | 923 4 | 17,805 12 | 518 13 | Northwich | 456 |
| 28 19 | 4,585 – | 2,713 15 | 113 3 | 111 19 | 178 10 | 50 17 | 2 2 | 608 10 | 16,326 18 | 355 3 | Congleton | 457 |
| 4 – | 4,829 – | 3,070 – | 63 4 | 177 15 | 158 – | 81 9 | 121 4 | 756 14 | 19,854 11 | 350 3 | Nantwich | 458 |
| – – | 2,424 19 | 2,176 7 | 75 15 | 53 – | 45 18 | 60 17 | 86 9 | 414 19 | 11,790 5 | 339 10 | Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| 70 12 | 6,901 1 | – – | 48 9 | 107 2 | 51 16 | 31 6 | – – | 565 15 | 18,063 3 | 278 – | Chester † | 459 *b* |
| 6 9 | 1,180 5 | 408 10 | 27 7 | 32 4 | 28 8 | 20 4 | 55 – | 847 2 | 5,667 7 | 96 9 | Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| 1 8 | 2,461 8 | 2,442 – | 50 10 | 63 16 | 54 19 | 63 6 | 20 – | 937 17 | 10,726 1 | 201 4 | Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| 315 11 | 4,484 4 | 20 – | 21 19 | 257 4 | 111 19 | 244 6 | 360 4 | 1,687 10 | 31,581 16 | 622 10 | Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 34. LANCASHIRE: | |
| 1,684 3 | 8,524 18 | – – | 415 14 | 1,085 4 | 402 12 | 272 7 | 540 18 | 8,798 16 | 177,175 16 | 5,280 18 | Liverpool ‖ | 461 |
| 513 18 | 8,855 1 | 2,882 – | 211 18 | 771 11 | 408 5 | 275 18 | 192 12 | 4,254 3 | 73,139 – | 1,690 9 | West Derby | 462 *a* |
| 502 12 | 745 – | – – | – – | 307 11 | 107 12 | 92 2 | – – | 1,526 15 | 29,413 9 | 1,081 6 | Toxteth Park * | 462 *b* |
| – – | 6,901 6 | 2,865 4 | 31 6 | 337 9 | 195 14 | 93 7 | 44 18 | (C) 1,670 5 | 27,962 3 | 304 17 | Prescot | 463 |
| – – | 5,225 16 | 7,930 15 | 22 13 | 179 10 | 84 10 | 82 4 | 80 13 | 608 9 | 22,661 10 | 271 14 | Ormskirk | 464 |
| – – | 9,034 6 | 2,938 – | 20 16 | 487 11 | 260 14 | 72 11 | 99 10 | 2,528 16 | 36,453 3 | 742 14 | Wigan | 465 |
| 24 – | 5,166 3 | 2,242 – | 81 18 | 177 16 | 102 10 | 54 9 | 178 – | 1,117 14 | 21,073 8 | 454 13 | Warrington | 466 |
| 9 7 | 2,659 2 | 1,024 – | 10 9 | 133 10 | 97 5 | 12 2 | 434 5 | 1,056 16 | 12,455 16 | 198 13 | Leigh | 467 |
| 11 11 | 15,831 3 | – – | 66 13 | 523 16 | 356 – | 170 14 | 179 5 | 1,884 13 | 45,840 17 | 696 16 | Bolton | 468 |
| 25 6 | 8,058 12 | – – | 45 5 | 376 9 | 151 12 | 194 1 | 183 10 | 1,451 13 | 31,276 12 | 530 17 | Bury | 469 |
| – – | 5,179 16 | 1 6 | 13 2 | 138 11 | 84 17 | 98 2 | 85 18 | 475 13 | 14,141 2 | 477 12 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 |
| 53 3 | 36,490 18 | – – | 26 6 | 698 15 | 268 15 | 328 18 | 620 3 | 4,865 – | 95,715 2 | 1,611 7 | Chorlton | 471 |
| 39 – | 19,279 1 | – – | 116 7 | 424 9 | 240 1 | 241 17 | 192 12 | 2,187 9 | 52,893 5 | 944 – | Salford | 472 |
| 179 7 | 71,563 12 | – – | 52 16 | 776 19 | 457 5 | 316 5 | – – | 5,721 15 | 165,124 9 | 2,499 6 | Manchester * | 473 *a* |
| 151 8 | 6,502 11 | – – | 47 17 | 218 10 | 134 14 | 146 5 | – – | 900 11 | 16,321 3 | 203 13 | Prestwich | 473 *b* |

(B) Glossop.—Including repayment of loans and interest under Union Relief Aid Acts and Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts.
(C) Prescot.—Including 827 *l.* 10 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 34. Lancashire—*continued.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 25,683 8 | 848 – | 26,531 8 | 3,415 19 | 3,879 17 | 1,928 17 | 1,339 12 | 1,508 5 | 5,083 18 | 17,156 8 |
| 475 | Oldham | 29,227 3 | 1,732 – | 30,959 3 | 5,014 3 | 5,415 2 | 1,258 10 | – – | 1,850 15 | 3,759 15 | 17,298 5 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 26,808 10 | 1,692 17 | 28,501 7 | 3,680 16 | 6,386 1 | 2,209 7 | 1,256 2 | 1,563 1 | 1,998 4 | 17,093 11 |
| 477 | Haslingden | 15,122 6 | 424 7 | 15,546 13 | 1,204 3 | 3,104 14 | 1,281 17 | 200 – | 796 4 | 1,555 5 | 8,142 3 |
| 478 | Burnley | 22,694 18 | 486 11 | 23,181 9 | 1,145 10 | 6,513 13 | 1,444 7 | 531 6 | 1,222 7 | 1,260 16 | 12,117 19 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 6,969 10 | 316 3 | 7,285 13 | 620 1 | 2,261 4 | 697 19 | – – | 754 17 | 284 10 | 4,618 11 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 34,936 9 | 2,230 12 | 37,167 1 | 4,919 – | 8,056 7 | 889 13 | 3,087 11 | 2,168 2 | 4,958 19 | 24,079 12 |
| 481 | Chorley | 15,350 17 | 230 16 | 15,581 13 | 1,120 16 | 3,644 5 | 663 15 | – – | 968 5 | 820 16 | 7,217 17 |
| 482 | Preston | 43,380 17 | 1,635 16 | 45,016 13 | 8,263 4 | 7,521 14 | 2,574 13 | 1,928 12 | 2,887 5 | 5,899 15 | 29,075 3 |
| 483 | Fylde | 10,434 4 | 333 11 | 10,767 15 | 1,089 19 | 2,781 1 | 631 6 | – – | 560 6 | 451 16 | 5,514 8 |
| 484 | Garstang | 6,831 6 | 177 1 | 7,008 7 | 276 10 | 1,629 5 | 200 16 | – – | 446 18 | 159 11 | 2,713 – |
| 485 *a* | Lancaster | 8,566 – | 237 1 | 8,803 1 | 792 16 | 2,501 10 | 459 5 | 84 5 | 689 18 | 541 17 | 5,069 11 |
| 485 *b* | Caton § | 4,044 4 | 94 2 | 4,138 6 | 677 12 | 1,391 9 | – – | – – | 96 4 | 244 14 | 2,409 19 |
| 485 *c* | *Arkholme, &c.* | 1,049 4 | 2 13 | 1,051 17 | 9 13 | 351 11 | 62 12 | – – | – – | – – | 423 16 |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 14,291 16 | 682 12 | 14,974 8 | 1,411 10 | 4,248 7 | 985 1 | 65 – | 1,158 2 | 674 15 | 8,542 15 |
| | **IX.—YORKSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 1,549 1 | 19 10 | 1,568 11 | 111 – | 353 10 | 26 6 | – – | 164 4 | 37 7 | 692 7 |
| 488 | Settle | 8,902 14 | 452 7 | 9,355 1 | 549 15 | 2,160 3 | 201 1 | – – | 605 16 | 415 3 | 3,931 18 |
| 489 *a* | Skipton | 16,753 – | 623 18 | 17,376 18 | 1,066 19 | 5,009 8 | 595 3 | – – | 893 – | 599 11 | 8,074 1 |
| 489 *b* | Carlton § (part of) | 80 5 | – – | 80 5 | – – | 25 4 | – – | 11 – | – – | – – | 36 4 |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 4,891 4 | 146 11 | 5,037 15 | 352 9 | 1,764 15 | 194 14 | 200 2 | 362 14 | 245 13 | 3,120 7 |
| 491 | Ripon | 9,183 3 | 193 16 | 9,376 19 | 936 17 | 2,148 14 | 386 18 | 189 12 | 683 8 | 468 4 | 4,813 13 |
| 492 *a* | Great Ouseburn | 5,064 15 | 271 13 | 5,336 8 | 415 11 | 1,445 13 | 132 13 | 162 9 | 584 6 | 352 18 | 3,093 10 |
| 492 *b* | Knaresborough | 8,587 11 | 233 5 | 8,820 16 | 922 9 | 3,334 8 | 457 7 | 182 7 | 504 12 | 414 14 | 5,815 17 |
| 492 *c* | Wetherby | 3,892 10 | 62 15 | 3,955 5 | 435 15 | 888 13 | 252 16 | 345 6 | 403 14 | 137 11 | 2,463 15 |
| 492 *d* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 494 18 | 2 5 | 497 3 | 45 – | 146 6 | – – | – – | – – | 14 6 | 205 12 |
| 493 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 5,041 8 | 67 9 | 5,108 17 | 539 8 | 1,672 10 | 47 10 | 138 10 | 56 2 | 56 1 | 2,510 1 |
| 493 *b* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 94 12 | – – | 94 12 | 15 6 | 12 14 | – – | – – | – – | 2 2 | 30 2 |
| 493 *c* | Wharfedale | 4,933 10 | 71 14 | 5,005 4 | – – | 2,189 7 | 346 2 | – – | 223 15 | 114 2 | 2,873 6 |
| 494 | Keighley | 11,527 12 | 429 13 | 11,957 5 | 1,167 11 | 4,940 17 | 340 16 | 549 8 | 747 2 | 699 14 | 8,445 8 |
| 495 | Todmorden | 7,586 2 | 194 11 | 7,780 13 | – – | 2,793 2 | 682 5 | 376 13 | 354 15 | 89 6 | 4,296 1 |
| 496 | Saddleworth* | 3,534 14 | 129 3 | 3,663 17 | 680 12 | 872 19 | 579 15 | 86 4 | 435 17 | 183 15 | 2,839 2 |
| 497 | Huddersfield | 35,027 18 | 1,188 – | 36,215 18 | 4,305 16 | 15,258 15 | 2,475 7 | 887 4 | 1,587 4 | 1,699 13 | 26,213 19 |
| 498 | Halifax | 34,562 15 | 1,225 19 | 35,788 14 | 3,927 14 | 12,177 5 | 2,591 10 | 200 19 | 1,964 18 | 2,207 8 | 23,069 14 |
| 499 *a* | North Bierley | 21,006 9 | 614 14 | 21,621 3 | 1,679 10 | 7,783 3 | 1,204 – | 1,522 10 | 1,087 18 | 852 14 | 14,129 15 |
| 499 *b* | Bradford | 40,512 5 | 1,227 12 | 41,739 17 | 4,925 5 | 8,140 14 | 1,587 19 | 1,453 11 | 2,672 9 | 2,968 10 | 21,748 8 |
| 499 *c* | Carlton § (part of) | 1,064 5 | 23 16 | 1,088 1 | 44 15 | 442 – | – – | 36 6 | – – | 25 11 | 548 12 |
| 500 *a* | Carlton § (part of) | 20,829 17 | 482 14 | 21,312 11 | 1,160 10 | 5,945 15 | – – | 94 1 | 81 5 | 448 10 | 7,730 1 |
| 500 *b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 55 18 | – – | 55 18 | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – – |
| 500 $b^1$ | Holbeck* | 5,690 – | 151 1 | 5,841 1 | 869 9 | 1,171 9 | 192 18 | 576 9 | 394 7 | 358 6 | 3,562 18 |
| 500 $b^2$ | Hunslet* | 11,577 19 | 259 3 | 11,837 2 | 1,703 18 | 2,962 3 | 449 10 | 916 16 | 594 – | 3,253 18 | 9,880 10 |
| 500 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 848 9 | 6 12 | 855 1 | 120 3 | 291 13 | 13 6 | – – | – – | 18 7 | 443 9 |
| 500 *d* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 559 11 | – – | 559 11 | 28 13 | 206 14 | 14 10 | – – | 3 13 | 1 4 | 254 14 |
| 500 *e* | Bramley | 4,233 13 | 56 19 | 4,290 12 | 335 5 | 943 19 | 261 4 | – – | 304 5 | 497 5 | 2,341 18 |

(A) Garstang.—Including 135 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Lancaster.—Including 296 *l.* 1 *s.* 7 *d.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Carlton.—Including 275 *l.* paid to Burial Board.
(D) Wharfedale.—Including 101 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued*.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS &c. | Number. |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued*.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **34. LANCASHIRE—*cont*[d].** | |
| 11 3 | 7,817 3 | 225 – | 23 8 | 487 15 | 163 16 | 86 19 | 123 15 | 1,771 9 | 27,866 16 | 531 15 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 |
| 15 8 | 5,788 – | - - | 6 10 | 398 10 | 258 2 | 189 19 | 196 15 | 1,355 14 | 25,507 3 | 671 13 | Oldham | 475 |
| 1 – | 6,350 1 | - - | 14 – | 318 4 | 128 3 | 104 19 | 128 16 | 2,833 12 | 26,972 6 | 505 – | Rochdale | 476 |
| 9 – | 4,577 12 | - - | 12 19 | 277 3 | 129 2 | 37 3 | 132 15 | 722 4 | 14,040 1 | 300 – | Haslingden | 477 |
| 35 11 | 4,767 10 | - - | 21 17 | 291 19 | 123 17 | 43 – | 2,524 5 | 1,873 2 | 21,799 – | 394 10 | Burnley | 478 |
| 3 12 | 2,281 17 | - - | 52 16 | 65 3 | 38 19 | 95 6 | 10 – | 104 9 | 7,270 13 | 152 4 | Clitheroe | 479 |
| 1 8 | 9,438 10 | - - | 51 3 | 535 4 | 286 13 | 85 16 | 739 13 | 395 13 | 35,613 12 | 865 18 | Blackburn | 480 |
| 11 8 | 3,133 14 | 3,808 10 | 24 16 | 146 16 | 119 9 | 30 15 | 225 3 | 692 6 | 15,410 14 | 229 – | Chorley | 481 |
| - - | 10,557 18 | 855 – | 51 6 | 450 7 | 239 6 | 73 12 | 103 4 | 2,998 4 | 44,404 – | 877 7 | Preston | 482 |
| 92 6 | 3,314 14 | - - | 20 5 | 84 12 | 64 15 | 54 12 | 74 6 | 220 15 | 9,440 13 | 217 14 | Fylde | 483 |
| - - | 1,689 15 | 2,094 16 | - - | 64 10 | 25 1 | 24 13 | 23 8 | (A) 333 16 | 6,968 19 | 158 15 | Garstang | 484 |
| - - | 1,619 16 | - - | 65 5 | 86 9 | 50 15 | 14 15 | 80 – | (B) 664 15 | 7,651 6 | 175 2 | Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| 66 5 | 1,195 12 | - - | 25 11 | 4 8 | - - | 10 6 | 14 5 | 204 – | 3,930 6 | - - | Caton § | 485 *b* |
| 5 10 | 385 13 | - - | 8 10 | 8 6 | 5 11 | 4 10 | - - | 67 17 | 909 13 | - - | *Arkholme, &c.* | 485 *c* |
| 86 4 | 4,285 18 | - - | 87 12 | 171 13 | 134 14 | 35 10 | 66 – | 1,470 2 | 14,880 8 | 294 12 | Ulverstone | 486 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE:** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **35. WEST RIDING:** | |
| - - | 417 14 | - - | 13 3 | 13 8 | 12 2 | 11 16 | - - | 7 6 | 1,167 16 | 51 13 | Sedbergh | 487 |
| 105 6 | 2,273 18 | 1,461 10 | 72 18 | 39 2 | 46 5 | 84 14 | 45 11 | 312 – | 8,378 2 | 171 10 | Settle | 488 |
| 7 5 | 3,390 19 | 3,414 13 | 113 5 | 112 11 | 79 10 | 68 15 | - - | 408 7 | 15,669 6 | 281 12 | Skipton | 489 *a* |
| – 3 | 34 12 | - - | 1 11 | 1 1 | - - | – 13 | - - | - - | 74 4 | - - | Carlton § (part of) | 489 *b* |
| 271 11 | 1,204 9 | - - | 49 18 | 31 12 | 33 5 | 16 17 | 20 – | 117 4 | 4,865 3 | 102 – | Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| 345 8 | 2,852 17 | - - | 37 4 | 51 3 | 26 8 | 24 6 | 19 – | 315 4 | 8,485 3 | 196 – | Ripon | 491 |
| - - | 2,101 14 | - - | 44 4 | 36 11 | 43 17 | 24 13 | 36 – | 176 5 | 5,556 14 | 185 12 | Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| 9 18 | 2,344 19 | - - | 67 4 | 56 9 | 11 18 | 44 2 | 28 – | 293 15 | 8,672 2 | 211 – | Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| – 6 | 992 18 | - - | 25 2 | 27 19 | 12 4 | 20 5 | 5 11 | 77 11 | 3,625 11 | 89 2 | Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| – 10 | 212 1 | - - | 5 – | 6 9 | – 11 | 3 13 | - - | 28 1 | 461 17 | 5 10 | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 492 *d* |
| 5 12 | 1,606 13 | - - | 35 8 | 60 13 | 39 10 | 24 19 | 105 17 | (C) 605 – | 4,993 13 | 62 16 | Carlton § (part of) | 493 *a* |
| - - | 52 2 | - - | 4 18 | – 12 | - - | 3 9 | - - | 4 19 | 96 2 | - - | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 493 *b* |
| - - | 1,395 15 | - - | 28 5 | 64 9 | 29 11 | 23 3 | 29 11 | (D) 339 16 | 4,783 16 | 68 4 | Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| 1 17 | 2,990 9 | 150 – | 11 7 | 153 1 | 81 9 | 47 8 | 115 – | (E) 883 2 | 12,879 1 | 128 1 | Keighley | 494 |
| - - | 2,353 6 | - - | 16 11 | 118 4 | 43 4 | 50 8 | 49 16 | 243 18 | 7,171 8 | 71 17 | Todmorden | 495 |
| - - | 1,182 6 | - - | 4 15 | 64 11 | 22 19 | 20 – | 9 10 | 46 2 | 4,189 5 | 64 14 | Saddleworth * | 496 |
| - - | 8,354 14 | - - | 266 10 | 483 – | 234 16 | 365 15 | 142 6 | 1,480 9 | 37,541 9 | 589 14 | Huddersfield | 497 |
| 351 10 | 7,797 12 | - - | 106 13 | 476 13 | 336 18 | 232 19 | 175 16 | (F) 1,969 8 | 34,517 3 | 579 19 | Halifax | 498 |
| 26 17 | 4,934 5 | - - | 83 14 | 318 3 | 230 – | 165 17 | 103 17 | 663 – | 20,655 8 | 263 18 | North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| 71 1 | 15,261 – | - - | 44 7 | 445 8 | 211 12 | 278 18 | 789 15 | 1,023 7 | 39,873 16 | 762 3 | Bradford | 499 *b* |
| - - | 225 9 | - - | 3 4 | 16 16 | 5 11 | 11 – | - - | 85 14 | 896 6 | 25 11 | Carlton § (part of) | 499 *c* |
| 39 19 | 9,704 18 | - - | 59 8 | 195 19 | 87 5 | 85 6 | 109 9 | 2,555 11 | 20,567 16 | 267 8 | Carlton § (part of) | 500 *a* |
| - - | 55 18 | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | - - | 55 18 | - - | *Thorpe Stapleton* | 500 *b* |
| 49 10 | 2,240 – | - - | 5 11 | 61 9 | 34 11 | 6 4 | - - | 127 19 | 6,088 2 | 153 – | Holbeck * | 500 *b*[1] |
| 56 1 | 2,203 14 | - - | 287 6 | 151 9 | 116 5 | 29 8 | - - | 354 18 | 13,079 11 | 222 8 | Hunslet * | 500 *b*[2] |
| 13 7 | 338 2 | - - | 5 13 | 6 17 | 2 6 | 2 18 | - - | 57 16 | 870 8 | 19 10 | Great Preston § (part of) | 500 *c* |
| - - | 194 5 | - - | 7 – | 6 11 | 5 3 | – 16 | - - | 37 12 | 506 1 | 13 – | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 500 *d* |
| 21 11 | 1,670 1 | - - | 7 18 | 46 2 | 32 8 | 18 8 | 12 10 | 490 14 | 4,641 10 | 44 1 | Bramley | 500 *e* |

(E) Keighley.—Including 267 *l.* 3 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

(F) Halifax.—Including payments to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. West Riding—*cont^d.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 501 | Leeds* | 60,780 16 | 1,569 12 | 62,350 8 | 8,283 13 | 14,592 7 | 3,062 11 | 3,761 17 | 4,904 14 | 3,179 7 | 37,784 9 |
| 502 | Dewsbury | 27,580 16 | 1,344 18 | 28,925 14 | 2,720 5 | 7,287 14 | 2,407 9 | - - | 1,207 5 | 2,105 17 | 15,728 10 |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield | 23,617 16 | 904 10 | 24,522 6 | 2,296 2 | 8,597 16 | 1,680 9 | 425 2 | 1,089 11 | 1,595 2 | 15,684 2 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | 632 - | - - | 632 - | 77 13 | 143 2 | - - | - - | 5 - | 1 1 | 226 16 |
| 503 *c* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 186 7 | - - | 186 7 | 26 5 | 33 2 | - - | - - | 1 3 | - - | 60 10 |
| 504 *a*[1] | Great Preston § (part of) | 5,487 8 | 91 1 | 5,578 9 | 564 2 | 2,431 14 | 23 4 | - - | 107 3 | 396 5 | 3,522 8 |
| 504 *a*[2] | Pontefract | 7,729 10 | 89 14 | 7,819 4 | 960 - | 2,088 8 | 192 4 | 1,023 10 | 651 4 | 651 18 | 5,567 4 |
| 504 *a*[3] | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 1,710 6 | 3 13 | 1,713 19 | 169 3 | 589 10 | - - | - - | 9 5 | 25 12 | 793 10 |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth | 4,291 15 | 155 - | 4,446 15 | 511 12 | 1,156 2 | 117 - | 190 14 | 447 13 | 241 16 | 2,664 17 |
| 505 | Barnsley | 19,637 17 | 693 7 | 20,331 4 | 2,768 11 | 8,146 4 | 1,061 12 | 654 5 | 851 16 | 1,671 6 | 15,153 14 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone | 5,380 13 | 71 - | 5,451 13 | 888 9 | 1,647 - | 452 - | 246 10 | 517 9 | 352 1 | 4,103 9 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley | 8,391 15 | 157 3 | 8,548 18 | 1,122 3 | 3,562 16 | 453 12 | 294 17 | 678 1 | 395 15 | 6,507 4 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow | 20,911 16 | 1,119 3 | 22,030 19 | 3,970 19 | 6,935 17 | 1,273 14 | 773 - | 1,425 16 | 1,249 3 | 15,628 9 |
| 508 | Sheffield | 46,175 18 | 2,459 3 | 48,635 1 | 9,375 1 | 25,216 17 | 2,824 1 | 512 16 | 2,969 12 | 4,762 10 | 45,660 17 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 20,597 1 | 553 7 | 21,150 8 | 2,395 13 | 8,600 10 | 762 16 | - - | 917 10 | 1,656 15 | 14,333 4 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 19,724 16 | 341 2 | 20,065 18 | 3,001 5 | 4,345 16 | 1,419 19 | 164 16 | 1,223 11 | 1,076 3 | 11,231 10 |
| 511 | Thorne | 11,554 9 | 193 2 | 11,747 11 | 739 7 | 2,681 12 | 290 14 | - - | 627 5 | 376 19 | 4,715 17 |
| 512 | Goole | 9,390 7 | 267 15 | 9,658 2 | 960 15 | 3,474 1 | 266 13 | - - | 494 4 | 1,372 1 | 6,567 14 |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 7,224 9 | 306 16 | 7,531 5 | 748 7 | 3,145 8 | 353 14 | - - | 599 5 | 594 - | 5,440 14 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | 142 1 | - - | 142 1 | 14 5 | 39 1 | - - | - - | 5 - | - - | 58 6 |
| 513 *c* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 238 9 | - - | 238 9 | 38 6 | 91 6 | - - | - - | - - | - - | 129 12 |
| 514 *a* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 3,927 1 | 135 8 | 4,062 9 | 336 - | 1,708 1 | 41 14 | 2 - | 26 9 | 104 12 | 2,218 16 |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 2,902 11 | 69 13 | 2,972 4 | - - | 1,430 10 | 189 14 | - - | 215 - | 82 13 | 1,917 17 |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | 906 12 | 34 16 | 941 8 | 72 14 | 437 6 | - - | - - | - - | 53 9 | 563 9 |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | 450 9 | 7 17 | 458 6 | 54 10 | 168 18 | - - | - - | - - | 87 1 | 310 9 |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 30,031 7 | 1,594 14 | 31,626 1 | 2,846 18 | 3,672 10 | 1,964 12 | - - | 1,327 9 | 497 14 | 10,309 3 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick in Elmet§ (part of) | 182 1 | 11 - | 193 1 | 10 15 | 59 18 | - - | - - | - - | 14 5 | 84 18 |
| 516 | Pocklington | 6,920 17 | 575 8 | 7,496 5 | 540 15 | 3,234 9 | 685 12 | 76 13 | 656 16 | 96 18 | 5,291 3 |
| 517 | Howden | 6,403 6 | 170 10 | 6,573 16 | 715 11 | 2,927 6 | 548 - | - - | 479 1 | 352 - | 5,021 18 |
| 518 | Beverley | 9,344 19 | 180 - | 9,524 19 | 731 4 | 4,192 7 | 775 19 | 558 3 | 611 19 | 583 14 | 7,453 6 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 15,818 1 | 640 - | 16,458 1 | 2,998 4 | 5,210 14 | 2,233 19 | - - | 1,232 1 | 2,579 3 | 14,254 1 |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull ‖ | 14,665 11 | 899 4 | 15,564 15 | 3,588 7 | 5,248 17 | 1,831 5 | 180 - | 1,383 19 | - - | 12,232 8 |
| 521 | Patrington | 3,969 5 | 222 13 | 4,191 18 | 399 14 | 1,006 17 | 432 16 | - - | 565 14 | 292 1 | 2,697 2 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | (c) 4,418 12 | 209 2 | 4,627 14 | 488 13 | 1,651 10 | 404 - | - - | 480 - | 205 11 | 3,229 14 |
| 523 | Driffield | 10,114 - | 209 17 | 10,323 17 | 777 8 | 3,622 5 | 826 4 | 542 5 | 632 12 | 992 14 | 7,393 8 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 5,336 6 | 137 19 | 5,474 5 | 435 11 | 2,427 12 | 247 3 | - - | 444 18 | 272 11 | 3,827 15 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 17,027 12 | 403 9 | 17,431 1 | 1,334 12 | 6,054 18 | 1,020 15 | 213 13 | 1,275 16 | 2,149 17 | 12,049 11 |
| 526 | Malton | 8,503 6 | 295 19 | 8,799 5 | 853 2 | 2,695 10 | 552 10 | - - | 815 4 | 435 11 | 5,351 17 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 5,013 11 | 154 14 | 5,168 5 | 380 10 | 1,789 16 | 329 9 | - - | 418 18 | 148 12 | 3,067 5 |
| 528 | Thirsk | 5,763 11 | 223 8 | 5,986 19 | 539 18 | 1,698 8 | 343 8 | - - | 506 13 | 416 12 | 3,504 19 |

(A) Dewsbury.—Including 1,513 *l.* 18 *s.* paid to Burial Board.
(B) Great Preston.—Including 94 *l.* 11 *s.* paid to Burial Board.
(C) Skirlaugh.—Including 212 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* Cattle Plague Rate.
(D) Driffield.—Including 400 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| herewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | 5. West Riding—*cont^d.* | |
| 281 14 | 21,222 14 | - - | 260 12 | 500 16 | 478 9 | 264 2 | - | 2,497 2 | 63,289 18 | 2,351 10 | Leeds* - - - | 501 |
| 11 14 | 8,473 1 | - - | 61 16 | 449 8 | 223 7 | 122 16 | 178 16 | (A) 2,476 11 | 27,725 19 | 397 13 | Dewsbury - - - | 502 |
| - - | 5,633 10 | - - | 99 4 | 235 15 | 161 5 | 192 15 | 74 2 | 939 11 | 23,020 4 | 395 10 | Wakefield - - - | 503 *a* |
| - - | 266 12 | - - | 7 1 | 7 4 | 2 5 | 2 5 | - - | 27 15 | 539 18 | 6 1 | Great Preston § (part of) | 503 *b* |
| - - | 82 14 | - - | 7 14 | 7 - | - - | 1 9 | 1 1 | 10 2 | 170 10 | 5 17 | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 503 *c* |
| 10 3 | 1,788 8 | - - | 43 6 | 35 9 | 50 10 | 29 13 | - - | (B) 398 19 | 5,878 16 | 105 17 | Great Preston § (part of) | 504 *a*[1] |
| 4 3 | 1,152 9 | - - | 11 17 | 73 11 | 23 13 | 26 15 | 15 13 | 485 - | 7,360 5 | 226 19 | Pontefract - - | 504 *a*[2] |
| - - | 590 15 | - - | 9 - | 15 7 | 6 18 | 7 9 | - - | 62 17 | 1,485 16 | 24 - | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 504 *a*[3] |
| 1 8 | 1,225 4 | 28 - | 30 12 | 23 2 | 37 8 | 23 14 | - - | 94 10 | 4,128 15 | 134 7 | Hemsworth - - | 504 *b* |
| 3 15 | 4,965 18 | 68 - | 129 14 | 204 7 | 159 18 | 61 3 | 95 - | 1,467 9 | 22,308 18 | 311 12 | Barnsley - - - | 505 |
| 74 6 | 1,295 17 | - - | 47 2 | 63 4 | 48 16 | 45 8 | 41 17 | 209 1 | 5,929 - | 112 - | Penistone - - - | 506 *a* |
| 15 - | 1,334 9 | - - | 56 15 | 75 12 | 62 12 | 51 16 | 455 4 | 408 13 | 8,967 5 | 127 - | Wortley - - - | 506 *b* |
| 13 4 | 3,747 8 | - - | 672 15 | 252 11 | 135 4 | 122 19 | 482 18 | 1,042 14 | 22,098 2 | 438 3 | Ecclesall Bierlow - | 507 |
| 521 15 | 7,643 7 | - - | 969 5 | 604 2 | 368 11 | 160 19 | 459 12 | 3,186 18 | 59,575 6 | 1,258 5 | Sheffield - - - | 508 |
| - - | 4,950 2 | - - | 60 1 | 204 9 | 130 17 | 70 - | 70 - | 674 12 | 20,493 5 | 297 1 | Rotherham - - | 509 |
| - - | 3,706 9 | 3,170 - | 86 2 | 141 16 | 139 19 | 55 12 | 1 18 | 548 7 | 19,081 13 | 316 13 | Doncaster - - - | 510 |
| 5 4 | 1,772 12 | 4,220 2 | 34 1 | 66 8 | 71 14 | 37 17 | 8 18 | 503 13 | 11,436 6 | 175 16 | Thorne - - - | 511 |
| - - | 1,792 5 | 386 - | 25 17 | 65 3 | 37 8 | 24 13 | 20 - | 256 12 | 9,175 12 | 214 15 | Goole - - - | 512 |
| 23 9 | 1,790 6 | - - | 25 2 | 61 16 | 38 9 | 28 - | 46 13 | 476 8 | 7,930 17 | 187 7 | Selby - - - | 513 *a* |
| - - | 43 5 | - - | 1 8 | - 12 | - - | - 17 | - - | 12 3 | 116 11 | 5 - | Great Preston § (part of) | 513 *b* |
| - - | 90 14 | 171 8 | 1 6 | - 10 | 5 - | - - | - - | 20 - | 418 10 | - - | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 513 *c* |
| - - | 1,429 14 | - - | 21 2 | 30 1 | 17 12 | 14 14 | - - | 206 12 | 3,938 11 | 67 11 | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 514 *a* |
| 7 15 | 830 5 | - - | 26 10 | 17 13 | 6 1 | 10 12 | 13 8 | 158 4 | 2,988 5 | 66 19 | Tadcaster - - - | 514 *b* |
| 52 16 | 245 19 | - - | 2 13 | 8 - | 5 16 | - 17 | - - | 62 - | 941 10 | 18 16 | Great Preston § (part of) | 514 *c* |
| - - | 138 4 | - - | - - | - 12 | 2 10 | - 17 | - - | 10 - | 462 12 | 16 2 | Carlton § (part of) - | 514 *d* |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 36. EAST RIDING: | |
| 162 16 | 17,741 5 | - - | 46 7 | 197 3 | 84 11 | 98 4 | 50 2 | 687 11 | 29,377 2 | 537 - | York - - - - | 515 *a* |
| - - | 92 7 | - - | 1 18 | - 17 | 2 13 | - 16 | - - | 8 18 | 192 7 | - - | Barwick in Elmet § (part of) | 515 *b* |
| - - | 1,764 4 | - - | 32 10 | 46 16 | 38 9 | 8 11 | - - | 297 17 | 7,479 10 | 213 11 | Pocklington - - | 516 |
| 1 4 | 1,400 11 | - - | 31 6 | 50 4 | 45 6 | 12 16 | - - | 220 16 | 6,784 1 | 189 7 | Howden - - - | 517 |
| 9 6 | 1,671 7 | - - | 24 18 | 64 9 | 36 11 | 51 4 | 25 - | (E) 827 2 | 10,163 3 | 237 15 | Beverley - - - | 518 |
| 17 17 | 1,707 2 | - - | 55 10 | 211 4 | 70 2 | 111 2 | - - | 1,016 8 | 17,443 6 | 301 11 | Sculcoates - - - | 519 |
| - 12 | - - | - - | 17 11 | 220 - | 97 16 | 93 12 | - - | 2,254 19 | 14,916 18 | 298 11 | Kingston-on-Hull‖ - | 520 |
| - - | 1,298 10 | - - | 30 18 | 37 13 | 30 12 | 15 11 | 12 - | 200 1 | 4,322 7 | 136 18 | Patrington - - - | 521 |
| - - | 1,064 15 | - - | 31 11 | 33 19 | 22 1 | 21 3 | - - | (c) 643 5 | 5,046 8 | 186 16 | Skirlaugh - - - | 522 |
| - - | 1,725 10 | - - | 28 11 | 68 3 | 45 15 | 13 9 | - - | (D) 813 12 | 10,088 8 | 208 12 | Driffield - - - | 523 |
| - - | 1,425 8 | - - | 21 1 | 45 4 | 26 1 | 15 5 | 12 - | 147 9 | 5,520 3 | 156 18 | Bridlington - - | 524 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 37. NORTH RIDING: | |
| 3 9 | 4,938 - | - - | 57 13 | 115 1 | 66 13 | 68 13 | 50 - | 796 15 | 18,145 15 | 507 - | Scarborough - - | 525 |
| 11 10 | 2,525 5 | - - | 40 - | 80 16 | 55 9 | 48 13 | 98 16 | 399 9 | 8,611 15 | 325 19 | Malton - - - | 526 |
| - - | 1,446 4 | - - | 19 18 | 33 15 | 23 3 | 10 19 | 25 12 | 71 2 | 4,697 18 | 144 11 | Easingwold - - | 527 |
| - 10 | 1,795 1 | - - | 20 15 | 42 7 | 31 7 | 37 14 | - - | 185 3 | 5,617 16 | 175 10 | Thirsk - - - | 528 |

(E) Beverley.—Including 505 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. Total Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **IX.—YORKSHIRE**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37. North Riding—*continued.* | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 529 *a* | Helmsley | 2,853 4 | 74 16 | 2,928 – | 287 – | 960 12 | 56 13 | 148 13 | 249 7 | 147 3 | 1,849 8 |
| 529 *b* | Kirkby Moorside | 2,265 2 | 53 19 | 2,319 1 | 292 2 | 809 5 | 53 12 | 77 6 | 197 18 | 54 16 | 1,484 19 |
| 530 | Pickering | 3,657 12 | 137 6 | 3,794 18 | 366 19 | 1,191 8 | 191 15 | – – | 328 5 | 115 8 | 2,193 15 |
| 531 | Whitby | 9,724 8 | 239 2 | 9,963 10 | 888 5 | 3,334 15 | 844 7 | – – | 636 – | 905 16 | 6,609 3 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 8,551 5 | 601 18 | 9,153 3 | 1,015 14 | 3,608 13 | 488 13 | 442 12 | 628 2 | 709 9 | 6,893 3 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 4,346 16 | 100 7 | 4,447 3 | 206 10 | 1,996 17 | 211 11 | 165 17 | 374 6 | 86 7 | 3,041 8 |
| 534 | Northallerton | 6,077 1 | 204 18 | 6,281 19 | 553 7 | 1,816 9 | 477 4 | 370 5 | 500 3 | 268 4 | 3,985 12 |
| 535 | Bedale | 4,113 10 | 93 – | 4,206 10 | 288 1 | 1,747 12 | 258 3 | – – | 360 18 | 133 7 | 2,788 1 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 6,085 17 | 84 2 | 6,169 19 | 290 12 | 1,739 16 | 265 – | – – | 315 – | 496 4 | 3,106 12 |
| 537 *a* | Bainbridge § | 2,325 13 | 120 15 | 2,446 8 | 227 12 | 956 2 | 214 12 | 2 – | 30 – | 43 4 | 1,473 10 |
| 537 *b* | *Carperby, &c.* | 428 13 | 18 – | 446 13 | – – | 273 1 | – – | – – | – – | – – | 273 1 |
| 538 | Reeth | 2,643 – | 110 5 | 2,753 5 | 215 8 | 1,116 3 | 155 1 | – – | 289 2 | 44 1 | 1,819 15 |
| 539 | Richmond | 6,745 7 | 125 1 | 6,870 8 | 580 1 | 2,297 5 | 658 8 | – – | 593 5 | 546 2 | 4,675 1 |
| | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 17,514 12 | 577 3 | 18,091 15 | 935 15 | 5,484 7 | 677 15 | 182 10 | 885 8 | 1,309 3 | 9,474 18 |
| 541 *a* | Stockton | 13,216 15 | 935 14 | 14,152 9 | 1,862 11 | 6,607 16 | 689 2 | 170 12 | 1,151 14 | 736 1 | 11,217 16 |
| 541 *b* | Hartlepool | 9,463 4 | 265 10 | 9,728 14 | 1,309 16 | 2,133 9 | 433 11 | 340 – | 637 10 | 539 12 | 5,393 18 |
| 541 *c* | Sedgefield | 5,273 11 | 74 18 | 5,348 9 | 257 4 | 1,171 11 | 197 – | 237 12 | 302 2 | 188 17 | 2,354 6 |
| 542 | Auckland | 19,897 6 | 189 17 | 20,087 3 | 1,380 8 | 7,342 16 | 1,084 5 | – – | 659 10 | 951 8 | 11,418 7 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 8,767 17 | 223 18 | 8,991 15 | 847 13 | 3,731 – | 611 18 | – – | 503 9 | 345 – | 6,039 – |
| 544 | Weardale | 5,237 – | 163 16 | 5,400 16 | 311 10 | 2,670 5 | 242 9 | 441 9 | 398 – | 113 2 | 4,176 15 |
| 545 *a* | Lanchester | 9,586 10 | 216 12 | 9,803 2 | 500 18 | 3,476 15 | 457 5 | – – | 427 9 | 294 18 | 5,157 5 |
| 545 *b* | Durham | 13,768 7 | 907 4 | 14,675 11 | 1,159 18 | 5,754 4 | 779 13 | 158 10 | 810 7 | 708 17 | 9,371 9 |
| 546 | Easington | 7,900 – | 140 10 | 8,040 10 | 480 14 | 3,030 19 | 396 2 | 135 13 | 370 7 | 404 6 | 4,818 1 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 7,653 – | 101 17 | 7,754 17 | 641 7 | 3,025 7 | 461 19 | 263 – | 467 – | 344 10 | 5,203 3 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 11,231 9 | 191 3 | 11,422 12 | 682 12 | 3,530 1 | 468 2 | 391 14 | 399 17 | 443 7 | 5,915 13 |
| 549 | Sunderland | 36,784 11 | 675 8 | 37,459 19 | 4,751 17 | 11,915 10 | 2,022 1 | 1,368 10 | 2,016 10 | 4,431 10 | 26,505 18 |
| 550 | South Shields | 21,728 4 | 219 13 | 21,947 17 | 1,826 4 | 8,462 12 | 1,160 5 | – – | 706 10 | 1,618 – | 13,773 11 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 21,535 5 | 973 3 | 22,508 8 | 2,625 10 | 9,531 9 | 1,456 9 | 254 9 | 1,211 8 | 2,456 6 | 17,535 11 |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 48,865 19 | 1,784 1 | 50,650 – | 6,230 4 | 21,904 15 | 4,883 – | 1,013 6 | 2,410 5 | 2,480 4 | 38,921 14 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 28,626 3 | 604 8 | 29,230 11 | 3,023 7 | 10,196 7 | 1,893 17 | 104 6 | 1,275 11 | 1,314 16 | 17,808 4 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 7,980 18 | 119 5 | 8,100 3 | 406 7 | 2,748 14 | 607 – | 108 19 | 538 1 | 257 13 | 4,666 14 |
| 555 | Hexham | 17,163 18 | 200 2 | 17,364 – | 1,606 9 | 7,040 9 | 853 – | 118 1 | 764 11 | 660 16 | 11,043 6 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 2,918 9 | 49 19 | 2,968 8 | 283 18 | 475 12 | 64 4 | – – | 285 6 | 114 2 | 1,223 2 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 5,495 16 | 59 4 | 5,555 – | 328 8 | 1,812 16 | 299 12 | – – | 348 17 | 159 1 | 2,948 14 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 10,556 19 | 204 8 | 10,761 7 | 351 5 | 5,888 1 | 844 11 | 649 15 | 478 12 | 126 – | 8,338 4 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 10,764 11 | 203 16 | 10,968 7 | 960 16 | 4,339 6 | 785 11 | 59 14 | 816 3 | 284 8 | 7,245 18 |
| 560 | Belford | 4,681 4 | 26 15 | 4,707 19 | 157 17 | 1,593 15 | 119 11 | – – | 289 8 | 94 14 | 2,255 5 |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 13,328 6 | 590 11 | 13,918 17 | 920 3 | 5,690 1 | 908 11 | 230 10 | 949 16 | 245 9 | 8,944 10 |
| 562 | Glendale | 7,284 13 | 86 14 | 7,371 7 | 348 16 | 2,903 5 | 382 6 | – – | 492 4 | 252 13 | 4,379 4 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 3,823 9 | 61 12 | 3,885 1 | 93 4 | 1,306 15 | 239 3 | – – | 335 2 | 70 11 | 2,044 15 |

(A) Hartlepool.—Including 382 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

(B) Hexham.—Including 205 *l.* 10 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

(C) Berwick-on-Tweed.—Including 451 *l.* 6 *s.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| - - - - - - EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | |
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | | | Number. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued*** | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | 37. NORTH RIDING—*cont^d.* | |
| - - | 760 14 | - - | 12 17 | 21 8 | 17 11 | 9 7 | 7 3 | 52 17 | 2,731 5 | 95 8 | Helmsley - - - | 529 |
| - - | 677 19 | - - | 10 - | 20 2 | 13 7 | 10 - | - - | 40 7 | 2,256 14 | 64 10 | Kirkby Moorside - | 529 |
| 2 3 | 1,183 11 | - - | 9 19 | 43 12 | 24 16 | 12 11 | 18 3 | 77 1 | 3,565 11 | 118 2 | Pickering - - - | 530 |
| 35 11 | 1,913 6 | - - | 35 12 | 93 18 | 48 4 | 54 9 | 65 10 | 747 14 | 9,603 7 | 187 3 | Whitby - - - | 531 |
| 10 4 | 1,655 18 | - - | 16 14 | 111 10 | 106 5 | 20 4 | 121 5 | 422 16 | 9,357 19 | 229 10 | Guisborough - - | 532 |
| - - | 1,507 6 | - - | 24 14 | 31 3 | 46 3 | 21 1 | - - | 116 11 | 4,788 6 | 143 - | Stokesley - - - | 533 |
| - - | 1,706 6 | - - | 33 15 | 41 7 | 41 17 | 34 3 | 15 - | 243 8 | 6,101 8 | 235 10 | Northallerton - - | 534 |
| - - | 1,289 14 | - - | 21 1 | 27 12 | 17 8 | 16 6 | 4 5 | 41 10 | 4,205 17 | 126 1 | Bedale - - - | 535 |
| - - | 1,534 17 | - - | 28 4 | 41 - | 24 7 | 17 16 | - - | 61 18 | 4,814 14 | 172 7 | Leyburn - - - | 536 |
| 2 13 | 629 16 | - - | 10 13 | 15 1 | - 11 | 4 11 | - - | 45 19 | 2,182 14 | 30 - | Bainbridge § - - | 537 |
| - - | 143 4 | - 6 | 1 7 | 2 3 | - 18 | 1 10 | - - | 1 4 | 423 13 | - - | *Carperby, &c.* - - | 537 |
| - - | 497 1 | - - | 11 12 | 18 18 | 11 - | - 18 | 38 7 | 66 1 | 2,463 12 | 65 2 | Reeth - - - | 538 |
| - - | 1,719 14 | - - | 43 2 | 37 5 | 23 12 | 31 8 | - - | 188 17 | 6,718 19 | 171 5 | Richmond - - - | 539 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 38. DURHAM: | |
| 64 4 | 3,267 17 | 1,463 17 | 60 17 | 135 11 | 48 1 | 36 16 | 51 8 | 2,194 13 | 16,798 2 | 341 17 | Darlington - - | 540 |
| - - | 3,235 10 | 1,109 10 | 29 8 | 246 19 | 187 15 | 13 - | 500 - | 997 - | 17,536 18 | 421 7 | Stockton - - - | 541 |
| 6 7 | 1,915 9 | 698 - | 31 16 | 120 16 | 93 2 | 29 3 | 28 6 | (A) 825 13 | 9,142 10 | 243 - | Hartlepool - - - | 541 |
| - - | 1,154 15 | 1,346 5 | 34 6 | 49 13 | 37 12 | 15 3 | 42 9 | 136 6 | 5,170 15 | 78 - | Sedgefield - - - | 541 |
| 27 1 | 3,666 6 | 1,885 - | 60 - | 268 17 | 160 10 | 45 - | 157 10 | 1,660 12 | 19,349 3 | 246 19 | Auckland - - - | 542 |
| 32 16 | 1,972 12 | 1,118 9 | 44 10 | 63 15 | 76 10 | 33 17 | 37 1 | 294 16 | 9,713 6 | 183 4 | Teesdale - - - | 543 |
| 12 12 | 1,221 6 | 120 - | 17 15 | 72 2 | 62 12 | 18 1 | 41 11 | 214 9 | 5,957 3 | 123 6 | Weardale - - - | 544 |
| - - | 1,763 19 | 2,592 6 | 58 4 | 102 18 | 101 - | 33 15 | 30 - | 536 - | 10,375 7 | 135 8 | Lanchester - - - | 545 |
| 1 15 | 2,484 7 | 1,836 - | 70 5 | 170 17 | 116 2 | 78 - | 156 3 | 904 7 | 15,189 5 | 191 8 | Durham - - - | 545 |
| - - | 1,584 15 | 1,168 10 | 41 18 | 115 15 | 81 7 | 26 4 | - 8 | 449 17 | 8,286 15 | 163 8 | Easington - - - | 546 |
| - - | 1,092 - | 1,035 - | 54 - | 84 19 | 53 - | 24 1 | 20 - | 369 4 | 7,935 7 | 132 3 | Houghton-le-Spring - | 547 |
| - - | 1,797 16 | 2,067 10 | 65 19 | 117 18 | 103 8 | 30 12 | 300 - | 514 12 | 10,913 8 | 96 6 | Chester-le-Street - | 548 |
| 114 14 | 5,055 7 | 545 - | 119 9 | 351 19 | 185 11 | 254 17 | 63 9 | 4,711 3 | 37,907 7 | 838 1 | Sunderland - - | 549 |
| - - | 4,310 12 | 80 - | 13 7 | 244 14 | 158 12 | 87 8 | 170 17 | 1,846 8 | 20,685 9 | 287 12 | South Shields - - | 550 |
| - - | 1,954 19 | - - | 23 14 | 254 16 | 196 14 | 74 6 | 262 2 | 978 17 | 21,280 19 | 412 19 | Gateshead - - - | 551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND | |
| - - | 4,412 14 | - - | 69 8 | 470 16 | 228 - | 165 8 | 30 - | 5,059 18 | 49,357 18 | 819 8 | Newcastle-on-Tyne - | 552 |
| 98 13 | 8,242 10 | - - | 24 1 | 349 5 | 227 11 | 79 9 | 393 2 | 1,271 11 | 28,494 6 | 444 10 | Tynemouth - - | 553 |
| - 10 | 2,431 - | 326 10 | 52 12 | 44 17 | 48 14 | 1 12 | 20 - | 127 17 | 7,720 6 | 167 3 | Castle Ward - - | 554 |
| 143 17 | 3,370 14 | 2,229 14 | 50 15 | 101 1 | 56 11 | 9 12 | 34 6 | (B) 569 18 | 17,609 14 | 213 15 | Hexham - - - | 555 |
| 47 1 | 852 16 | 702 15 | 7 8 | 20 17 | 48 17 | 5 5 | 6 - | 50 - | 2,964 1 | 56 2 | Haltwhistle - - | 556 |
| - - | 1,219 2 | 497 9 | 15 10 | 24 2 | 16 19 | - - | - - | 114 12 | 4,836 8 | 88 - | Bellingham - - | 557 |
| 2 3 | 2,880 7 | 281 19 | 29 17 | 93 2 | 81 - | 18 17 | 68 4 | 85 8 | 11,879 1 | 175 - | Morpeth - - - | 558 |
| - - | 2,410 14 | 286 14 | 43 8 | 52 8 | 80 12 | - - | - - | 373 6 | 10,493 - | 250 8 | Alnwick - - - | 559 |
| 1 14 | 1,006 2 | 1,109 5 | 40 7 | 14 18 | 17 12 | 1 - | - - | 60 17 | 4,507 - | 56 9 | Belford - - - | 560 |
| 10 10 | 2,144 13 | 726 13 | 33 13 | 83 18 | 55 2 | 25 13 | 285 2 | (C) 843 2 | 13,152 16 | 270 10 | Berwick-on-Tweed - | 561 |
| - - | 2,325 5 | 494 4 | 24 2 | 32 6 | 41 1 | 4 4 | - - | 96 13 | 7,396 19 | 102 10 | Glendale - - - | 562 |
| 1 17 | 1,387 18 | 127 11 | 37 12 | 18 11 | 24 9 | - - | 10 - | 63 - | 3,715 13 | 97 7 | Rothbury - - - | 563 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 40. CUMBERLAND: | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill * | 1,861 17 | 100 2 | 1,961 19 | 187 14 | 851 2 | 170 12 | - - | 196 12 | - 10 | 1,406 10 |
| 565 | Penrith | 9,886 4 | 307 6 | 10,193 10 | 813 13 | 3,093 9 | 800 12 | - - | 583 10 | 333 7 | 5,624 11 |
| 566 | Brampton | 5,155 7 | 75 6 | 5,230 13 | 391 5 | 1,705 13 | 348 8 | - - | 264 6 | 195 9 | 2,905 1 |
| 567 | Longtown | 3,925 8 | 118 19 | 4,044 7 | 547 14 | 1,440 8 | 153 10 | - - | 451 - | 372 13 | 2,965 5 |
| 568 | Carlisle | 19,053 16 | 842 1 | 19,895 17 | 3,211 18 | 5,934 12 | 1,525 2 | 1,353 9 | 932 11 | 1,429 2 | 14,386 14 |
| 569 | Wigton | 9,548 11 | 281 3 | 9,829 14 | 1,093 1 | 2,792 15 | 664 19 | 238 1 | 610 7 | 431 15 | 5,830 18 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 14,040 2 | 332 7 | 14,372 9 | 1,740 5 | 5,462 6 | 890 13 | 127 15 | 837 15 | 628 5 | 9,686 19 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 14,213 1 | 644 4 | 14,857 5 | 2,578 13 | 4,205 8 | 1,092 7 | 419 1 | 805 10 | 425 10 | 9,526 9 |
| 572 | Bootle | 2,440 5 | 152 7 | 2,592 12 | 509 11 | 585 10 | 79 17 | 144 2 | 308 3 | 103 18 | 1,731 1 |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | East Ward | 5,054 10 | 163 6 | 5,217 16 | 407 12 | 1,943 13 | 218 11 | 53 10 | 525 19 | 162 16 | 3,312 1 |
| 574 | West Ward | 3,648 11 | 116 1 | 3,764 12 | 268 16 | 1,222 14 | 246 10 | - - | 368 16 | 226 2 | 2,332 18 |
| 575 | Kendal | 14,604 7 | 1,497 5 | 16,101 12 | 2,384 10 | 5,126 15 | 1,058 12 | - - | 1,525 5 | 1,216 14 | 11,311 16 |
| | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 11,039 18 | 2,473 10 | 13,513 8 | 1,103 10 | 4,312 5 | 784 4 | - - | 981 10 | 553 8 | 7,734 17 |
| 577 | Monmouth | 17,924 12 | 379 12 | 18,304 4 | 973 16 | 8,794 7 | 1,402 - | - - | 777 15 | 605 7 | 12,553 5 |
| 578 *a* | Abergavenny | 12,688 14 | 357 10 | 13,046 4 | 1,037 5 | 3,816 1 | 1,254 10 | - - | 689 - | 562 2 | 7,358 18 |
| 578 *b* | Bedwellty | 12,150 11 | 256 15 | 12,407 6 | 1,322 11 | 6,746 11 | 873 12 | 470 4 | 771 10 | 680 7 | 10,864 15 |
| 579 | Pont-y-Pool | 15,016 15 | 209 5 | 15,226 - | 1,127 13 | 7,020 18 | 897 4 | - - | 504 18 | 514 2 | 10,064 15 |
| 580 | Newport | 37,235 13 | 2,527 5 | 39,762 18 | 4,179 10 | 14,216 13 | 2,097 19 | 258 7 | 1,803 1 | 3,081 9 | 25,636 19 |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 42,221 8 | 858 4 | 43,079 12 | 5,631 12 | 13,690 1 | 1,718 12 | 701 10 | 2,152 2 | 3,018 4 | 26,912 1 |
| 582 *a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 37,533 17 | 232 8 | 37,766 5 | 2,481 19 | 13,302 9 | 2,292 - | 710 14 | 1,156 6 | 2,570 6 | 22,513 14 |
| 582 *b* | Pontypridd | 18,128 18 | 200 17 | 18,329 15 | 827 - | 6,531 2 | 596 4 | 675 7 | 658 2 | 364 3 | 9,651 18 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 18,780 12 | 259 18 | 19,040 10 | 1,171 2 | 10,089 16 | 1,284 19 | - - | 682 19 | 1,063 - | 14,291 16 |
| 584 | Neath | 30,526 11 | 194 15 | 30,721 6 | 972 2 | 14,451 16 | 1,390 9 | - - | 810 5 | 801 18 | 18,426 10 |
| 585 *a* | Swansea | 29,328 6 | 288 15 | 29,617 1 | 2,918 13 | 13,556 17 | 1,580 14 | 1,553 15 | 844 11 | 1,835 6 | 22,289 16 |
| 585 *b* | Gower | 3,982 1 | 80 7 | 4,062 8 | 185 7 | 1,259 16 | 160 5 | 262 10 | 226 - | 317 10 | 2,411 8 |
| | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 9,517 12 | 216 12 | 9,734 4 | 482 10 | 5,576 3 | 432 2 | - - | 598 10 | 132 16 | 7,222 1 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 6,612 6 | 80 19 | 6,693 5 | 204 13 | 3,312 12 | 406 4 | - - | 384 8 | 346 15 | 4,654 12 |
| 588 | Llandilo-fawr | 9,762 1 | 163 4 | 9,925 5 | 317 6 | 4,576 - | 537 17 | - - | 568 16 | 673 16 | 6,673 15 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 19,455 15 | 311 15 | 19,767 10 | 887 12 | 10,672 18 | 1,068 8 | - - | 815 9 | 660 - | 14,104 7 |
| | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 11,014 11 | 273 5 | 11,287 16 | 570 7 | 5,929 4 | 657 6 | - - | 554 12 | 456 18 | 8,168 7 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 10,979 6 | 206 7 | 11,185 13 | 808 9 | 6,569 - | 578 9 | - - | 783 17 | 240 18 | 8,980 13 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 18,099 1 | 274 15 | 18,373 16 | 849 7 | 10,867 15 | 1,423 - | - - | 895 13 | 2 10 | 14,038 5 |
| | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 10,530 11 | 158 19 | 10,689 10 | 260 7 | 6,473 1 | 678 1 | - - | 497 12 | 317 16 | 8,226 17 |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 8,425 14 | 97 2 | 8,522 16 | 97 2 | 5,797 4 | 178 4 | - - | 410 13 | 102 3 | 6,585 6 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 5,177 9 | 41 - | 5,218 9 | - - | 3,272 19 | 117 11 | - - | 212 10 | 63 6 | 3,666 6 |

(A) Chepstow.—Including 220 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

(B) Pontypridd.—Including 200 *l.* paid to Burial Board.

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

| therewith. | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. | | | | | | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. | | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A.) | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | | | | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | |
| - - | 237 19 | - - | - - | 18 17 | 13 19 | 2 16 | - - | 137 15 | 1,817 16 | 22 10 | 40. CUMBERLAND: Alston-with-Garrigill * | 564 |
| 8 10 | 2,862 11 | 786 13 | 16 2 | 70 9 | 22 10 | 26 7 | 30 11 | 246 9 | 9,694 13 | 134 2 | Penrith - - - | 565 |
| - - | 1,299 17 | 532 13 | 12 4 | 54 - | 9 4 | 20 5 | 25 - | 79 18 | 4,938 2 | 79 12 | Brampton - - - | 566 |
| 6 4 | 1,110 3 | - - | 11 11 | 33 17 | 26 5 | 22 12 | 12 12 | 21 3 | 4,209 12 | 100 1 | Longtown - - - | 567 |
| - - | 2,847 13 | - - | 12 12 | 116 10 | 48 1 | 59 17 | - - | 1,629 3 | 19,100 10 | 356 15 | Carlisle - - - | 568 |
| - - | 2,911 9 | 199 19 | 25 2 | 85 8 | 63 7 | 33 10 | 30 - | 464 5 | 9,643 18 | 147 7 | Wigton - - - | 569 |
| - - | 3,525 11 | - - | 33 10 | 169 11 | 108 9 | 55 2 | 110 10 | 902 19 | 14,592 11 | 264 14 | Cockermouth - - | 570 |
| 58 19 | 3,074 2 | - - | 62 6 | 158 9 | 90 7 | 72 10 | 57 1 | 1,361 - | 14,461 3 | 249 15 | Whitehaven - - | 571 |
| 10 9 | 724 15 | - - | 9 2 | 25 17 | 23 10 | 12 12 | 45 16 | 116 6 | 2,699 8 | 71 2 | Bootle - - - | 572 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 41. WESTMORELAND: | |
| 5 8 | 1,430 15 | - - | 33 4 | 42 13 | 31 - | 27 19 | 19 10 | 198 9 | 5,100 19 | 171 1 | East Ward - | 573 |
| - - | 1,037 5 | - - | 14 4 | 18 7 | 19 13 | 16 9 | - - | 28 6 | 3,467 2 | 121 18 | West Ward - - | 574 |
| 2 2 | 3,325 19 | - - | 129 9 | 155 6 | 108 18 | 52 11 | 33 14 | 907 7 | 16,027 2 | 493 19 | Kendal - - - | 575 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | |
| - - | 2,480 14 | 2,204 1 | 81 6 | 52 2 | 58 4 | 28 16 | - - | (A)639 4 | 13,279 4 | 299 17 | Chepstow - - - | 576 |
| - - | 2,960 1 | 1,847 - | 25 16 | 89 14 | 80 - | 59 2 | - - | 654 15 | 18,269 13 | 330 1 | Monmouth - - - | 577 |
| 129 5 | 2,343 12 | 1,431 1 | 51 12 | 75 5 | 51 3 | 32 6 | 10 8 | 425 6 | 11,908 16 | 236 16 | Abergavenny - - | 578a |
| 16 1 | 1,249 3 | - - | 133 12 | 176 7 | 104 7 | 17 15 | - - | 287 13 | 12,849 13 | 151 17 | Bedwellty - - - | 578b |
| - - | 2,673 3 | 1,695 - | 132 8 | 96 7 | 111 5 | 32 5 | - - | 475 6 | 15,280 9 | 121 5 | Pont-y-Pool - - | 579 |
| 158 15 | 8,214 5 | 2,220 10 | 152 4 | 174 - | 255 6 | 111 7 | 544 5 | 2,218 2 | 39,685 13 | 575 - | Newport - - - | 580 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 43. SOUTH WALES. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | |
| 100 - | 12,569 4 | 315 - | 59 15 | 252 8 | 145 13 | 66 13 | 152 10 | 1,672 19 | 42,246 3 | 806 17 | Cardiff - - - | 581 |
| - - | 11,083 3 | - - | 15 13 | 380 - | 239 18 | 66 5 | 10 10 | 2,739 12 | 37,048 15 | 555 8 | Merthyr Tydfil - - | 582a |
| 148 8 | 8,054 - | - - | 15 14 | 162 3 | 99 7 | 55 19 | 32 9 | (B)1,418 4 | 19,638 2 | 206 15 | Pontypridd - - | 582b |
| - - | 3,708 1 | - - | 40 7 | 94 13 | 161 1 | 41 19 | 25 - | 685 16 | 19,048 13 | 288 - | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| 68 15 | 7,638 12 | - - | 39 - | 160 12 | 222 13 | 66 17 | 424 15 | 1,377 7 | 28,425 1 | 283 16 | Neath - - - | 584 |
| 50 - | 4,220 15 | - - | 171 12 | 226 8 | 154 6 | 172 13 | 85 18 | 3,648 19 | 31,020 7 | 241 12 | Swansea - - - | 585a |
| 6 6 | 1,591 7 | - - | 18 5 | 26 8 | 22 1 | 23 17 | - - | 144 9 | 4,244 1 | 60 - | Gower - - - | 585b |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | |
| 30 5 | 1,777 4 | - - | 19 9 | 112 2 | 95 5 | 28 6 | 35 - | 348 9 | 9,668 1 | 223 14 | Llanelly - - - | 586 |
| - 10 | 1,952 5 | - - | 34 16 | 51 16 | 26 - | 14 4 | 20 - | 183 14 | 6,937 17 | 69 10 | Llandovery - - | 587 |
| - - | 2,223 4 | - - | 34 5 | 51 11 | 55 15 | 18 6 | 72 - | 312 11 | 9,441 7 | 167 18 | Llandilo-fawr - - | 588 |
| 9 9 | 3,814 13 | - - | 66 13 | 108 10 | 89 4 | 24 7 | 16 - | 690 10 | 18,923 13 | 362 18 | Carmarthen - - | 589 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | |
| - - | 1,857 8 | - - | 61 3 | 68 15 | 63 9 | 36 13 | - - | 425 1 | 10,680 16 | 191 10 | Narberth - - - | 590 |
| 19 8 | 1,707 3 | - - | 65 3 | 131 3 | 90 6 | 70 5 | 15 - | 396 16 | 11,475 17 | 364 18 | Pembroke - - - | 591 |
| 44 3 | 2,536 14 | - - | 103 15 | 112 18 | 69 15 | 114 3 | - - | 836 8 | 17,856 1 | 370 2 | Haverfordwest - - | 592 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | |
| - - | 1,305 15 | - - | 25 13 | 46 18 | 55 6 | 28 1 | - - | 395 13 | 10,084 3 | 178 15 | Cardigan - - - | 593 |
| - 6 | 1,581 4 | - - | 30 6 | 53 11 | 34 17 | 21 15 | 151 3 | 330 - | 8,788 8 | 251 - | Newcastle-in-Emlyn - | 594 |
| - - | 905 14 | - - | - - | 27 18 | 15 8 | - - | - - | 190 9 | 4,805 15 | 73 - | Lampeter - - - | 595 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

| Number. | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | RECEIPTS. 1. From Poor Rates. | 2. Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates, *inclusive of any Re-payments by Her Majesty's Treasury.* | 3. TOTAL Receipts. | EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor; and, Purposes connected 1.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance. | (b) Out-Relief. | (c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. | (d) Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. | (e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations. | (f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief. | Total Relief to the Poor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (D.) Cardiganshire—*cont*[d]. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. |
| 596 | Aberayron | 5,483 14 | 51 8 | 5,535 2 | 66 17 | 3,364 9 | 188 10 | - - | 295 14 | 64 15 | 3,980 5 |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 10,839 7 | 64 16 | 10,904 3 | 249 4 | 6,567 17 | 423 1 | - - | 564 15 | 238 1 | 8,042 18 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 3,817 9 | 53 2 | 3,870 11 | - - | 2,436 3 | 54 9 | - - | 165 - | 41 8 | 2,697 - |
| | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 5,066 8 | 102 12 | 5,169 - | - - | 3,360 13 | 180 - | - - | 273 12 | 65 10 | 3,879 15 |
| 600 | Brecknock | 11,012 2 | 238 10 | 11,250 12 | 711 - | 4,396 8 | 345 16 | - - | 798 4 | 789 9 | 7,040 17 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 8,345 4 | 239 6 | 8,584 10 | 752 13 | 4,051 3 | 900 13 | 55 - | 688 2 | 285 2 | 6,732 13 |
| 602 | Hay | 7,789 8 | 190 6 | 7,979 14 | 587 18 | 2,872 13 | 252 7 | - - | 563 - | 339 9 | 4,615 7 |
| | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 603 *a* | Kington | 6,940 5 | 231 3 | 7,171 8 | 671 14 | 2,720 1 | 512 2 | - - | 677 8 | 666 8 | 5,247 13 |
| 603 *b* | Presteigne | 2,436 18 | 25 - | 2,461 18 | - - | 1,172 10 | 145 6 | - - | 192 - | 45 5 | 155 1 |
| 604 | Knighton | 7,829 4 | 158 8 | 7,987 12 | 658 17 | 3,576 6 | 171 2 | - - | 549 2 | 242 7 | 5,197 14 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 3,896 1 | 114 17 | 4,010 18 | - - | 2,509 9 | 127 1 | - - | 200 - | 45 12 | 2,882 2 |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 7,415 16 | 171 2 | 7,586 18 | 318 15 | 4,299 19 | 146 9 | 185 5 | 436 2 | 287 4 | 5,673 14 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 15,578 18 | 299 9 | 15,878 7 | 1,194 16 | 8,006 8 | 704 4 | - - | 1,001 10 | 1,110 19 | 12,017 17 |
| 608 *a* | Montgomery and Pool † | 9,105 4 | 142 3 | 9,247 7 | 1,660 6 | 3,324 12 | 531 9 | 1 18 | 77 4 | 432 16 | 6,028 5 |
| 608 *b* | *Rhosgoch, &c.* | 740 16 | 2 - | 742 16 | 5 7 | 267 8 | 25 10 | - 10 | - - | 17 1 | 315 16 |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 12,676 5 | 304 10 | 12,980 15 | 758 4 | 4,746 9 | 933 7 | - - | 993 2 | 381 18 | 7,813 - |
| | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 23,448 7 | 496 19 | 23,945 6 | 1,587 2 | 12,206 15 | 900 5 | - - | 975 19 | 453 19 | 16,124 - |
| | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 21,322 4 | 271 10 | 21,593 14 | 2,847 12 | 6,453 19 | 1,077 11 | 625 13 | 1,159 15 | 1,362 2 | 13,526 12 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 11,223 3 | 150 14 | 11,373 17 | 902 1 | 4,630 1 | 543 10 | - - | 746 9 | 252 1 | 7,074 2 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 18,104 11 | 222 12 | 18,327 3 | 709 3 | 10,349 - | 971 11 | - - | 1,093 6 | 431 17 | 13,554 17 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 6,395 4 | 102 11 | 6,497 15 | 266 5 | 4,308 14 | 172 18 | - - | 417 11 | 194 18 | 5,360 6 |
| | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 6,359 3 | 66 6 | 6,425 9 | 304 10 | 3,047 8 | 126 7 | - - | 397 13 | 171 5 | 4,047 3 |
| 616 | Bala | 3,597 2 | 30 - | 3,627 2 | 53 18 | 2,126 16 | 92 17 | - - | 226 10 | 41 15 | 2,541 16 |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 8,149 - | 224 15 | 8,373 15 | 382 15 | 4,611 13 | 223 7 | 277 10 | 521 1 | 184 19 | 6,201 5 |
| 618 | Festiniog | 11,558 4 | 160 7 | 11,718 11 | 266 18 | 7,692 10 | 88 3 | - - | 534 6 | 169 18 | 8,751 15 |
| | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 13,628 13 | 211 6 | 13,839 19 | 343 17 | 8,804 6 | 258 3 | - - | 907 14 | 296 10 | 10,610 10 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 15,479 19 | 183 - | 15,662 19 | 815 - | 9,703 17 | 379 11 | - - | 764 8 | 431 11 | 12,094 7 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 20,905 6 | 256 9 | 21,161 15 | 814 19 | 12,284 1 | 625 7 | - - | 1,040 9 | 284 8 | 15,049 4 |
| 622 | Conway | 11,340 16 | 102 14 | 11,443 10 | 539 4 | 7,289 18 | 395 6 | 132 1 | 559 2 | 484 4 | 9,399 15 |
| | (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 623 *a* | Anglesey | 11,172 15 | 109 5 | 11,282 - | - - | 9,005 13 | 342 4 | - - | 443 3 | 159 11 | 9,950 11 |
| 623 *b* | Holyhead | 13,738 4 | 201 2 | 13,939 6 | - - | 10,064 19 | 294 4 | - - | 457 15 | 213 10 | 11,030 8 |

No. 4.—AMOUNT of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

| herewith. 2. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). | (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief. 1. Payments for or towards the County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate. | 2. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. | 3. Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. | 4. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms. | 5. Vaccination Fees and Expenses. | 6. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists. | (C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. 1. Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. | 2. Money Expended for all other Purposes. | TOTAL EXPENDITURE. | Amount Expended in Medical Relief only (already included in Section A). | NAMES of UNIONS, &c. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*continued.* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 43. SOUTH WALES—*cont^d.* | |
| £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | £. s. | | |
| - - | 951 1 | - - | 27 2 | 37 10 | 32 11 | 13 5 | - - | 313 13 | 5,355 7 | 98 8 | (D.) Cardiganshire—*cont^d.* Aberayron - - | 596 |
| 13 15 | 2,116 1 | - - | 32 2 | 80 10 | 22 17 | 34 17 | 1 13 | 309 - | 10,653 13 | 117 8 | Aberystwith - - | 597 |
| - - | 781 3 | - - | 23 16 | 30 6 | 42 1 | 16 2 | - - | 159 16 | 3,750 4 | 70 - | Tregaron - - - | 598 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE: | |
| 5 16 | 1,415 6 | - - | 49 7 | 51 13 | 10 1 | 22 15 | 20 - | 143 13 | 5,598 6 | 110 - | Builth - - - | 599 |
| 1 13 | 3,823 10 | - - | 97 10 | 65 16 | 41 18 | 46 9 | 99 5 | 711 16 | 11,928 14 | 320 - | Brecknock - - - | 600 |
| - - | 2,157 18 | - - | 39 1 | 75 14 | 69 - | 18 4 | 21 14 | 185 7 | 9,299 11 | 199 5 | Crickhowell - - | 601 |
| - - | 2,166 11 | 457 - | 14 14 | 43 1 | 29 13 | 22 4 | 55 4 | 262 9 | 7,666 3 | 215 14 | Hay - - - - | 602 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) RADNORSHIRE: | |
| 7 2 | 1,413 9 | 52 - | 45 17 | 35 3 | 13 10 | 14 13 | - - | 516 19 | 7,346 6 | 288 - | Kington - - - | 603*a* |
| - - | 590 18 | 162 12 | 25 12 | 15 2 | 5 18 | 15 17 | - - | 43 18 | 2,214 18 | 50 - | Presteigne - - - | 603*b* |
| 1 5 | 1,270 9 | 917 19 | 26 19 | 29 2 | 62 6 | 17 5 | 4 4 | 202 4 | 7,729 7 | 232 1 | Knighton - - - | 604 |
| - - | 836 19 | - - | 14 19 | 20 - | 5 3 | 13 - | - - | 93 7 | 3,865 10 | 89 10 | Rhayader - - - | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 44. NORTH WALES: | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | |
| 35 13 | 1,201 4 | - - | 27 3 | 48 8 | 50 - | 43 3 | 29 10 | 198 17 | 7,307 12 | 253 4 | Machynlleth - - | 606 |
| 17 15 | 2,487 13 | - - | 41 12 | 83 10 | 68 6 | 58 4 | - - | 499 3 | 15,274 - | 452 18 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| 52 18 | 2,089 16 | 451 10 | 40 10 | 55 16 | 12 4 | 52 6 | - - | 441 18 | 9,225 3 | 291 5 | Montgomery and Pool † | 608*a* |
| 35 4 | 250 8 | - - | 4 - | 4 8 | - 10 | 6 9 | - - | 65 10 | 682 5 | 17 5 | *Rhosgoch, &c.* - - | 608*b* |
| - - | 2,962 18 | 248 17 | 62 14 | 63 7 | 62 12 | 90 1 | 1 9 | 807 19 | 12,112 17 | 591 8 | Llanfyllin - - - | 609 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (B.) FLINTSHIRE: | |
| 23 18 | 2,602 9 | - - | 91 16 | 134 15 | 185 5 | 137 12 | 424 7 | 2,098 11 | 21,822 13 | 355 5 | Holywell - - - | 610 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (C.) DENBIGHSHIRE: | |
| 48 5 | 3,944 9 | 2,684 16 | 93 11 | 182 1 | 276 17 | 198 - | 78 3 | 767 12 | 21,800 6 | 439 12 | Wrexham - - - | 611 |
| - - | 1,717 10 | 519 - | 86 17 | 62 1 | 47 3 | 132 6 | - - | 475 - | 10,113 19 | 297 18 | Ruthin - - - | 612 |
| 70 3 | 2,957 10 | 284 - | 50 4 | 96 1 | 75 17 | 112 10 | 32 15 | 778 13 | 18,012 10 | 423 8 | St. Asaph - - - | 613 |
| 52 9 | 1,061 2 | 573 - | 45 1 | 47 17 | 29 1 | 39 11 | 3 12 | 151 17 | 7,363 16 | 118 2 | Llanrwst - - - | 614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | |
| 16 8 | 1,567 19 | 621 15 | 44 2 | 49 17 | 54 6 | 46 8 | 169 2 | 158 - | 6,775 - | 149 14 | Corwen - - - | 615 |
| 5 3 | 867 4 | - - | 33 5 | 16 17 | 27 9 | 16 - | - - | 107 10 | 3,615 4 | 66 13 | Bala - - - - | 616 |
| 90 11 | 1,564 17 | - - | 51 6 | 44 15 | 39 6 | 35 1 | 59 12 | 162 2 | 8,248 15 | 189 13 | Dolgelly - - - | 617 |
| 10 6 | - - | - - | 32 11 | 79 14 | 43 10 | 23 8 | 9 10 | 526 11 | 9,477 5 | 252 4 | Festiniog - - - | 618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | |
| 4 15 | 2,486 7 | - - | 36 16 | 62 - | 16 7 | 57 8 | 66 1 | 292 8 | 13,632 12 | 611 2 | Pwllheli - - - | 619 |
| 3 7 | 3,314 15 | - - | 23 9 | 132 9 | 92 15 | 58 17 | 90 7 | 691 1 | 16,501 7 | 206 10 | Carnarvon - - - | 620 |
| 5 8 | 4,132 3 | - - | 66 16 | 115 13 | 93 16 | 51 5 | 40 9 | 899 2 | 20,453 16 | 400 - | Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| - - | 1,961 5 | 268 - | 46 14 | 46 6 | 55 4 | 38 2 | - - | 503 18 | 12,319 4 | 168 12 | Conway - - - | 622 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | (F.) ANGLESEY: | |
| - - | 1,367 17 | - - | 22 7 | 47 11 | 21 - | 18 6 | 23 6 | 241 8 | 11,692 6 | 207 10 | Anglesey - - - | 623*a* |
| 189 14 | 1,524 - | - - | 60 12 | 55 17 | 13 14 | 36 6 | 8 19 | 438 7 | 13,357 17 | 236 8 | Holyhead - - | 623*b* |

# No. 5.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.

| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F |
| Bedford | 12 |
| Berks | 6 |
| Brecon | 43 E |
| Buckingham | 8 |
| Cambridge | 13 |
| Cardigan | 43 D |
| Carmarthen | 43 B |
| Carnarvon | 44 E |
| Chester | 33 |
| Cornwall | 20 |
| Cumberland | 40 |
| Denbigh | 44 C |
| Derby | 32 |
| Devon | 19 |
| Dorset | 18 |
| Durham | 38 |
| Essex | 14 |
| Flint | 44 B |
| Glamorgan | 43 A |
| Gloucester | 22 |
| Hereford | 23 |
| Hertford | 7 |
| Huntingdon | 11 |
| Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* |
| Lancaster | 34 |
| Leicester | 28 |
| Lincoln | 30 |
| Merioneth | 44 D |
| Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* |
| Monmouth | 42 |
| Montgomery | 44 A |
| Norfolk | 16 |
| Northampton | 10 |
| Northumberland | 39 |
| North Wales | 44 |
| Nottingham | 31 |
| Oxford | 9 |
| Pembroke | 43 C |
| Radnor | 43 F |
| Rutland | 29 |
| Salop | 24 |
| Somerset | 21 |
| Southampton | 5 |
| South Wales | 43 |
| Stafford | 25 |
| Suffolk | 15 |
| Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Sussex | 4 |
| Warwick | 27 |
| Westmorland | 41 |
| Wilts | 17 |
| Worcester | 26 |
| York (East Riding) | 36 |
| York (North Riding) | 37 |
| York (West Riding) | 35 |

## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* |
| Aberystwith | 597 |
| Abingdon | 123 |
| Alcester | 405 |
| Alderbury | 263 |
| Alnwick | 559 |
| Alresford | 113 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* |
| Alton | 114 |
| Altrincham | 454 |
| Alverstoke | 97 |
| Amersham | 148 |
| Amesbury | 262 |
| Ampthill | 181 |
| Andover | 118 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* |
| Arundel | 90 *b* |
| Ash | 41 *a* |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 |
| Aston | 395 |
| Atcham | 359 |
| Atherstone | 397 |
| Auckland | 542 |
| Axbridge | 324 |
| Axminster | 279 |
| Aylesbury | 151 |
| Aylsham | 232 |
| Bainbridge | 537 *a* |
| Bakewell | 449 |
| Bala | 616 |
| Banbury | 163 |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| Barnet | 136 |
| Barnsley | 505 |
| Barnstaple | 295 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 416 |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 |
| Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 492 *d*, 493 *b*, 500 *d*, 503 *c*, 504 $a^3$, 513 *c*, 514 *a*, 515 *b* |
| Basford | 438 |
| Basingstoke | 116 |
| Bath | 326 |
| Battle | 77 |
| Beaminster | 277 |
| Bedale | 535 |
| Bedford | 179 |
| Bedminster | 328 |
| Bedwellty | 578 *b* |
| Belford | 560 |
| Bellingham | 557 |
| Belper | 446 |
| Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Bermondsey | 28 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Beverley | 518 |
| Bicester | 159 |
| Bideford | 297 |
| Biggleswade | 180 |
| Billericay | 199 |
| Billesdon | 410 |
| Bingham | 443 |
| Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Birmingham | 394 |
| Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Blaby | 411 |
| Blackburn | 480 |
| Blandford | 270 |
| Blean | 66 |
| Blofield | 237 |
| Blything | 225 |
| Bodmin | 304 |
| Bolton | 468 |
| Bootle | 572 |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Boston | 425 |
| Bourn | 422 |
| Brackley | 164 |
| Bradfield | 126 |
| Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*; 493 *a*; 499 *c*; 500 *a*; 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
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| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
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| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
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| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*; 503 *b*; 504 *a*[1]; 513 *b*; 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 39 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

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| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
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| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
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| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
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| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
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| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
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| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
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| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
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| Newent | 335 |
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| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
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| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
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| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
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| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
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| Okehampton | 291 |
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| Oswestry | 361 |
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| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
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| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Martin-in-the-Fields | 5 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
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| Sheppey | 69 |
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| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
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| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
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| Stockton | 541 *a* |
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| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
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| Sturminster | 269 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
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| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
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| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
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| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
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| Totnes | 284 |
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| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

RETURN (D.)

# ANNUAL POOR RATE RETURN.

Year ending at Lady-day 1868.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *June* 1868.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

344—(D.)

*Under* 8 *oz.*

RETURN (in part) to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 June 1868;—*for*,

RETURN of "COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS of all Classes (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief on the Last Day of each Week in the Months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1867 and 1868 respectively; also for the Months of January, February, and March, 1868 and 1869 respectively:"

"STATEMENT of the Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved on the 1st day of July 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the 1st day of January 1869:"

"STATEMENT of the Amount Expended for In-maintenance and Out-relief only, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1868:"

"SIMILAR STATEMENT for the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1869:"

"STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of POOR RATES Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-day 1868:"

"And, of the NUMBER of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st day of January 1869."

## RETURN (E.)—INSANE PAUPERS,

Chargeable on the 1st January 1869.

Containing:—


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—Remarks on the Return | 2 |
| No. 2.—Summary of the Number of Insane Paupers | 4 |
| No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers in each Union, &c. | 8 |
| No. 4.—Index to the Union-Counties, and to the Unions | 34 |


(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

## No. 1.—REMARKS ON THE RETURN OF INSANE PAUPERS,

### Chargeable on the 1st January 1869.

Source of Information.

1. The Statistics of Pauper Insanity contained in this Paper have been compiled from the lists of the Insane chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869. These lists are made out annually by the Clerks to the Guardians, and transmitted to the Poor Law Board, in compliance with the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, and in the form prescribed by Schedule D. of that Statute.

Places returned.

2. Returns have been received from 663* Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. The number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates in those places on that day is shown below :—

| Population, 1861. | Number of Paupers on 1st January 1868. | Whereof were Insane Paupers. |
|---|---|---|
| 20,023,287 | 1,046,569† | 45,153 |

Thus 4·3 per cent. of the Pauperism, on the 1st January last, is ascribable to Insanity. In regard to the sexes, 20,045 were Males, and 25,108 Females.

Insane Paupers, 1st January 1869.

3. In the next Statement, the number of Insane Paupers is shown for each Division of England and Wales, with the total number of Paupers of all classes relieved on the same day.

| Divisions. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | Whereof were Insane Paupers, Namely:— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| I. THE METROPOLIS - - | 156,109 | 3,125 | 4,399 | 7,524 |
| II. SOUTH EASTERN - - - | 107,220 | 1,974 | 2,617 | 4,591 |
| III. SOUTH MIDLAND - - - | 88,801 | 1,411 | 1,858 | 3,269 |
| IV. EASTERN - - - - - | 83,463 | 1,188 | 1,614 | 2,802 |
| V. SOUTH WESTERN - - - | 117,142 | 1,810 | 2,412 | 4,222 |
| VI. WEST MIDLAND - - - | 114,185 | 2,621 | 3,258 | 5,879 |
| VII. NORTH MIDLAND - - - | 58,688 | 1,359 | 1,580 | 2,939 |
| VIII. NORTH WESTERN - - - | 111,444 | 2,636 | 2,962 | 5,598 |
| IX. YORK - - - - - | 71,655 | 1,573 | 1,742 | 3,315 |
| X. NORTHERN - - - - | 52,754 | 1,032 | 1,029 | 2,061 |
| XI. WELSH - - - - - | 85,108 | 1,316 | 1,637 | 2,953 |
| ENGLAND and WALES (so far as returned) - - - | 1,046,569† | 20,045 | 25,108 | 45,153 |

* Inclusive of *Nine* Gilbert's Incorporations.

† Exclusive of the paupers in Eight of the Gilbert's Incorporations, from which the Poor Law Board do not receive this information.

4. The

4. The 45,153 Insane Paupers were maintained in the following establishments, or were lodged with strangers, or resided with their relatives; namely— Residences of the Insane.

25,460 in County or Borough Lunatic Asylums.

1,541 in Registered Hospitals, or in Licensed Houses.

11,183 in Union or Parish Workhouses.

938 in Lodgings, or Boarded Out.

6,031 Residing with Relatives.

The "Industrial Statistics" have not been printed in this paper in respect of the separate Unions, but they will be found in detail in Return (B) or (C) of this series.

Poor Law Board,
9 October 1869.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the RETURNS of the Number of INSANE PAUPERS Chargeable to the POOR RATES a Population of 20,023,287 Persons; the entire Population

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (part of) | 27 | 162 | 32,402 | 2,029,192 | 41·2 | 8·4 | 1·4 | 36·9 |
| 2.*Surrey (part of) | 9 | 17 | 22,951 | 579,748 | 40·7 | 9·1 | 1·8 | 36·4 |
| 3.*Kent (part of) | 3 | 11 | 22,591 | 193,427 | 41·1 | 6·2 | 2·7 | 26·8 |
| Totals | 39 | 190 | 77,944 | 2,802,367 | 41·1 | 8·4 | 1·6 | 36·1 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 2.*Surrey (Extra Metropolitan) | 14 | 147 | 476,191 | 273,264 | 41·1 | 3·2 | 16·2 | 21·2 |
| 3.*Kent (Extra Metropolitan) | 26 | 418 | 1,013,659 | 543,549 | 40·3 | 4·0 | 18·3 | 21·4 |
| 4. Sussex | 24 | 321 | 944,231 | 363,733 | 41·8 | 3·6 | 20·5 | 23·0 |
| 5. Southampton | 26 | 345 | 1,017,893 | 455,587 | 40·0 | 4·5 | 14·7 | 23·0 |
| 6. Berkshire | 12 | 240 | 565,807 | 205,625 | 38·8 | 2·2 | 25·6 | 22·8 |
| Totals | 102 | 1,471 | 4,017,781 | 1,841,758 | 40·6 | 3·7 | 18·3 | 22·2 |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 1.*Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan) | 6 | 58 | 176,555 | 187,325 | 43·3 | 4·3 | 13·1 | 25·0 |
| 7. Hertfordshire | 12 | 165 | 428,143 | 177,452 | 36·0 | 2·4 | 25·1 | 28·3 |
| 8. Buckinghamshire | 7 | 195 | 402,106 | 147,186 | 30·6 | 1·9 | 25·4 | 33·0 |
| 9. Oxfordshire | 9 | 294 | 478,177 | 171,057 | 37·2 | 2·1 | 27·1 | 24·9 |
| 10. Northamptonshire | 12 | 332 | 632,219 | 230,964 | 31·9 | 2·2 | 23·2 | 35·3 |
| 11. Huntingdonshire | 3 | 88 | 205,366 | 59,137 | 38·5 | 1·8 | 30·8 | 20·9 |
| 12. Bedfordshire | 6 | 137 | 305,366 | 140,476 | 23·3 | 1·6 | 25·0 | 42·8 |
| 13. Cambridgeshire | 9 | 174 | 570,638 | 181,552 | 38·5 | 2·0 | 31·6 | 19·1 |
| Totals | 64 | 1,443 | 3,198,570 | 1,295,149 | 35·0 | 2·4 | 24·4 | 29·1 |
| **IV.—EASTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Essex | 17 | 372 | 982,573 | 379,699 | 39·2 | 4·0 | 25·3 | 22·1 |
| 15. Suffolk | 17 | 530 | 930,345 | 335,409 | 39·2 | 2·7 | 28·2 | 22·5 |
| 16. Norfolk | 22 | 739 | 1,296,976 | 427,060 | 38·1 | 2·9 | 26·5 | 24·9 |
| Totals | 56 | 1,641 | 3,209,894 | 1,142,168 | 38·8 | 3·2 | 26·6 | 23·3 |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Wiltshire | 18 | 315 | 777,453 | 236,027 | 35·3 | 1·8 | 29·3 | 24·4 |
| 18. Dorsetshire | 12 | 287 | 615,783 | 182,193 | 35·6 | 3·0 | 23·9 | 27·4 |
| 19. Devonshire | 20 | 474 | 1,642,780 | 589,159 | 36·5 | 3·4 | 19·4 | 27·4 |
| 20. Cornwall | 13 | 221 | 885,703 | 362,409 | 39·7 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 31·1 |
| 21. Somersetshire | 17 | 495 | 1,067,461 | 463,286 | 35·0 | 2·5 | 21·7 | 30·7 |
| Totals | 80 | 1,792 | 4,989,180 | 1,833,074 | 36·4 | 3·0 | 21·6 | 28·5 |

† Inclusive of *Nine* Gilbert's Incorporations.

on the 1st January 1869, in 663 UNIONS† and SINGLE PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, having of England and Wales being 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| 110,166 | 2,265 | 3,228 | 5,493 | 3,273 | 529 | 1,495 | 47 | 149 |
| 32,683 | 703 | 892 | 1,595 | 924 | 227 | 405 | 6 | 33 |
| 13,260 | 157 | 279 | 436 | 264 | 98 | 38 | 8 | 28 |
| 156,109 | 3,125 | 4,399 | 7,524 | 4,461 | 854 | 1,938 | 61 | 210 |
| 14,437 | 252 | 398 | 650 | 398 | 21 | 152 | 5 | 74 |
| 28,694 | 516 | 697 | 1,213 | 592 | 189 | 292 | 8 | 132 |
| 21,120 | 415 | 512 | 927 | 562 | 2 | 212 | 9 | 142 |
| 30,097 | 505 | 668 | 1,173 | 592 | 95 | 311 | 16 | 159 |
| 12,872 | 286 | 342 | 628 | 373 | 19 | 114 | 9 | 113 |
| 107,220 | 1,974 | 2,617 | 4,591 | 2,517 | 326 | 1,081 | 47 | 620 |
| 10,722 | 131 | 238 | 369 | 283 | 26 | 53 | - - | 7 |
| 12,686 | 213 | 262 | 475 | 269 | 6 | 91 | 2 | 107 |
| 11,132 | 165 | 248 | 413 | 299 | - - | 69 | 1 | 44 |
| 12,180 | 213 | 306 | 519 | 329 | - - | 98 | 7 | 85 |
| 15,295 | 295 | 325 | 620 | 365 | 1 | 116 | 18 | 120 |
| 3,312 | 58 | 74 | 132 | 90 | 3 | 17 | - - | 22 |
| 10,575 | 151 | 179 | 330 | 203 | 8 | 54 | 3 | 62 |
| 12,899 | 185 | 226 | 411 | 247 | 1 | 67 | 8 | 88 |
| 88,801 | 1,411 | 1,858 | 3,269 | 2,085 | 45 | 565 | 39 | 535 |
| 29,094 | 397 | 530 | 927 | 553 | - - | 179 | 32 | 163 |
| 24,516 | 359 | 474 | 833 | 439 | 58 | 128 | 25 | 183 |
| 29,853 | 432 | 610 | 1,042 | 529 | 39 | 243 | 16 | 215 |
| 83,463 | 1,188 | 1,614 | 2,802 | 1,521 | 97 | 550 | 73 | 561 |
| 18,747 | 308 | 424 | 732 | 424 | 3 | 121 | 14 | 170 |
| 14,028 | 208 | 243 | 451 | 293 | - - | 82 | - - | 76 |
| 34,535 | 557 | 760 | 1,317 | 692 | 36 | 290 | 35 | 264 |
| 17,965 | 249 | 323 | 572 | 391 | 1 | 96 | 6 | 78 |
| 31,867 | 488 | 662 | 1,150 | 572 | 1 | 287 | 35 | 255 |
| 117,142 | 1,810 | 2,412 | 4,222 | 2,372 | 41 | 876 | 90 | 843 |

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Returns of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the

| DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES. | Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians. | Number of Parishes. | Area in Statute Acres. | Population, 1861. | *INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS in* 1861. Classes of Occupation, and Ratio per Cent. of Adults employed in each. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Domestic. | Commercial. | Agricultural. | Industrial. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Gloucestershire | 17 | 363 | 716,045 | 442,983 | 38·2 | 4·4 | 15·0 | 31·0 |
| 23. Herefordshire | 7 | 218 | 425,580 | 106,796 | 34·9 | 1·8 | 31·4 | 22·7 |
| 24. Shropshire | 16 | 302 | 920,600 | 260,225 | 38·2 | 2·1 | 25·8 | 26·0 |
| 25. Staffordshire | 17 | 276 | 746,248 | 768,369 | 38·2 | 3·0 | 9·4 | 42·1 |
| 26. Worcestershire | 11 | 233 | 432,776 | 294,901 | 36·2 | 3·3 | 15·5 | 36·4 |
| 27. Warwickshire | 14 | 272 | 609,938 | 561,334 | 34·7 | 3·9 | 10·2 | 43·4 |
| Totals | 82 | 1,664 | 3,851,187 | 2,434,608 | 37·0 | 3·3 | 14·2 | 37·0 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND:** | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Leicestershire | 11 | 349 | 536,546 | 243,611 | 32·0 | 2·3 | 19·1 | 40·6 |
| 29. Rutlandshire | 2 | 67 | 107,728 | 23,479 | 39·7 | 1·4 | 33·9 | 17·3 |
| 30. Lincolnshire | 14 | 750 | 1,738,022 | 403,850 | 38·6 | 2·4 | 32·3 | 19·4 |
| 31. Nottinghamshire | 9 | 305 | 599,791 | 323,784 | 33·3 | 2·4 | 15·3 | 42·7 |
| 32. Derbyshire | 9 | 277 | 551,832 | 293,223 | 33·8 | 2·4 | 14·8 | 42·3 |
| Totals | 45 | 1,748 | 3,533,919 | 1,287,947 | 35·0 | 2·3 | 21·5 | 34·5 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 33. Cheshire | 12 | 469 | 680,836 | 469,577 | 35·1 | 5·0 | 15·4 | 37·0 |
| 34. Lancashire | 29 | 471 | 1,284,042 | 2,463,222 | 34·1 | 6·6 | 6·3 | 46·1 |
| Totals | 41 | 940 | 1,964,878 | 2,962,799 | 34·3 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 44·6 |
| **IX.—YORK:** | | | | | | | | |
| 35. West Riding | 37 | 673 | 1,655,622 | 1,511,837 | 35·4 | 3·2 | 9·8 | 46·0 |
| 36. East Riding | 10 | 373 | 714,001 | 273,674 | 39·6 | 6·5 | 18·6 | 26·7 |
| 37. North Riding | 15 | 481 | 1,153,754 | 205,452 | 36·1 | 2·3 | 30·4 | 24·3 |
| Totals | 62 | 1,527 | 3,523,377 | 1,990,963 | 36·1 | 3·5 | 13·2 | 41·0 |
| **X.—NORTHERN:** | | | | | | | | |
| 38. Durham | 15 | 314 | 754,183 | 542,125 | 41·5 | 6·8 | 7·5 | 36·7 |
| 39. Northumberland | 12 | 540 | 1,249,299 | 342,991 | 40·2 | 6·6 | 13·6 | 31·8 |
| 40. Cumberland | 9 | 208 | 1,001,273 | 205,264 | 34·8 | 3·3 | 23·1 | 32·0 |
| 41. Westmorland | 3 | 110 | 487,567 | 60,946 | 31·8 | 1·9 | 30·8 | 28·8 |
| Totals | 39 | 1,172 | 3,492,322 | 1,151,326 | 39·2 | 5·9 | 13·5 | 33·9 |
| **XI. WELSH:** | | | | | | | | |
| 42. Monmouthshire | 6 | 164 | 432,906 | 196,977 | 39·1 | 3·5 | 13·1 | 34·9 |
| 43. South Wales | 28 | 683 | 2,819,503 | 699,649 | 36·9 | 3·7 | 20·8 | 29·3 |
| 44. North Wales | 19 | 371 | 1,957,908 | 414,402 | 36·2 | 3·0 | 27·7 | 25·3 |
| Totals | 53 | 1,218 | 5,210,317 | 1,311,028 | 37·0 | 3·5 | 21·9 | 28·8 |
| TOTALS of England and Wales (*so far as returned*) | 663 | 14,806 | 37,069,369 | 20,023,287 | 37·4 | 4·6 | 14·6 | 34·1 |

1st January 1869, in 663 Unions and Single Parishes under Boards of Guardians, &c.—*continued.*

| Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| 27,818 | 588 | 783 | 1,371 | 700 | 3 | 447 | 36 | 185 |
| 6,488 | 160 | 212 | 372 | 203 | 2 | 50 | 28 | 89 |
| 10,161 | 256 | 373 | 629 | 372 | – | 125 | 12 | 120 |
| 32,348 | 645 | 735 | 1,380 | 844 | – | 393 | 5 | 138 |
| 13,974 | 329 | 387 | 716 | 480 | – | 103 | 22 | 111 |
| 23,396 | 643 | 768 | 1,411 | 951 | – | 263 | 11 | 186 |
| 114,185 | 2,621 | 3,258 | 5,879 | 3,550 | 5 | 1,381 | 114 | 829 |
| 11,684 | 355 | 390 | 745 | 434 | 18 | 174 | 19 | 100 |
| 1,450 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 36 | – | 10 | – | 2 |
| 21,461 | 367 | 468 | 835 | 529 | 5 | 138 | 11 | 152 |
| 14,905 | 357 | 420 | 777 | 379 | – | 216 | 11 | 171 |
| 9,188 | 255 | 279 | 534 | 313 | 14 | 133 | 9 | 65 |
| 58,688 | 1,359 | 1,580 | 2,939 | 1,691 | 37 | 671 | 50 | 490 |
| 18,191 | 417 | 502 | 919 | 504 | – | 290 | 16 | 109 |
| 93,253 | 2,219 | 2,460 | 4,679 | 2,244 | 112 | 2,007 | 33 | 283 |
| 111,444 | 2,636 | 2,962 | 5,598 | 2,748 | 112 | 2,297 | 49 | 392 |
| 53,547 | 1,109 | 1,253 | 2,362 | 1,278 | 12 | 746 | 22 | 304 |
| 9,809 | 264 | 284 | 548 | 358 | – | 148 | 14 | 28 |
| 8,299 | 200 | 205 | 405 | 257 | – | 88 | 12 | 48 |
| 71,655 | 1,573 | 1,742 | 3,315 | 1,893 | 12 | 982 | 48 | 380 |
| 24,158 | 382 | 410 | 792 | 468 | 1 | 207 | 22 | 94 |
| 17,647 | 356 | 352 | 708 | 442 | – | 153 | – | 113 |
| 8,746 | 228 | 210 | 438 | 260 | 1 | 109 | 9 | 59 |
| 2,203 | 66 | 57 | 123 | 68 | – | 35 | 3 | 17 |
| 52,754 | 1,032 | 1,029 | 2,061 | 1,238 | 2 | 504 | 34 | 283 |
| 11,825 | 214 | 292 | 506 | 331 | 1 | 69 | 19 | 86 |
| 42,763 | 676 | 839 | 1,515 | 682 | 7 | 124 | 193 | 509 |
| 30,520 | 426 | 506 | 932 | 371 | 2 | 145 | 121 | 293 |
| 85,108 | 1,316 | 1,637 | 2,953 | 1,384 | 10 | 338 | 333 | 888 |
| 1,046,569 | 20,045 | 25,108 | 45,153 | 25,460 | 1,541 | 11,183 | 968 | 6,031 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of INSANE PAUPERS chargeable to the POOR RATES on the 1st January 1869, in each of the 654 UNIONS and single PARISHES under Boards of Guardians, and 9 Gilbert's Incorporations. The Population of the Places Returned is 20,023,287; and the entire Population of *England* and *Wales*, 20,066,224 (Census 1861).

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of): | | | | | | | | | |
| 1*a* | Kensington* | 4,597 | 56 | 90 | 146 | 107 | 12 | 27 | – | – |
| 1*b* | Fulham | 2,599 | 56 | 59 | 115 | 70 | 6 | 39 | – | – |
| 1*c* | Paddington* | 2,340 | 41 | 58 | 99 | 70 | 11 | 18 | – | – |
| 2 | Chelsea* | 2,779 | 81 | 99 | 180 | 125 | 14 | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | St. George, Hanover-square* | 2,883 | 51 | 79 | 130 | 110 | 11 | 9 | – | – |
| 4 | St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.* | 4,827 | 83 | 109 | 192 | 112 | 20 | 60 | – | – |
| 6 | Westminster | 2,928 | 79 | 87 | 166 | 137 | 8 | 18 | – | 3 |
| 7 | St. Marylebone* | 7,285 | 200 | 271 | 471 | 252 | 35 | 129 | 10 | 45 |
| 8 | St. John, Hampstead* | 430 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 25 | 3 | 11 | – | 2 |
| 9 | St. Pancras* | 10,433 | 239 | 404 | 643 | 356 | 117 | 170 | – | – |
| 10 | St. Mary, Islington* | 5,064 | 121 | 169 | 290 | 234 | 33 | 14 | – | 9 |
| 11 | Hackney | 6,208 | 79 | 101 | 180 | 107 | 25 | 48 | – | – |
| 12 | St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.* | 2,383 | 46 | 60 | 106 | 71 | 7 | 28 | – | – |
| 13 | Strand | 2,501 | 69 | 115 | 184 | 129 | 8 | 44 | – | 3 |
| *13 a* | *Middle Temple* | – – | – – | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 14 | Holborn | 2,795 | 47 | 59 | 106 | 79 | 17 | 10 | – | – |
| *14 a* | *Gray's Inn* | – – | – – | No Returns. | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| *14 b* | *Charterhouse* | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | St. James, Clerkenwell* | 2,687 | 77 | 95 | 172 | 102 | 21 | 40 | – | 9 |
| 16 | St. Luke* | 3,794 | 71 | 92 | 163 | 75 | 7 | 80 | – | 1 |
| 17 | East London | 2,966 | 62 | 109 | 171 | 99 | – | 64 | – | 8 |
| 18 | West London | 1,937 | 42 | 50 | 92 | 59 | 30 | 2 | – | 1 |
| 18*a* | *Inner Temple* | – – | – – | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 19 | City of London | 3,330 | 62 | 104 | 166 | 64 | 3 | 97 | – | 2 |
| 20 | St. Leonard, Shoreditch* | 5,458 | 150 | 215 | 365 | 171 | 8 | 186 | – | – |
| 21 | Bethnal Green* | 4,962 | 119 | 167 | 286 | 178 | 65 | 41 | – | 2 |
| 22 | Whitechapel | 5,290 | 101 | 163 | 264 | 158 | 18 | 88 | – | – |
| 23 | St. George-in the-East* | 4,085 | 56 | 80 | 136 | 80 | 18 | 38 | – | – |

*Note.*—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; † are incorporations under Local Acts; *places printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **I.—THE METROPOLIS**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX (part of)—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 24*a* | Stepney | 4,525 | 83 | 137 | 220 | 126 | 6 | 80 | 4 | 4 |
| 24*b* | Mile End Old Town* | 3,727 | 74 | 105 | 179 | 67 | 7 | 87 | 3 | 15 |
| 25 | Poplar | 7,353 | 103 | 127 | 230 | 110 | 19 | 31 | 28 | 42 |
| | 2.* SURREY (part of): | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | St. Saviour, Southwark | 2,184 | 40 | 72 | 112 | 66 | 10 | 31 | – | 5 |
| 27 | St. Olave, Southwark | 1,605 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 36 | 4 | 12 | – | 2 |
| 28 | Bermondsey* | 2,421 | 67 | 80 | 147 | 88 | 15 | 42 | – | 2 |
| 29 | St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark* | 3,328 | 63 | 79 | 142 | 55 | 6 | 81 | – | – |
| 30 | St. Mary, Newington* | 4,230 | 126 | 124 | 250 | 150 | 51 | 43 | – | 6 |
| 31 | Lambeth* | 8,831 | 196 | 283 | 479 | 311 | 97 | 71 | – | – |
| 32 | Wandsworth and Clapham | 4,502 | 81 | 76 | 157 | 109 | 24 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| 33 | Camberwell* | 4,118 | 78 | 104 | 182 | 67 | 9 | 104 | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | St. Mary, Rotherhithe* | 1,464 | 29 | 43 | 72 | 42 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| | 3.* KENT (part of): | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Greenwich | 7,345 | 86 | 180 | 266 | 137 | 74 | 29 | 7 | 19 |
| 35*a* | Woolwich | 4,560 | 45 | 64 | 109 | 87 | 22 | – | – | – |
| 36 | Lewisham | 1,355 | 26 | 35 | 61 | 40 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.* SURREY (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Epsom | 1,267 | 27 | 41 | 68 | 44 | 2 | 19 | – | 3 |
| 38 | Chertsey | 1,112 | 16 | 30 | 46 | 26 | – | 15 | – | 5 |
| 39 | Guildford | 1,771 | 38 | 45 | 83 | 48 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 18 |
| 40 | Farnham | 1,031 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 38 | – | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| 41*a* | Ash § | No Returns | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| 41*b* | Farnborough § | | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| 41*c* | Headley § | | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 42 | Hambledon | 950 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 18 | 1 | 10 | – | 6 |
| 43 | Dorking | 653 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 21 | – | 10 | – | 2 |
| 44 | Reigate | 835 | 14 | 23 | 37 | 27 | – | 6 | – | 4 |
| 45 | Godstone | 647 | 8 | 22 | 30 | 16 | – | 7 | – | 7 |
| 46 | Croydon | 3,017 | 27 | 64 | 91 | 64 | 10 | 10 | – | 7 |
| 47 | Kingston | 2,433 | 35 | 61 | 96 | 53 | – | 37 | – | 6 |
| 48 | Richmond | 721 | 23 | 29 | 52 | 31 | 7 | 14 | – | – |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.* Kent (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Bromley | 640 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 18 | 1 | 7 | – | – |
| 50 | Dartford | 1,673 | 21 | 37 | 58 | 43 | 1 | 7 | – | 7 |
| 51 | Gravesend and Milton | 1,113 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 21 | 1 | 9 | – | – |
| 52 | North Aylesford | 1,145 | 18 | 39 | 57 | 32 | 2 | 14 | – | 9 |
| 53 | Hoo | 154 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 54 | Medway | 2,006 | 44 | 55 | 99 | 39 | 11 | 49 | – | – |
| 55 | Malling | 1,582 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 29 | 1 | 8 | – | 4 |
| 56 | Seven Oaks | 1,099 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 38 | 1 | 5 | – | 14 |
| 57 | Tonbridge | 1,804 | 40 | 48 | 88 | 58 | 7 | 11 | – | 12 |
| 58 | Maidstone | 2,428 | 50 | 65 | 115 | 74 | 1 | 25 | – | 15 |
| 59 | Hollingbourn | 807 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 28 | – | 9 | – | 2 |
| 60 | Cranbrook | 825 | 17 | 26 | 43 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| 61 | Tenterden | 767 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 9 | – | 9 |
| 62 | West Ashford | 925 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | – | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 63 | East Ashford | 747 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 11 | – | 12 | 1 | – |
| 64 | Bridge | 792 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 |
| 65 | Canterbury † | 791 | 17 | 19 | 36 | – | 18 | 8 | – | 10 |
| 66 | Blean | 799 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 12 | 7 | 7 | – | 2 |
| 67 | Faversham | 1,187 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 15 | 13 | 6 | – | 3 |
| 68 | Milton | 791 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 24 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 |
| 69 | Sheppey | 668 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 18 | 1 | 4 | – | – |
| 70 | Isle of Thanet | 1,547 | 29 | 54 | 83 | 11 | 35 | 28 | 2 | 7 |
| 71 | Eastry | 1,353 | 36 | 53 | 89 | 24 | 22 | 27 | 1 | 15 |
| 72 | Dover | 1,792 | 25 | 43 | 68 | 11 | 42 | 15 | – | – |
| 73 | Elham | 835 | 16 | 26 | 42 | 20 | 11 | 8 | – | 3 |
| 74 | Romney Marsh | 424 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 4 |
| | 4. SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Rye | 1,087 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 21 | – | 8 | – | 6 |
| 76 | Hastings | 1,719 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 34 | 1 | 6 | – | 3 |
| 77 | Battle | 968 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 20 | – | 6 | – | 3 |
| 78 | Eastbourne | 683 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 18 | – | 3 | – | 2 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. SUSSEX—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Hailsham | 886 | 17 | 23 | 40 | 21 | – | 9 | – | 10 |
| 80 | Ticehurst | 977 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 21 | – | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 81 | Uckfield | 1,230 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 24 | – | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| 82 | East Grinstead | 1,017 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 22 | – | 16 | 1 | 3 |
| 83 | Cuckfield | 914 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 28 | – | 11 | 1 | 8 |
| 84 *a* | Chailey | 576 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 17 | – | 3 | – | 9 |
| 84 *b* | Lewes | 612 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 17 | 1 | 8 | – | 3 |
| 84 *c* | West Firle | 193 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 84 *d* | Newhaven | 388 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 8 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 85 | Brighton ‖ | 3,812 | 98 | 100 | 198 | 124 | – | 54 | – | 20 |
| 86 | Steyning | 1,270 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 26 | – | 11 | – | 8 |
| 87 | Horsham | 1,196 | 18 | 40 | 58 | 26 | – | 16 | – | 10 |
| 88 | Petworth | 636 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 12 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 89 | Thakeham | 596 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 9 | – | 6 | – | 3 |
| 90 *a* | East Preston § | No Return | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | – | – | – | – |
| 90 *b* | Arundel § | No Returns. | | | – | – | – | – | – | |
| 90 *c* | *Heene, &c.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 *d* | Sutton § (part of) | No Return | 13 | 8 | 21 | 13 | – | 7 | 1 | – |
| 91 | West Hampnett | 667 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 37 | – | 10 | – | 6 |
| 92 *a* | Sutton § (part of) | No Return. *See* 90 *d.* | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 92 *b* | Chichester † | 320 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 18 | – | 2 | – | 4 |
| 93 | Midhurst | 750 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 9 | – | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| 94 | Westbourne | 623 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 14 | – | 6 | – | 5 |
| | 5. SOUTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Havant | 509 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 10 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 96 | Portsea Island | 6,369 | 78 | 149 | 227 | 51 | 57 | 107 | – | 12 |
| 97 | Alverstoke § | 1,196 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 25 | – | 5 | – | – |
| 98 | Fareham | 960 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 27 | – | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| 99 | Isle of Wight † | 2,426 | 62 | 73 | 135 | 80 | – | 35 | – | 20 |
| 100 | Lymington | 947 | 9 | 22 | 31 | 19 | – | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 101 | Christchurch | 608 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 22 | – | 8 | – | 3 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Southampton—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | Ringwood | 354 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 8 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| 103 | Fordingbridge | 474 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 5 | – | 9 | – | 7 |
| 104 | New Forest | 814 | 17 | 30 | 47 | 27 | – | 13 | – | 7 |
| 105 | Southampton † | 3,026 | 46 | 61 | 107 | 29 | 38 | 18 | 4 | 18 |
| 106 | South Stoneham | 1,606 | 24 | 40 | 64 | 41 | – | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| 107 | Romsey | 707 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 8 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 108 | Stockbridge | 546 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 13 | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| 109 *a* | New Winchester | 1,534 | 34 | 29 | 63 | 46 | – | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| 109 *b* | Hursley | 159 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 110 | Droxford | 674 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 26 | – | 4 | – | 8 |
| 111 | Catherington | 223 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| 112 | Petersfield | 555 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 12 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 113 | Alresford | 540 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 11 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 114 | Alton | 957 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 16 | – | 15 | – | 1 |
| 115 | Hartley Wintney | 894 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 17 | – | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| 116 | Basingstoke | 1,591 | 26 | 33 | 59 | 38 | – | 7 | 2 | 12 |
| 117 | Whitchurch | 504 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | – | 3 | – | 2 |
| 118 | Andover | 1,294 | 29 | 34 | 63 | 26 | – | 24 | 3 | 10 |
| 119 | Kingsclere | 630 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 20 | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| | 6. BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Newbury | 1,571 | 30 | 50 | 80 | 38 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 14 |
| 121 | Hungerford | 1,264 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 38 | 1 | 7 | – | 4 |
| 122 | Faringdon | 519 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 27 | – | 15 | – | 3 |
| 123 | Abingdon | 1,586 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 38 | – | 9 | – | 8 |
| 124 | Wantage | 1,137 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 22 | – | 6 | 4 | 12 |
| 125 | Wallingford | 1,129 | 24 | 40 | 64 | 29 | – | 5 | 2 | 28 |
| 126 | Bradfield | 1,095 | 23 | 33 | 56 | 30 | – | 23 | – | 3 |
| 127 | Reading | 1,349 | 31 | 33 | 64 | 41 | – | 16 | – | 7 |
| 128 | Wokingham | 1,370 | 27 | 31 | 58 | 43 | – | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 129 | Cookham | 671 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 18 | – | 10 | – | 14 |
| 130 | East Hampstead | 440 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 9 | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 131 | Windsor | 741 | 32 | 25 | 57 | 40 | – | 9 | – | 8 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.* MIDDLESEX: | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Extra Metropolitan): | | | | | | | | | |
| 132 | Staines | 853 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 24 | 1 | 6 | – | – |
| 133 | Uxbridge | 2,052 | 16 | 25 | 41 | 33 | 2 | 6 | – | – |
| 134 | Brentford | 3,005 | 34 | 70 | 104 | 86 | 8 | 10 | – | – |
| 135 | Hendon | 1,257 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 22 | 2 | 8 | – | – |
| 136 | Barnet | 691 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 25 | 5 | 7 | – | – |
| 137 | Edmonton | 2,864 | 43 | 81 | 124 | 93 | 8 | 16 | – | 7 |
| | 7. HERTFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | Ware | 1,371 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 23 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 8 |
| 139 | Bishop's Stortford | 1,792 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 34 | – | 7 | – | 28 |
| 140 *a* | Buntingford | 374 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 |
| 140 *b* | Royston | 1,483 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 24 | 1 | 12 | – | 11 |
| 141 | Hitchin | 2,058 | 38 | 34 | 72 | 42 | – | 7 | – | 23 |
| 142 | Hertford | 923 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 22 | – | 6 | – | 5 |
| 143 *a* | Hatfield | 332 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 1 | 3 | – | – |
| 143 *b* | Welwyn | 142 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| 144 | St. Alban's | 1,176 | 29 | 51 | 80 | 41 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 16 |
| 145 | Watford | 1,398 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 34 | – | 9 | – | 2 |
| 146 | Hemel Hempstead | 856 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 16 | – | 8 | – | 8 |
| 147 | Berkhampstead | 781 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 7 | – | 6 | – | 4 |
| | 8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 148 | Amersham | 1,361 | 29 | 41 | 70 | 49 | – | 12 | – | 9 |
| 149 | Eton | 1,182 | 17 | 46 | 63 | 51 | – | 11 | – | 1 |
| 150 | Wycombe | 2,651 | 31 | 54 | 85 | 64 | – | 12 | – | 9 |
| 151 | Aylesbury | 2,118 | 32 | 39 | 71 | 53 | – | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 152 | Winslow | 628 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 12 | – | 10 | – | – |
| 153 | Newport Pagnell | 1,993 | 26 | 44 | 70 | 45 | – | 12 | – | 13 |
| 154 | Buckingham | 1,199 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 25 | – | 4 | – | 3 |

No 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9. OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 155 | Henley | 1,709 | 15 | 32 | 47 | 30 | – | 16 | – | 1 |
| 156 | Thame | 1,094 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 18 | – | 8 | – | 12 |
| 157 | Headington | 1,028 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 31 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 158 | Oxford † | 964 | 29 | 39 | 68 | 54 | – | 14 | – | – |
| 159 | Bicester | 883 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 23 | – | 10 | – | 2 |
| 160 | Woodstock | 978 | 21 | 22 | 43 | 27 | – | 9 | – | 7 |
| 161 | Witney | 1,840 | 42 | 53 | 95 | 51 | – | 18 | 3 | 23 |
| 162 | Chipping Norton | 1,261 | 23 | 28 | 51 | 36 | – | 3 | – | 12 |
| 163 | Banbury | 2,423 | 44 | 65 | 109 | 59 | – | 20 | 4 | 26 |
| | 10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 164 | Brackley | 1,004 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 23 | – | 5 | – | 2 |
| 165 | Towcester | 1,052 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 15 | – | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 166 | Potterspury | 790 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 26 | – | 6 | – | 5 |
| 167 | Hardingstone | 671 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 14 | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| 168 | Northampton | 2,162 | 62 | 76 | 138 | 65 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 42 |
| 169 | Daventry | 1,405 | 31 | 33 | 64 | 35 | – | 13 | 4 | 12 |
| 170 | Brixworth | 1,164 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 28 | – | 10 | – | 2 |
| 171 | Wellingborough | 1,667 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 35 | – | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| 172 | Kettering | 1,536 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 30 | – | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| 173 | Thrapston | 1,023 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 23 | – | 8 | – | 4 |
| 174 | Oundle | 933 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 23 | – | 15 | – | 9 |
| 175 | Peterborough | 1,888 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 48 | – | 10 | – | 10 |
| | 11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 176 | Huntingdon | 1,346 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 27 | 2 | 1 | – | 5 |
| 177 | St. Ives | 966 | 20 | 29 | 49 | 33 | – | 11 | – | 5 |
| 178 | St. Neot's | 1,000 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 30 | 1 | 5 | – | 12 |

No. 3—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12. BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | Bedford | 2,758 | 24 | 45 | 69 | 54 | 4 | 10 | – | 1 |
| 180 | Biggleswade | 2,292 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 28 | – | 11 | – | 19 |
| 181 | Ampthill | 1,265 | 22 | 26 | 48 | 26 | – | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| 182 | Woburn | 1,645 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 19 | – | 3 | – | – |
| 183 | Leighton Buzzard | 1,004 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 34 | 1 | 5 | – | 15 |
| 184 | Luton | 1,611 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 42 | 3 | 16 | – | 17 |
| | 13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 185 | Caxton and Arrington | 731 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 14 | – | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 186 | Chesterton | 1,736 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 22 | – | 7 | – | 14 |
| 187 | Cambridge | 1,860 | 34 | 35 | 69 | 47 | – | 9 | – | 13 |
| 188 | Linton | 1,338 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 21 | – | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| 189 | Newmarket | 2,461 | 34 | 43 | 77 | 45 | – | 7 | – | 25 |
| 190 | Ely | 1,201 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 32 | – | 15 | – | 7 |
| 191 | North Witchford | 943 | 19 | 16 | 35 | 20 | – | 9 | – | 6 |
| 192 | Whittlesey * | 429 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 7 | – | 5 | – | – |
| 193 | Wisbeach | 2,200 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 39 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 7 |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | |
| 194 | West Ham | 4,611 | 66 | 86 | 152 | 81 | – | 57 | – | 14 |
| 195 | Epping | 1,023 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 24 | – | 13 | – | 8 |
| 196 | Ongar | 946 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 12 | – | 4 | – | 8 |
| 197 | Romford | 1,785 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 36 | – | 5 | – | 6 |
| 198 | Orsett | 736 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 16 | – | 11 | – | 2 |
| 199 | Billericay | 893 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 19 | – | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| 200 | Chelmsford | 2,829 | 39 | 46 | 85 | 55 | – | 10 | 8 | 12 |
| 201 | Rochford | 717 | 24 | 18 | 42 | 23 | – | 14 | – | 5 |
| 202 | Maldon | 2,096 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 31 | – | 2 | – | – |
| 203 | Tendring | 1,593 | 27 | 32 | 59 | 38 | – | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| 204 | Colchester | 1,752 | 36 | 38 | 74 | 37 | – | 11 | 13 | 13 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. Essex—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | Lexden and Winstree | 2,283 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 38 | – | 16 | – | 1 |
| 206 | Witham | 1,402 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 25 | – | 1 | – | 6 |
| 207 | Halstead | 1,347 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 26 | – | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| 208 | Braintree | 1,339 | 18 | 31 | 49 | 24 | – | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| 209 | Dunmow | 1,948 | 19 | 42 | 61 | 37 | – | 3 | 4 | 17 |
| 210 | Saffron Walden | 1,794 | 26 | 37 | 63 | 31 | – | 14 | 1 | 17 |
| | 15. SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Risbridge | 1,992 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 24 |
| 212 | Sudbury | 3,033 | 32 | 51 | 83 | 54 | – | 8 | – | 21 |
| 213 | Cosford | 1,396 | 29 | 35 | 64 | 37 | – | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| 214 | Thingoe | 1,512 | 14 | 24 | 38 | 23 | 1 | – | – | 14 |
| 215 | Bury St. Edmund's † | 891 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 216 | Mildenhall | 759 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 | – | – | – | – |
| 217 | Stow | 1,421 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 18 | – | – | – | 15 |
| 218 | Hartismere | 1,266 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 22 | – | 2 | – | 11 |
| 219 | Hoxne | 1,370 | 14 | 29 | 43 | 26 | – | 6 | – | 11 |
| 220 | Bosmere and Claydon | 1,156 | 14 | 35 | 49 | 27 | – | 10 | – | 12 |
| 221 | Samford | 684 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 7 | – | 8 | – | 6 |
| 222 | Ipswich | 2,271 | 59 | 72 | 131 | 28 | 39 | 32 | 18 | 14 |
| 223 | Woodbridge | 1,550 | 30 | 29 | 59 | 41 | – | 9 | – | 9 |
| 224 | Plomesgate | 1,465 | 29 | 20 | 49 | 30 | – | 7 | – | 12 |
| 225 | Blything | 1,544 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 39 | – | 9 | – | 2 |
| 226 | Wangford | 1,063 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 29 | – | 8 | – | 11 |
| 227 | Mutford and Lothingland † | 1,143 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 29 | – | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| | 16. NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Great Yarmouth * | 2,055 | 30 | 47 | 77 | 4 | 15 | 48 | 1 | 9 |
| 229 | East and West Flegg † | 330 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 8 | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 230 | Tunstead and Happing † | 901 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 17 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 231 *a* | Erpingham | 1,428 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 25 | 1 | 7 | – | 8 |
| 231 *b* | Brinton § | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| | **IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16. NORFOLK—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 232 | Aylsham | 1,345 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 29 | – | 2 | – | 8 |
| 233 | St. Faiths | 695 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 20 | 1 | 4 | – | – |
| 234 | Norwich | 3,870 | 98 | 135 | 233 | 112 | 8 | 64 | 6 | 43 |
| 235 | Forehoe† | 1,136 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 18 | – | 7 | – | 9 |
| 236 | Henstead | 719 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 25 | – | 7 | – | 4 |
| 237 | Blofield | 745 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 21 | – | 6 | – | 1 |
| 238 | Loddon and Clavering | 980 | 16 | 30 | 46 | 24 | – | 15 | – | 7 |
| 239 | Depwade | 1,934 | 23 | 42 | 65 | 36 | – | 13 | 2 | 14 |
| 240 | Guiltcross | 1,048 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 18 | 1 | 5 | – | 6 |
| 241 | Wayland | 1,057 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 9 | – | 2 | – | 12 |
| 242 | Mitford and Launditch | 2,259 | 36 | 47 | 83 | 37 | – | 18 | 1 | 27 |
| 243 | Walsingham | 1,889 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 23 | – | 8 | – | 23 |
| 244 | Docking | 1,278 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 16 | – | 6 | – | 2 |
| 245 | Freebridge Lynn | 1,242 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 14 | – | 3 | – | 4 |
| 246 | King's Lynn | 1,376 | 16 | 18 | 34 | 14 | 11 | 7 | – | 2 |
| 247 | Downham | 1,326 | 15 | 24 | 39 | 26 | – | 4 | – | 9 |
| 248 | Swaffham | 1,120 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 13 | – | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| 249 | Thetford | 1,120 | 18 | 22 | 40 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| | **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. WILTSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 250 | Highworth and Swindon | 1,108 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 27 | – | 6 | – | 12 |
| 251 | Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 827 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 18 | – | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 252 | Malmesbury | 1,063 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 253 | Chippenham | 1,674 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 40 | – | 14 | – | 16 |
| 254 | Calne | 803 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 19 | 1 | 12 | – | 8 |
| 255 | Marlborough | 627 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 18 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| 256 | Devizes | 1,544 | 22 | 36 | 58 | 43 | – | 11 | – | 4 |
| 257 | Melksham | 1,602 | 29 | 47 | 76 | 32 | – | 13 | – | 31 |
| 258 | Bradford | 766 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 25 | – | 3 | – | 13 |
| 259 | Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 995 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 18 | – | 2 | – | 13 |
| 260 | Warminster | 1,642 | 17 | 33 | 50 | 27 | – | 7 | – | 16 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17. Wiltshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 261 | Pewsey | 894 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 20 | – | 1 | – | 3 |
| 262 | Amesbury | 655 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | – | 5 | – | 4 |
| 263 | Alderbury | 1,161 | 21 | 22 | 43 | 31 | – | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 264 | Salisbury † | 709 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 265 | Wilton | 1,183 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 21 | – | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| 266 | Tisbury | 857 | 18 | 29 | 47 | 18 | – | 15 | 3 | 11 |
| 267 | Mere | 637 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 8 | – | 3 | – | 4 |
| | 18. DORSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 268 | Shaftesbury | 980 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 31 | – | 3 | – | 8 |
| 269 | Sturminster | 875 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 15 | – | 1 | – | 4 |
| 270 | Blandford | 1,205 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 26 | – | 9 | – | 10 |
| 271 | Wimborne and Cranborne | 1,255 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 22 | – | 5 | – | 3 |
| 272 | Poole | 966 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 9 | – | 19 | – | 4 |
| 273 | Wareham and Purbeck | 1,759 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 24 | – | 8 | – | 14 |
| 274 | Weymouth | 1,397 | 29 | 39 | 68 | 42 | – | 19 | – | 7 |
| 275 *a* | Dorchester | 1,282 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 37 | – | 4 | – | 4 |
| 275 *b* | Cerne | 788 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 14 | – | 2 | – | 7 |
| 276 | Sherborne | 1,053 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 20 | – | 2 | – | 3 |
| 277 | Beaminster | 1,248 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 30 | – | 5 | – | 8 |
| 278 | Bridport | 1,220 | 17 | 15 | 32 | 23 | – | 5 | – | 4 |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Axminster | 1,668 | 15 | 23 | 38 | 20 | – | 9 | – | 9 |
| 280 | Honiton | 1,774 | 31 | 42 | 73 | 43 | – | 5 | 6 | 19 |
| 281 | St. Thomas | 2,808 | 62 | 87 | 149 | 94 | – | 25 | 2 | 28 |
| 282 | Exeter † | 1,466 | 43 | 45 | 88 | 24 | 2 | 43 | 1 | 18 |
| 283 | Newton Abbot | 2,933 | 34 | 55 | 89 | 63 | 1 | 11 | – | 14 |
| 284 | Totnes | 1,375 | 37 | 54 | 91 | 58 | – | 15 | 4 | 14 |
| 285 | Kingsbridge | 1,207 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 19 | – | 11 | – | 5 |
| 286 | Plympton St. Mary | 1,252 | 25 | 34 | 59 | 32 | – | 8 | 3 | 16 |
| 287 | Plymouth † | 4,378 | 82 | 75 | 157 | 37 | 33 | 47 | – | 40 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19. DEVONSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 288 | East Stonehouse * - - - | 484 | 5 | 15 | 20 | 15 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| 289 | Stoke Damerell ‖ - - - | 1,958 | 34 | 71 | 105 | 60 | – | 35 | – | 10 |
| 290 | Tavistock - - - - | 1,923 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 30 | – | 7 | – | 17 |
| 291 | Okehampton - - - - | 1,268 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 22 | – | 7 | 2 | 19 |
| 292 | Crediton - - - - - | 1,487 | 22 | 28 | 50 | 21 | – | 17 | – | 12 |
| 293 | Tiverton - - - - - | 2,564 | 34 | 41 | 75 | 35 | – | 7 | 12 | 21 |
| 294 | South Molton - - - - | 989 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 16 | – | 9 | – | 2 |
| 295 | Barnstaple - - - - | 2,168 | 27 | 43 | 70 | 48 | – | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| 296 | Torrington - - - - | 1,160 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 15 | – | 11 | – | – |
| 297 | Bideford - - - - - | 1,176 | 13 | 29 | 42 | 32 | – | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 298 | Holsworthy - - - - | 497 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 8 | – | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| | 20. CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | |
| 299 | Stratton - - - - - | 519 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 300 | Camelford - - - - | 438 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | – | – | 1 | 5 |
| 301 | Launceston - - - - | 932 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 17 | – | 6 | – | 5 |
| 302 | St. Germans - - - - | 888 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 27 | – | 7 | – | 1 |
| 303 | Liskeard - - - - - | 2,032 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 33 | – | 12 | – | 7 |
| 304 | Bodmin - - - - - | 1,057 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 30 | – | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 305 | St. Columb-Major - - - | 810 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 16 | – | 11 | – | 3 |
| 306 | St. Austell - - - - | 2,178 | 21 | 35 | 56 | 43 | 1 | 10 | – | 2 |
| 307 | Truro - - - - - | 2,500 | 34 | 50 | 84 | 49 | – | 13 | – | 22 |
| 308 | Falmouth - - - - - | 1,092 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 22 | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| 309 | Helston - - - - - | 1,912 | 27 | 31 | 58 | 42 | – | 8 | – | 8 |
| 310 | Redruth - - - - - | 1,993 | 31 | 42 | 73 | 50 | – | 19 | – | 4 |
| 311 | Penzance - - - - - | 1,614 | 22 | 34 | 56 | 46 | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| 312 | *Scilly Islands* - - - - | No Return. | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 21. SOMERSETSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 313 *a* | Williton - - - - - | 1,727 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 21 | – | 15 | 2 | 10 |
| 313 *b* | Dulverton - - - - | 569 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 6 | – | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 314 | Wellington - - - - | 1,694 | 32 | 60 | 92 | 34 | – | 16 | 5 | 37 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21. Somersetshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 315 | Taunton | 2,630 | 39 | 51 | 90 | 51 | – | 14 | 7 | 18 |
| 316 | Bridgwater | 2,725 | 19 | 39 | 58 | 32 | – | 13 | – | 13 |
| 317 | Langport | 1,262 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 22 | – | 8 | – | 7 |
| 318 | Chard | 1,923 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 35 | 1 | 2 | – | 14 |
| 319 | Yeovil | 1,986 | 27 | 34 | 61 | 27 | – | 17 | 1 | 16 |
| 320 | Wincanton | 1,737 | 14 | 28 | 42 | 19 | – | 8 | – | 15 |
| 321 | Frome | 1,542 | 20 | 33 | 53 | 23 | – | 9 | 2 | 19 |
| 322 | Shepton Mallet | 1,633 | 33 | 51 | 84 | 30 | – | 7 | 7 | 40 |
| 323 | Wells | 1,406 | 17 | 26 | 43 | 26 | – | 8 | – | 9 |
| 324 | Axbridge | 2,115 | 37 | 55 | 92 | 52 | – | 23 | 6 | 11 |
| 325 | Clutton | 1,837 | 37 | 44 | 81 | 43 | – | 16 | 4 | 18 |
| 326 | Bath | 2,195 | 71 | 81 | 152 | 52 | – | 100 | – | – |
| 327 | Keynsham | 1,335 | 30 | 32 | 62 | 37 | – | 15 | – | 10 |
| 328 | Bedminster | 3,551 | 38 | 45 | 83 | 62 | – | 11 | – | 10 |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 329 | Bristol † | 5,022 | 127 | 173 | 300 | 110 | 1 | 166 | 2 | 21 |
| 330 | Clifton | 4,350 | 118 | 160 | 278 | 110 | – | 142 | 2 | 24 |
| 331 | Chipping Sodbury | 1,204 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 20 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 332 | Thornbury | 983 | 23 | 26 | 49 | 33 | – | 10 | – | 6 |
| 333 | Dursley | 1,051 | 19 | 27 | 46 | 20 | – | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| 334 | Westbury-on-Severn | 1,271 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 23 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 |
| 335 | Newent | 1,176 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 14 | – | 7 | 3 | 11 |
| 336 | Gloucester | 1,529 | 31 | 43 | 74 | 58 | – | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| 337 | Wheatenhurst | 459 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 3 | – | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 338 | Stroud | 2,420 | 67 | 79 | 146 | 75 | – | 37 | 4 | 30 |
| 339 | Tetbury | 357 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 10 | – | – | – | – |
| 340 | Cirencester | 1,389 | 38 | 34 | 72 | 54 | – | 7 | – | 11 |
| 341 | Northleach | 705 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 26 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| 342 | Stow-on-the-Wold | 577 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 15 | – | 5 | – | 11 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22. GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 343 | Winchcomb | 689 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 15 | – | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 344 | Cheltenham | 3,476 | 62 | 94 | 156 | 92 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 34 |
| 345 | Tewkesbury | 1,160 | 14 | 29 | 43 | 22 | – | 11 | – | 10 |
| | 23. HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 346 | Ledbury | 858 | 15 | 28 | 43 | 26 | – | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| 347 | Ross | 1,258 | 25 | 32 | 57 | 35 | – | 8 | – | 14 |
| 348 *a* | Hereford | 1,699 | 41 | 57 | 98 | 56 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 25 |
| 348 *b* | Dore | 526 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 17 | – | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 349 | Weobley | 439 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 12 | – | 14 | – | 1 |
| 350 | Bromyard | 755 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 13 | – | 4 | 8 | 22 |
| 351 | Leominster | 953 | 30 | 42 | 72 | 44 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 11 |
| | 24. SHROPSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 352 | Ludlow | 938 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 30 | – | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 353 | Clun | 649 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 14 | – | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| 354 | Church Stretton | 295 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 11 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 355 | Cleobury Mortimer | 471 | 21 | 28 | 49 | 22 | – | 7 | 1 | 19 |
| 356 | Bridgnorth | 681 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 21 | – | 5 | – | 4 |
| 357 | Shiffnal | 657 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 7 | – | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| 358 | Madeley | 981 | 36 | 53 | 89 | 56 | – | 12 | 1 | 20 |
| 359 | Atcham | 311 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 32 | – | 11 | – | – |
| 360 | Shrewsbury† (*a*) | 170 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 29 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| 361 | Oswestry† | 951 | 13 | 28 | 41 | 27 | – | 10 | – | 4 |
| 362 | Ellesmere | 555 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 18 | – | 11 | 1 | 8 |
| 363 *a* | Wem | 452 | 10 | 22 | 32 | 16 | – | 10 | – | 6 |
| 363 *b* | Whitchurch | 407 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 16 | – | 13 | – | 4 |
| 364 | Drayton | 379 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 14 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 365 | Wellington | 1,477 | 31 | 40 | 71 | 39 | – | 8 | – | 24 |
| 366 | Newport | 787 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 20 | – | 2 | 1 | 7 |

(*a*) Shrewsbury Incorporation.—This Return is for workhouse and three parishes, viz., Holy Cross and St. Giles, St. Alkmond, and St. Mary.

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25. STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 367 | Stafford | 784 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 38 | – | 28 | – | 4 |
| 368 | Stone | 520 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 25 | – | 4 | – | 5 |
| 369 | Newcastle-under-Lyme | 716 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 21 | – | – | – | – |
| 370 | Wolstanton and Burslem | 2,088 | 22 | 35 | 57 | 37 | – | 14 | – | 6 |
| 371 | Stoke-upon-Trent* | 3,384 | 47 | 58 | 105 | 77 | – | 27 | – | 1 |
| 372*a* | Leek | 952 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 17 | – | 13 | – | 7 |
| 372*b* | Alstonefield § (part of) | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 373 | Cheadle | 567 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 16 | – | 8 | – | 3 |
| 374 | Uttoxeter | 590 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 18 | – | 14 | – | 2 |
| 375 | Burton-on-Trent | 1,369 | 27 | 30 | 57 | 47 | – | 5 | – | 5 |
| 376 | Tamworth | 678 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 13 | – | 4 | – | 2 |
| 377 | Lichfield | 1,187 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 32 | – | 9 | – | 4 |
| 378 | Penkridge | 746 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 20 | – | 9 | – | 1 |
| 379*a* | Seisdon | 554 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 20 | – | – | – | 8 |
| 379*b* | Wolverhampton | 5,536 | 121 | 113 | 234 | 128 | – | 95 | – | 11 |
| 380 | Walsall | 2,980 | 50 | 52 | 102 | 79 | – | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| 381 | West Bromwich | 4,171 | 100 | 126 | 226 | 120 | – | 69 | – | 37 |
| 382 | Dudley | 5,526 | 108 | 146 | 254 | 136 | – | 82 | – | 36 |
| | 26. WORCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 383 | Stourbridge | 2,271 | 83 | 78 | 161 | 94 | – | 17 | 5 | 45 |
| 384 | Kidderminster | 1,805 | 40 | 47 | 87 | 66 | – | 11 | – | 10 |
| 385 | Tenbury | 449 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 9 | – | 1 | – | 4 |
| 386 | Martley | 963 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 25 | – | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| 387 | Worcester | 1,540 | 41 | 55 | 96 | 81 | – | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| 388 | Upton-on-Severn | 1,393 | 18 | 34 | 52 | 32 | – | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| 389 | Evesham | 924 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 14 | – | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 390 | Pershore | 1,035 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 28 | – | 13 | 1 | 7 |
| 391 | Droitwich | 895 | 20 | 36 | 56 | 40 | – | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| 392 | Bromsgrove | 1,211 | 31 | 31 | 62 | 41 | – | 12 | – | 9 |
| 393 | King's Norton | 1,488 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 50 | – | 11 | – | 4 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27. WARWICKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 394 | Birmingham ‖ | 9,820 | 326 | 349 | 675 | 448 | – | 136 | – | 91 |
| 395 | Aston | 1,197 | 44 | 69 | 113 | 94 | – | 17 | – | 2 |
| 396 | Meriden | 573 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 22 | – | 8 | – | 5 |
| 397 | Atherstone | 611 | 4 | 15 | 19 | 7 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 398 | Nuneaton | 693 | 17 | 31 | 48 | 21 | – | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| 399 | Foleshill | 992 | 17 | 34 | 51 | 17 | – | 10 | – | 24 |
| 400 | Coventry † | 2,044 | 28 | 42 | 70 | 55 | – | 15 | – | – |
| 401 | Rugby | 850 | 33 | 22 | 55 | 38 | – | 16 | 1 | – |
| 402 | Solihull | 529 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 36 | – | 9 | – | 2 |
| 403 | Warwick | 2,140 | 54 | 60 | 114 | 91 | – | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| 404 | Stratford-on-Avon | 1,152 | 18 | 30 | 48 | 39 | – | 7 | – | 2 |
| 405 | Alcester | 1,023 | 19 | 34 | 53 | 35 | – | 7 | – | 11 |
| 406 | Shipston-on-Stour | 1,189 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 32 | – | 8 | 1 | 13 |
| 407 | Southam | 583 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 16 | – | 9 | – | 4 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28. LEICESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 408 | Lutterworth | 881 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 26 | – | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 409 | Market Harborough | 1,159 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 35 | – | 11 | – | 1 |
| 410 | Billesdon | 327 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 8 | – | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| 411 | Blaby | 764 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 30 | – | 6 | – | 16 |
| 412 | Hinckley | 1,099 | 35 | 37 | 72 | 37 | – | 20 | – | 15 |
| 413 | Market Bosworth | 894 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 23 | – | 8 | – | 3 |
| 414 | Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 1,434 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 41 | – | 5 | – | 9 |
| 415 | Loughborough | 1,246 | 23 | 33 | 56 | 43 | – | 11 | – | 2 |
| 416 | Barrow-on-Soar | 911 | 37 | 43 | 80 | 36 | – | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| 417 | Leicester | 2,201 | 118 | 120 | 238 | 129 | 18 | 79 | – | 12 |
| 418 | Melton Mowbray | 768 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 26 | – | 10 | – | 3 |
| | 29. RUTLANDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | Oakham | 676 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 20 | – | 6 | – | 1 |
| 420 | Uppingham | 774 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 16 | – | 4 | – | 1 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30. LINCOLNSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | Stamford | 1,129 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 5 | 4 | – | 2 |
| 422 | Bourn | 1,056 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 24 | – | 7 | – | 5 |
| 423 | Spalding | 1,206 | 23 | 38 | 61 | 36 | – | 15 | – | 10 |
| 424 | Holbeach | 1,060 | 21 | 38 | 59 | 43 | – | 12 | – | 4 |
| 425 | Boston | 2,192 | 33 | 62 | 95 | 55 | – | 8 | – | 32 |
| 426 | Sleaford | 1,362 | 21 | 40 | 61 | 29 | – | 13 | – | 19 |
| 427 | Grantham | 1,474 | 35 | 40 | 75 | 57 | – | 4 | – | 14 |
| 428 | Lincoln | 2,325 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 67 | – | 19 | – | 3 |
| 429 | Horncastle | 1,466 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 23 | – | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| 430 | Spilsby | 1,882 | 35 | 44 | 79 | 44 | – | 9 | 5 | 21 |
| 431 | Louth | 1,832 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 29 | – | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 432 | Caistor | 1,386 | 30 | 38 | 68 | 40 | – | 19 | – | 9 |
| 433 | Glanford Brigg | 1,914 | 33 | 36 | 69 | 46 | – | 1 | 4 | 18 |
| 434 | Gainsborough | 1,177 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 23 | – | 8 | – | 10 |
| | 31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 435 | East Retford | 1,009 | 26 | 33 | 59 | 24 | – | 14 | – | 21 |
| 436 | Worksop | 892 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 16 | – | 8 | – | 3 |
| 437 | Mansfield | 1,755 | 31 | 41 | 72 | 35 | – | 16 | 3 | 18 |
| 438 | Basford | 3,258 | 68 | 70 | 138 | 83 | – | 34 | 2 | 19 |
| 439 | Radford | 742 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 46 | – | 6 | – | 8 |
| 440 | Nottingham | 3,924 | 131 | 159 | 290 | 92 | – | 110 | 1 | 87 |
| 441 | Southwell | 1,143 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 28 | – | 6 | – | – |
| 442 | Newark | 1,574 | 28 | 41 | 69 | 35 | – | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| 443 | Bingham | 608 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 20 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 444 | Shardlow | 1,234 | 31 | 29 | 60 | 43 | – | 8 | – | 9 |
| 445 | Derby | 1,166 | 48 | 52 | 100 | 62 | 13 | 21 | – | 4 |
| 446 | Belper | 1,671 | 36 | 47 | 83 | 56 | – | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| 447 *a* | Ashbourne | 653 | 24 | 20 | 44 | 19 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 7 |
| 447 *b* | Alstonefield§ (part of) | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 32. DERBYSHIRE—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 448 | Chesterfield | 2,800 | 56 | 71 | 127 | 64 | – | 38 | 4 | 21 |
| 449 | Bakewell | 911 | 29 | 23 | 52 | 37 | – | 11 | – | 4 |
| 450 | Chapel-en-le-Frith | 304 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | – | 10 | – | – |
| 451 *a* | Glossop | 230 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 16 | – | 6 | – | 2 |
| 451 *b* | Hayfield | 219 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 6 | – | 13 | – | 5 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 33. CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 452 | Stockport | 2,385 | 94 | 142 | 236 | 91 | – | 131 | 1 | 13 |
| 453 | Macclesfield | 2,322 | 56 | 65 | 121 | 45 | – | 62 | – | 14 |
| 454 | Altrincham | 1,383 | 38 | 46 | 84 | 59 | – | 16 | 1 | 8 |
| 455 | Runcorn | 1,157 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 23 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 456 | Northwich | 1,450 | 34 | 45 | 79 | 38 | – | 12 | 8 | 21 |
| 457 | Congleton | 1,047 | 25 | 38 | 63 | 36 | – | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| 458 | Nantwich | 1,678 | 32 | 39 | 71 | 44 | – | 8 | 2 | 17 |
| 459 *a* | Great Boughton | 793 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 19 | – | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| 459 *b* | Chester† | 1,798 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 26 | – | 10 | – | – |
| 459 *c* | Hawarden | 359 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 14 | – | 10 | – | 1 |
| 460 *a* | Wirrall | 622 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 17 | – | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 460 *b* | Birkenhead | 3,197 | 60 | 46 | 106 | 92 | – | 8 | – | 6 |
| | 34. LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | Liverpool‖ | 19,120 | 323 | 368 | 691 | 489 | 79 | 66 | 11 | 46 |
| 462 *a* | West Derby | 6,645 | 102 | 140 | 242 | 107 | 16 | 114 | – | 5 |
| 462 *b* | Toxteth Park* | 3,060 | 49 | 56 | 105 | 56 | 3 | 46 | – | – |
| 463 | Prescot | 2,428 | 64 | 65 | 129 | 68 | 3 | 41 | 3 | 14 |
| 464 | Ormskirk | 1,498 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 46 | – | 18 | – | 7 |
| 465 | Wigan | 3,571 | 68 | 84 | 152 | 46 | 2 | 97 | 1 | 6 |
| 466 | Warrington | 1,645 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 50 | – | 19 | – | 4 |
| 467 | Leigh | 1,027 | 20 | 23 | 43 | 24 | – | 13 | 1 | 5 |
| 468 | Bolton | 3,770 | 123 | 145 | 268 | 100 | – | 152 | 2 | 14 |
| 469 | Bury | 3,614 | 81 | 113 | 194 | 9 | – | 157 | – | 28 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 34. Lancashire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 470 | Barton-upon-Irwell | 1,156 | 36 | 33 | 69 | 35 | – | 29 | – | 5 |
| 471 | Chorlton | 6,839 | 154 | 133 | 287 | 113 | 1 | 169 | 2 | 2 |
| 472 | Salford | 4,276 | 106 | 145 | 251 | 103 | 1 | 138 | 2 | 7 |
| 473 *a* | Manchester * | 10,992 | 266 | 282 | 548 | 260 | – | 285 | – | 3 |
| 473 *b* | Prestwich | 1,001 | 27 | 55 | 82 | 64 | – | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| 474 | Ashton-under-Lyne | 2,031 | 88 | 96 | 184 | 66 | – | 115 | – | 3 |
| 475 | Oldham | 2,191 | 87 | 86 | 173 | 41 | – | 122 | 1 | 9 |
| 476 | Rochdale | 2,219 | 93 | 94 | 187 | 88 | – | 81 | 2 | 16 |
| 477 | Haslingden | 809 | 65 | 43 | 108 | 65 | – | 29 | – | 14 |
| 478 | Burnley | 1,833 | 69 | 73 | 142 | 80 | – | 26 | 3 | 33 |
| 479 | Clitheroe | 558 | 28 | 32 | 60 | 23 | – | 26 | – | 11 |
| 480 | Blackburn | 3,475 | 74 | 93 | 167 | 37 | – | 130 | – | – |
| 481 | Chorley | 1,056 | 32 | 51 | 83 | 35 | – | 31 | 2 | 15 |
| 482 | Preston | 4,753 | 93 | 93 | 186 | 112 | 7 | 49 | 1 | 17 |
| 483 | Fylde | 910 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 27 | – | 16 | 1 | 1 |
| 484 | Garstang | 433 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | – | – | – | 3 |
| 485 *a* | Lancaster | 983 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 22 | – | 7 | – | 2 |
| 485 *b* | Caton § | No Return | 9 | 12 | 21 | 15 | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| 485 *c* | *Arkholme*, &c. | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 486 | Ulverstone | 1,360 | 35 | 38 | 73 | 52 | – | 12 | – | 9 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | |
| 487 | Sedbergh | 111 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| 488 | Settle | 424 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 4 | – | 8 | 2 | – |
| 489 *a* | Skipton | 1,241 | 18 | 31 | 49 | 25 | – | 15 | 1 | 8 |
| 489 *b* | Carlton § (part of) | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 490 | Pateley Bridge | 380 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 491 | Ripon | 532 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 13 | – | 14 | 3 | 7 |
| 492 *a* | Great Ouseburn | 401 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 7 | – | 6 | – | 5 |
| 492 *b* | Knaresborough | 1,070 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 20 | – | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| 492 *c* | Wetherby | 314 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 10 | – | 4 | – | 1 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. WEST RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 492 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) - | No Return. | 12 | 6 | 18 | 9 | – | 8 | – | 1 |
| 493 *a* | Carlton § (part of) - - - | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 493 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) - | No Return (*see* 492 *d*). | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 493 *c* | Wharfedale - - - - | 433 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 18 | – | – | 2 | 5 |
| 494 | Keighley - - - - - | 1,190 | 25 | 31 | 56 | 14 | – | 29 | – | 13 |
| 495 | Todmorden - - - - | 624 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 26 | – | – | – | 8 |
| 496 | Saddleworth* - - - - | 395 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 24 | – | 15 | – | 1 |
| 497 | Huddersfield - - - - | 4,790 | 83 | 84 | 167 | 105 | 1 | 45 | – | 16 |
| 498 | Halifax - - - - - | 3,774 | 108 | 134 | 242 | 100 | 1 | 104 | 1 | 36 |
| 499 *a* | North Bierley - - - - | 2,199 | 59 | 75 | 134 | 51 | – | 56 | 3 | 24 |
| 499 *b* | Bradford - - - - - | 2,299 | 76 | 99 | 175 | 97 | – | 78 | – | – |
| 499 *c* | Carlton § (part of) - - - | No Returns. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 500 *a* | Carlton § (part of) - - - | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 *b* | *Thorpe Stapleton* - - - | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 $b^1$ | Holbeck* - - - - | 483 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 7 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 500 $b^2$ | Hunslet* - - - - | 1,000 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 19 | – | – | – | – |
| 500 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) - - | No Return | 9 | 16 | 25 | 17 | – | 7 | – | 1 |
| 500 *d* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) - | No Return (*see* 492 *d*). | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 500 *e* | Bramley - - - - | 268 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 8 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 501 | Leeds* - - - - - | 5,037 | 118 | 124 | 242 | 148 | 1 | 87 | – | 6 |
| 502 | Dewsbury - - - - | 2,613 | 54 | 49 | 103 | 93 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 503 *a* | Wakefield - - - - | 2,613 | 34 | 46 | 80 | 64 | – | 12 | – | 4 |
| 503 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) - | - - | *See* 500 *c.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 503 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) - | No Returns | *See* 492 *d.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 504 $a^1$ | Great Preston § (part of) - | - - | *See* 500 *c.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 504 $a^2$ | Pontefract - - - - | 632 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 9 | – | 1 | – | 10 |
| 504 $a^3$ | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) - | No Return (*see* 492 *d*). | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 504 *b* | Hemsworth - - - - | 301 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 6 | – | 10 | – | 1 |
| 505 | Barnsley - - - - - | 2,434 | 33 | 43 | 76 | 41 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 22 |
| 506 *a* | Penistone - - - - - | 487 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 22 | – | 16 | – | 1 |
| 506 *b* | Wortley - - - - - | 968 | 31 | 24 | 55 | 23 | – | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 507 | Ecclesall Bierlow - - - | 2,490 | 47 | 46 | 93 | 57 | 2 | 20 | – | 14 |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 35. West Riding—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 508 | Sheffield | 7,438 | 130 | 138 | 268 | 106 | 4 | 94 | – | 64 |
| 509 | Rotherham | 2,593 | 22 | 34 | 56 | 34 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 2 |
| 510 | Doncaster | 1,401 | 39 | 36 | 75 | 46 | 1 | 18 | – | 10 |
| 511 | Thorne | 658 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 18 | – | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 512 | Goole | 956 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 9 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 513 *a* | Selby | 668 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 11 | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| 513 *b* | Great Preston § (part of) | No Returns | *see* 500 *c.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 513 *c* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) | | *see* 492 *d.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 514 *a* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) | | *see* 492 *d.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 514 *b* | Tadcaster | 330 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 514 *c* | Great Preston § (part of) | No Returns | *see* 500 *c.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 514 *d* | Carlton § (part of) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | 36. EAST RIDING: | | | | | | | | | |
| 515 *a* | York | 1,338 | 54 | 80 | 134 | 65 | – | 67 | – | 2 |
| 515 *b* | Barwick-in-Elmet § (part of) | No Return | *see* 492 *d.* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 516 | Pocklington | 773 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 18 | – | 8 | – | – |
| 517 | Howden | 664 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 18 | – | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 518 | Beverley | 861 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 24 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 519 | Sculcoates | 2,029 | 53 | 49 | 102 | 85 | – | 17 | – | – |
| 520 | Kingston-on-Hull ‖ | 2,105 | 52 | 55 | 107 | 83 | – | 24 | – | – |
| 521 | Patrington | 271 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 13 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| 522 | Skirlaugh | 476 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 11 | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| 523 | Driffield | 737 | 35 | 29 | 64 | 30 | – | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| 524 | Bridlington | 554 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | – | 4 | – | 2 |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | |
| 525 | Scarborough | 1,672 | 40 | 48 | 88 | 40 | – | 26 | 2 | 20 |
| 526 | Malton | 767 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 33 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| 527 | Easingwold | 461 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 16 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 528 | Thirsk | 357 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 12 | – | 9 | – | – |
| 529 *a* | Helmsley | 226 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37. NORTH RIDING—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 529 *b* | Kirkby Moorside | 207 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 530 | Pickering | 305 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 10 | – | 2 | – | 4 |
| 531 | Whitby | 864 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 38 | – | 8 | – | 2 |
| 532 | Guisborough | 991 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 21 | – | 7 | – | 1 |
| 533 | Stokesley | 404 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| 534 | Northallerton | 415 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 24 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 535 | Bedale | 352 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 12 | – | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 536 | Leyburn | 388 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 12 | – | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 537 *a* | Bainbridge § | No Return | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 537 *b* | *Carperby*, &c. | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 538 | Reeth | 287 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | – | – | – | 2 |
| 539 | Richmond | 603 | 20 | 14 | 34 | 22 | – | 8 | 4 | – |
| **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 38. DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | |
| 540 | Darlington | 1,243 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 30 | – | 7 | – | – |
| 541 *a* | Stockton | 2,060 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 29 | – | 11 | – | 1 |
| 541 *b* | Hartlepool | 765 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 18 | – | 7 | – | – |
| 541 *c* | Sedgefield | 358 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 11 | – | 5 | – | – |
| 542 | Auckland | 2,299 | 33 | 27 | 60 | 48 | – | 6 | – | 6 |
| 543 | Teesdale | 973 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 23 | – | 12 | 1 | 7 |
| 544 | Weardale | 586 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| 545 *a* | Lanchester | 957 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 17 | – | 4 | – | – |
| 545 *b* | Durham | 1,509 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 26 | – | 14 | – | 3 |
| 546 | Easington | 1,023 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 17 | – | – | – | 4 |
| 547 | Houghton-le-Spring | 875 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 21 | – | 7 | – | 2 |
| 548 | Chester-le-Street | 986 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 15 | – | 11 | – | – |
| 549 | Sunderland | 4,605 | 86 | 117 | 203 | 87 | – | 84 | 3 | 29 |
| 550 | South Shields | 3,051 | 48 | 51 | 99 | 48 | – | 14 | 11 | 26 |
| 551 | Gateshead | 2,868 | 58 | 55 | 113 | 67 | – | 23 | 7 | 16 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| | **X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 39. NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | |
| 552 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 7,026 | 131 | 112 | 243 | 153 | – | 62 | – | 28 |
| 553 | Tynemouth | 3,033 | 72 | 58 | 130 | 89 | – | 29 | – | 12 |
| 554 | Castle Ward | 618 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 23 | – | 9 | – | 3 |
| 555 | Hexham | 1,724 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 41 | – | 12 | – | 12 |
| 556 | Haltwhistle | 173 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 3 | – | 8 | – | 1 |
| 557 | Bellingham | 327 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 12 | – | 2 | – | 11 |
| 558 | Morpeth | 1,252 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 34 | – | 4 | – | 8 |
| 559 | Alnwick | 957 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 29 | – | 7 | – | 2 |
| 560 | Belford | 357 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 561 | Berwick-on-Tweed | 1,264 | 24 | 32 | 56 | 25 | – | 12 | – | 19 |
| 562 | Glendale | 662 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 16 | – | 4 | – | 15 |
| 563 | Rothbury | 254 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 12 | – | 3 | – | 2 |
| | 40. CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | |
| 564 | Alston-with-Garrigill* | 242 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| 565 | Penrith | 858 | 34 | 22 | 56 | 36 | – | 15 | – | 5 |
| 566 | Brampton | 477 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 16 | – | 7 | – | 10 |
| 567 | Longtown | 460 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 9 | – | 2 | – | 4 |
| 568 | Carlisle | 1,875 | 39 | 47 | 86 | 69 | – | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 569 | Wigton | 912 | 25 | 36 | 61 | 31 | – | 22 | 1 | 7 |
| 570 | Cockermouth | 2,003 | 48 | 30 | 78 | 42 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 14 |
| 571 | Whitehaven | 1,743 | 37 | 44 | 81 | 44 | – | 22 | 2 | 13 |
| 572 | Bootle | 176 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 5 | – | 11 | – | – |
| | 41. WESTMORELAND: | | | | | | | | | |
| 573 | East Ward | 400 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 15 | – | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 574 | West Ward | 277 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 14 | – | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 575 | Kendal | 1,526 | 41 | 33 | 74 | 39 | – | 26 | – | 9 |

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| | **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES:** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 42. MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 576 | Chepstow | 1,080 | 16 | 31 | 47 | 31 | – | 11 | 1 | 4 |
| 577 | Monmouth | 2,096 | 53 | 75 | 128 | 52 | – | 21 | 6 | 49 |
| 578 *a* | Abergavenny | 1,103 | 34 | 55 | 89 | 53 | – | 11 | 11 | 14 |
| 578 *b* | Bedwellty | 2,130 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 53 | – | 5 | – | 6 |
| 579 | Pontypool | 1,846 | 28 | 41 | 69 | 42 | – | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| 580 | Newport | 3,570 | 47 | 62 | 109 | 100 | 1 | 8 | – | – |
| | 43. SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | |
| | (A.) GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 581 | Cardiff | 3,917 | 52 | 39 | 91 | 68 | – | 16 | – | 7 |
| 582 *a* | Merthyr Tydfil | 3,680 | 92 | 90 | 182 | 94 | – | 16 | 16 | 56 |
| 582 *b* | Pontypridd | 1,750 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 30 | – | 5 | – | 4 |
| 583 | Bridgend and Cowbridge | 1,909 | 24 | 44 | 68 | 50 | – | – | 4 | 14 |
| 584 | Neath | 3,782 | 52 | 60 | 112 | 56 | – | 18 | 1 | 37 |
| 585 *a* | Swansea | 3,540 | 57 | 64 | 121 | 62 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 30 |
| 585 *b* | Gower | 276 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 5 | – | 2 | 9 | 9 |
| | (B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 586 | Llanelly | 1,600 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 21 | – | – | – | 34 |
| 587 | Llandovery | 705 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 14 | – | – | 4 | 6 |
| 588 | Llandilo Fawr | 884 | 15 | 37 | 52 | 18 | – | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| 589 | Carmarthen | 2,447 | 38 | 74 | 112 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 44 |
| | (C.) PEMBROKESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 590 | Narberth | 1,536 | 34 | 52 | 86 | 22 | – | 10 | 19 | 35 |
| 591 | Pembroke | 1,665 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 18 | – | 1 | 10 | 23 |
| 592 | Haverfordwest | 2,593 | 38 | 56 | 94 | 34 | 1 | – | 21 | 38 |
| | (D.) CARDIGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 593 | Cardigan | 1,345 | 17 | 31 | 48 | 21 | – | – | 9 | 18 |
| 594 | Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 1,563 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 6 | – | 1 | 2 | 36 |
| 595 | Lampeter | 746 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

No. 3.—Statement of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, Namely:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 43. South Wales—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | (d.) Cardiganshire—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 596 | Aberayron | 857 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 6 | – | – | 13 | 16 |
| 597 | Aberystwith | 1,617 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 12 | – | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 598 | Tregaron | 691 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 3 | – | – | 4 | 10 |
| | (e.) Brecknockshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| 599 | Builth | 646 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 9 | – | – | 14 | 4 |
| 600 | Brecknock | 1,059 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 18 | – | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 601 | Crickhowell | 1,089 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 35 | – | 10 | – | 11 |
| 602 | Hay | 545 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 8 | – | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| | (f.) Radnorshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| 603 *a* | Kington | 564 | 14 | 21 | 35 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| 603 *b* | Presteigne | 281 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 |
| 604 | Knighton | 791 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 10 | – | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 605 | Rhayader | 685 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 6 | – | – | 5 | 7 |
| | 44. NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a.) Montgomeryshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| 606 | Machynlleth | 916 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 5 | – | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| 607 | Newtown and Llanidloes | 2,144 | 26 | 33 | 59 | 31 | – | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| 608 *a* | Montgomery and Pool † (*a*) | 117 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 7 | – | 10 | – | – |
| 608 *b* | *Rhosgoch, &c.* | No Return. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 609 | Llanfyllin | 1,218 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 33 | – | 5 | 13 | 16 |
| | (b.) Flintshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| 610 | Holywell | 3,004 | 35 | 46 | 81 | 40 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 12 |
| | (c.) Denbighshire: | | | | | | | | | |
| 611 | Wrexham | 2,326 | 37 | 51 | 88 | 43 | 1 | 24 | – | 20 |
| 612 | Ruthin | 1,023 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 24 | – | 11 | – | 5 |
| 613 | St. Asaph | 2,032 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 37 | – | 9 | | 33 |
| 614 | Llanrwst | 1,011 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 8 | – | – | 10 | 7 |

(*a*) Montgomery and Pool.—For Workhouse and three parishes.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of the Number of Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates on the 1st January 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| Reference to the District No. of the Census Tables, &c. | UNIONS, &c. | Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on 1st January 1869. | WHEREOF WERE INSANE PAUPERS, NAMELY:— | | | WHERE MAINTAINED. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | In County or Borough Asylum. | In Registered Hospital, or Licensed House. | In the Workhouse. | In Lodgings, or Boarded Out. | Residing with Relatives. |
| **XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 44. NORTH WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | (D.) MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Corwen | 704 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 6 | – | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 616 | Bala | 412 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 4 |
| 617 | Dolgelly | 1,072 | 15 | 29 | 44 | 11 | – | 10 | 3 | 20 |
| 618 | Festiniog | 1,459 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 8 | – | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| | (E.) CARNARVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | Pwllheli | 1,954 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 16 | – | 11 | 17 | 21 |
| 620 | Carnarvon | 2,409 | 24 | 28 | 52 | 23 | – | 4 | 4 | 21 |
| 621 | Bangor and Beaumaris | 2,631 | 41 | 43 | 84 | 29 | – | 9 | 4 | 42 |
| 622 | Conway | 1,478 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 18 | – | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| | (F.) ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | |
| 623 *a* | Anglesey | 2,145 | 19 | 26 | 45 | 17 | – | – | 11 | 17 |
| 623 *b* | Holyhead | 2,465 | 25 | 33 | 58 | 11 | – | – | 24 | 23 |

# No. 5.—INDEX TO THE UNION-COUNTIES AND TO THE UNIONS, &c.

## THE UNION-COUNTIES.


| UNION-COUNTIES. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Anglesey | 44 F |
| Bedford | 12 |
| Berks | 6 |
| Brecon | 43 E |
| Buckingham | 8 |
| Cambridge | 13 |
| Cardigan | 43 D |
| Carmarthen | 43 B |
| Carnarvon | 44 E |
| Chester | 33 |
| Cornwall | 20 |
| Cumberland | 40 |
| Denbigh | 44 C |
| Derby | 32 |
| Devon | 19 |
| Dorset | 18 |
| Durham | 38 |
| Essex | 14 |
| Flint | 44 B |
| Glamorgan | 43 A |
| Gloucester | 22 |
| Hereford | 23 |
| Hertford | 7 |
| Huntingdon | 11 |
| Kent (in Divisions I and II) | 3* |
| Lancaster | 34 |
| Leicester | 28 |
| Lincoln | 30 |
| Merioneth | 44 D |
| Middlesex (in Divisions I and III) | 1* |
| Monmouth | 42 |
| Montgomery | 44 A |
| Norfolk | 16 |
| Northampton | 10 |
| Northumberland | 39 |
| North Wales | 44 |
| Nottingham | 31 |
| Oxford | 9 |
| Pembroke | 43 C |
| Radnor | 43 F |
| Rutland | 29 |
| Salop | 24 |
| Somerset | 21 |
| Southampton | 5 |
| South Wales | 43 |
| Stafford | 25 |
| Suffolk | 15 |
| Surrey (in Divisions I and II) | 2* |
| Sussex | 4 |
| Warwick | 27 |
| Westmoreland | 41 |
| Wilts | 17 |
| Worcester | 26 |
| York (East Riding) | 36 |
| York (North Riding) | 37 |
| York (West Riding) | 35 |


## THE UNIONS, &c.

THE compound NAMES are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.


| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Aberayron | 596 |
| Abergavenny | 578 *a* |
| Aberystwith | 597 |
| Abingdon | 123 |
| Alcester | 405 |
| Alderbury | 263 |
| Alnwick | 559 |
| Alresford | 113 |
| Alston-with-Garrigill | 564 |
| Alstonefield | 372 *b*, 447 *b* |
| Alton | 114 |
| Altrincham | 454 |
| Alverstoke | 97 |
| Amersham | 148 |
| Amesbury | 262 |
| Ampthill | 181 |
| Andover | 118 |
| Anglesey | 623 *a* |
| Arkholme, &c. | 485 *c* |
| Arundel | 90 *b* |
| Ash | 41 *a* |
| Ashbourne | 447 *a* |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 414 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 474 |
| Aston | 395 |
| Atcham | 359 |
| Atherstone | 397 |
| Auckland | 542 |
| Axbridge | 324 |
| Axminster | 279 |
| Aylesbury | 151 |
| Aylsham | 232 |
| Bainbridge | 537 *a* |
| Bakewell | 449 |
| Bala | 616 |
| Banbury | 163 |
| Bangor and Beaumaris | 621 |
| Barnet | 136 |
| Barnsley | 505 |
| Barnstaple | 295 |
| Barrow-on-Soar | 416 |
| Barton-upon-Irwell | 470 |
| Barwick-in-Elmet (in Parts) | 492 *d*, 493 *b*, 500 *d*, 503 *c*, 504 *a*³, 513 *c*, 514 *a*, 515 *b* |
| Basford | 438 |
| Basingstoke | 116 |
| Bath | 326 |
| Battle | 77 |
| Beaminster | 277 |
| Bedale | 535 |
| Bedford | 179 |
| Bedminster | 328 |
| Bedwellty | 578 *b* |
| Belford | 560 |
| Bellingham | 557 |
| Belper | 446 |
| Berkhampstead | 147 |
| Bermondsey | 28 |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 561 |
| Bethnal Green | 21 |
| Beverley | 518 |
| Bicester | 159 |
| Bideford | 297 |
| Biggleswade | 180 |
| Billericay | 199 |
| Billesdon | 410 |
| Bingham | 443 |
| Birkenhead | 460 *b* |
| Birmingham | 394 |
| Bishop's Stortford | 139 |
| Blaby | 411 |
| Blackburn | 480 |
| Blandford | 270 |
| Blean | 66 |
| Blofield | 237 |
| Blything | 225 |
| Bodmin | 304 |
| Bolton | 468 |
| Bootle | 572 |
| Bosmere and Claydon | 220 |
| Boston | 425 |
| Bourn | 422 |
| Brackley | 164 |
| Bradfield | 126 |
| Bradford (Wilts) | 258 |
| Bradford (York) | 499 *b* |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Braintree | 208 |
| Bramley | 500 *e* |
| Brampton | 566 |
| Brecknock | 600 |
| Brentford | 134 |
| Bridge | 64 |
| Bridgend and Cowbridge | 583 |
| Bridgnorth | 356 |
| Bridgwater | 316 |
| Bridlington | 524 |
| Bridport | 278 |
| Brighton | 85 |
| Brinton | 231 *b* |
| Bristol | 329 |
| Brixworth | 170 |
| Bromley | 49 |
| Bromsgrove | 392 |
| Bromyard | 350 |
| Buckingham | 154 |
| Builth | 599 |
| Buntingford | 140 *a* |
| Burnley | 478 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 375 |
| Bury | 469 |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 215 |
| Caistor | 432 |
| Calne | 254 |
| Camberwell | 33 |
| Cambridge | 187 |
| Camelford | 300 |
| Canterbury | 65 |
| Cardiff | 581 |
| Cardigan | 593 |
| Carlisle | 568 |
| Carlton (in Parts) | 489 *b*, 493 *a*, 499 *c*, 500 *a*, 514 *d* |
| Carmarthen | 589 |
| Carnarvon | 620 |
| Carperby, &c. | 537 *b* |
| Castle Ward | 554 |
| Catherington | 111 |
| Caton | 485 *b* |
| Caxton and Arrington | 185 |
| Cerne | 275 *b* |
| Chailey | 84 *a* |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 450 |
| Chard | 318 |
| Charterhouse | 14 *b* |
| Cheadle | 373 |
| Chelmsford | 200 |
| Chelsea | 2 |
| Cheltenham | 344 |
| Chepstow | 576 |
| Chertsey | 38 |
| Chester | 459 *b* |
| Chesterfield | 448 |
| Chester-le-Street | 548 |
| Chesterton | 186 |
| Chichester | 92 *b* |
| Chippenham | 253 |
| Chipping Norton | 162 |
| Chipping Sodbury | 331 |
| Chorley | 481 |
| Chorlton | 471 |
| Christchurch | 101 |
| Church Stretton | 354 |
| Cirencester | 340 |
| City of London | 19 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | 355 |
| Clifton | 330 |
| Clitheroe | 479 |
| Clun | 353 |
| Clutton | 325 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Cockermouth | 570 |
| Colchester | 204 |
| Congleton | 457 |
| Conway | 622 |
| Cookham | 129 |
| Corwen | 615 |
| Cosford | 213 |
| Coventry | 400 |
| Cranbrook | 60 |
| Crediton | 292 |
| Crickhowell | 601 |
| Cricklade and Wootton Bassett | 251 |
| Croydon | 46 |
| Cuckfield | 83 |
| Darlington | 540 |
| Dartford | 50 |
| Daventry | 169 |
| Depwade | 239 |
| Derby | 445 |
| Devizes | 256 |
| Dewsbury | 502 |
| Docking | 244 |
| Dolgelly | 617 |
| Doncaster | 510 |
| Dorchester | 275 *a* |
| Dore | 348 *b* |
| Dorking | 43 |
| Dover | 72 |
| Downham | 247 |
| Drayton | 364 |
| Driffield | 523 |
| Droitwich | 391 |
| Droxford | 110 |
| Dudley | 382 |
| Dulverton | 313 *b* |
| Dunmow | 209 |
| Durham | 545 *b* |
| Dursley | 333 |
| Easington | 546 |
| Easingwold | 527 |
| East Ashford | 63 |
| East and West Flegg | 229 |
| Eastbourne | 78 |
| East Grinstead | 82 |
| East Hampstead | 130 |
| East London | 17 |
| East Preston | 90 *a* |
| East Retford | 435 |
| Eastry | 71 |
| East Stonehouse | 288 |
| East Ward | 573 |
| Ecclesall Bierlow | 507 |
| Edmonton | 137 |
| Elham | 73 |
| Ellesmere | 362 |
| Ely | 190 |
| Epping | 195 |
| Epsom | 37 |
| Erpingham | 231 *a* |
| Eton | 149 |
| Evesham | 389 |
| Exeter | 282 |
| Falmouth | 308 |
| Fareham | 98 |
| Faringdon | 122 |
| Farnborough | 41 *b* |
| Farnham | 40 |
| Faversham | 67 |
| Festiniog | 618 |
| Foleshill | 399 |
| Fordingbridge | 103 |
| Forehoe | 235 |
| Freebridge Lynn | 245 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Frome | 321 |
| Fulham | 1 *b* |
| Fylde | 483 |
| Gainsborough | 434 |
| Garstang | 484 |
| Gateshead | 551 |
| Glanford Brigg | 433 |
| Glendale | 562 |
| Glossop | 451 *a* |
| Gloucester | 336 |
| Godstone | 45 |
| Goole | 512 |
| Gower | 585 *b* |
| Grantham | 427 |
| Gravesend and Milton | 51 |
| Gray's Inn | 14 *a* |
| Great Boughton | 459 *a* |
| Great Ouseburn | 492 *a* |
| Great Preston (in Parts) | 500 *c*, 503 *b*, 504 *a*[1], 513 *b*, 514 *c* |
| Great Yarmouth | 228 |
| Greenwich | 35 |
| Guildford | 33 |
| Guiltcross | 240 |
| Guisborough | 532 |
| Hackney | 11 |
| Hailsham | 79 |
| Halifax | 498 |
| Halstead | 207 |
| Haltwhistle | 556 |
| Hambledon | 42 |
| Hardingstone | 167 |
| Hartismere | 218 |
| Hartlepool | 541 *b* |
| Hartley Wintney | 115 |
| Haslingden | 477 |
| Hastings | 76 |
| Hatfield | 143 *a* |
| Havant | 95 |
| Haverfordwest | 592 |
| Hawarden | 459 *c* |
| Hay | 602 |
| Hayfield | 451 *b* |
| Headington | 157 |
| Headley | 41 *c* |
| Heene, &c. | 90 *c* |
| Helmsley | 529 *a* |
| Helston | 309 |
| Hemel Hempstead | 146 |
| Hemsworth | 504 *b* |
| Hendon | 135 |
| Henley | 155 |
| Henstead | 236 |
| Hereford | 348 *a* |
| Hertford | 142 |
| Hexham | 555 |
| Highworth and Swindon | 250 |
| Hinckley | 412 |
| Hitchin | 141 |
| Holbeach | 424 |
| Holbeck | 500 *b*[1] |
| Holborn | 14 |
| Hollingbourn | 59 |
| Holsworthy | 298 |
| Holyhead | 623 *b* |
| Holywell | 610 |
| Honiton | 280 |
| Hoo | 53 |
| Horncastle | 429 |
| Horsham | 87 |
| Houghton-le-Spring | 547 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Howden | 517 |
| Hoxne | 219 |
| Huddersfield | 497 |
| Hungerford | 121 |
| Hunslet | 500 *b*[2] |
| Huntingdon | 176 |
| Hursley | 109 *b* |
| Inner Temple | 18 *a* |
| Ipswich | 222 |
| Isle of Thanet | 70 |
| Isle of Wight | 99 |
| Keighley | 494 |
| Kendal | 575 |
| Kensington | 1 *a* |
| Kettering | 172 |
| Keynsham | 327 |
| Kidderminster | 384 |
| Kingsbridge | 285 |
| Kingsclere | 119 |
| King's Lynn | 246 |
| King's Norton | 393 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | 520 |
| Kingston (Surrey) | 47 |
| Kington | 603 *a* |
| Kirkby Moorside | 529 *b* |
| Knaresborough | 492 *b* |
| Knighton | 604 |
| Lambeth | 31 |
| Lampeter | 595 |
| Lancaster | 485 *a* |
| Lanchester | 545 *a* |
| Langport | 317 |
| Launceston | 301 |
| Ledbury | 346 |
| Leeds | 501 |
| Leek | 372 *a* |
| Leicester | 417 |
| Leigh | 467 |
| Leighton Buzzard | 183 |
| Leominster | 351 |
| Lewes | 84 *b* |
| Lewisham | 36 |
| Lexden and Winstree | 205 |
| Leyburn | 536 |
| Lichfield | 377 |
| Lincoln | 428 |
| Linton | 188 |
| Liskeard | 303 |
| Liverpool | 461 |
| Llandilo Fawr | 588 |
| Llandovery | 587 |
| Llanelly | 586 |
| Llanfyllin | 609 |
| Llanrwst | 614 |
| Loddon and Clavering | 238 |
| Longtown | 567 |
| Loughborough | 415 |
| Louth | 431 |
| Ludlow | 352 |
| Luton | 184 |
| Lutterworth | 408 |
| Lymington | 100 |
| Macclesfield | 453 |
| Machynlleth | 606 |
| Madeley | 358 |
| Maidstone | 58 |
| Maldon | 202 |
| Malling | 55 |
| Malmsbury | 252 |
| Malton | 526 |
| Manchester | 473 *a* |
| Mansfield | 437 |
| Market Bosworth | 413 |
| Market Harborough | 409 |
| Marlborough | 255 |
| Martley | 386 |
| Medway | 54 |
| Melksham | 257 |
| Melton Mowbray | 418 |
| Mere | 267 |
| Meriden | 396 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 582 *a* |
| Middle Temple | 13 *a* |
| Midhurst | 93 |
| Mildenhall | 216 |
| Mile End Old Town | 24 *b* |
| Milton | 68 |
| Mitford and Launditch | 242 |
| Monmouth | 577 |
| Montgomery and Pool | 608 *a* |
| Morpeth | 558 |
| Mutford and Lothingland | 227 |
| Nantwich | 458 |
| Narberth | 590 |
| Neath | 584 |
| Newark | 442 |
| Newbury | 120 |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | 594 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 369 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 552 |
| Newent | 335 |
| New Forest | 104 |
| Newhaven | 84 *d* |
| Newmarket | 189 |
| Newport (Monmouth) | 580 |
| Newport (Salop) | 366 |
| Newport Pagnell | 153 |
| Newton Abbot | 283 |
| Newtown and Llanidloes | 607 |
| New Winchester | 109 *a* |
| Northallerton | 534 |
| Northampton | 168 |
| North Aylesford | 52 |
| North Bierley | 499 *a* |
| Northleach | 341 |
| Northwich | 456 |
| North Witchford | 191 |
| Norwich | 234 |
| Nottingham | 440 |
| Nuneaton | 398 |
| Oakham | 419 |
| Okehampton | 291 |
| Oldham | 475 |
| Ongar | 196 |
| Ormskirk | 464 |
| Orsett | 198 |
| Oswestry | 361 |
| Oundle | 174 |
| Oxford | 158 |
| Paddington | 1 *c* |
| Pateley Bridge | 490 |
| Patrington | 521 |
| Pembroke | 591 |
| Penistone | 506 *a* |
| Penkridge | 378 |
| Penrith | 565 |
| Penzance | 311 |
| Pershore | 390 |
| Peterborough | 175 |
| Petersfield | 112 |
| Petworth | 88 |
| Pewsey | 261 |
| Pickering | 530 |
| Plomesgate | 224 |
| Plymouth | 287 |
| Plympton St. Mary | 286 |
| Pocklington | 516 |
| Pontefract | 504 *a*[2] |
| Pontypool | 379 |
| Pontypridd | 582 *b* |
| Poole (Dorset) | 272 |
| Poplar | 25 |
| Portsea Island | 96 |
| Potterspury | 166 |
| Prescot | 463 |
| Presteigne | 603 *b* |
| Preston | 482 |
| Prestwich | 473 *b* |
| Pwllheli | 619 |
| Radford | 439 |
| Reading | 127 |
| Redruth | 310 |
| Reeth | 538 |
| Reigate | 44 |
| Rhayader | 605 |
| Rhosgoch, &c. | 608 *b* |
| Richmond (Surrey) | 48 |
| Richmond (York) | 539 |
| Ringwood | 102 |
| Ripon | 491 |
| Risbridge | 211 |
| Rochdale | 476 |
| Rochford | 201 |
| Romford | 197 |
| Romney Marsh | 74 |
| Romsey | 107 |
| Ross | 347 |
| Rothbury | 563 |
| Rotherham | 509 |
| Royston | 140 *b* |
| Rugby | 401 |
| Runcorn | 455 |
| Ruthin | 612 |
| Rye | 75 |
| Saddleworth | 496 |
| Saffron Walden | 210 |
| St. Albans | 144 |
| St. Asaph | 613 |
| St. Austell | 306 |
| St. Columb Major | 305 |
| St. Faiths | 233 |
| St. George, Hanover-square | 3 |
| St. George-in-the-East | 23 |
| St. George, Southwark | 29 |
| St. Germans | 302 |
| St. Giles and St. George | 12 |
| St. Ives | 177 |
| St. James, Clerkenwell | 15 |
| St. John, Hampstead | 8 |
| St. Leonard, Shoreditch | 20 |
| St. Luke | 16 |
| St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster | 4 |
| St. Mary, Islington | 10 |
| St. Marylebone | 7 |
| St. Mary, Newington | 30 |
| St. Mary, Rotherhithe | 34 |
| St. Neot's | 178 |
| St. Olave, Southwark | 27 |
| St. Pancras | 9 |
| St. Saviour, Southwark | 26 |
| St. Thomas | 281 |
| Salford | 472 |
| Salisbury | 264 |
| Samford | 221 |
| Scarborough | 525 |
| Scilly Islands | 312 |
| Sculcoates | 519 |
| Sedbergh | 487 |
| Sedgefield | 541 *c* |
| Seisdon | 379 *a* |
| Selby | 513 *a* |
| Settle | 488 |
| Sevenoaks | 56 |

| UNIONS, &c. | Reference Number. |
|---|---|
| Shaftesbury | 268 |
| Shardlow | 444 |
| Sheffield | 508 |
| Sheppey | 69 |
| Shepton Mallet | 322 |
| Sherborne | 276 |
| Shiffnal | 357 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 406 |
| Shrewsbury | 360 |
| Skipton | 489 *a* |
| Skirlaugh | 522 |
| Sleaford | 426 |
| Solihull | 402 |
| Southam | 407 |
| Southampton | 105 |
| South Molton | 294 |
| South Shields | 550 |
| South Stoneham | 106 |
| Southwell | 441 |
| Spalding | 423 |
| Spilsby | 430 |
| Stafford | 367 |
| Staines | 132 |
| Stamford | 421 |
| Stepney | 24 *a* |
| Steyning | 86 |
| Stockbridge | 108 |
| Stockport | 452 |
| Stockton | 541 *a* |
| Stoke Damerel | 289 |
| Stokesley | 533 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 371 |
| Stone | 368 |
| Stourbridge | 383 |
| Stow | 217 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 342 |
| Strand | 13 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 404 |
| Stratton | 299 |
| Stroud | 338 |
| Sturminster | 269 |
| Sudbury | 212 |
| Sutton | 90 *d*, 92 *a* |
| Sunderland | 549 |
| Swaffham | 248 |
| Swansea | 585 *a* |
| Tadcaster | 514 *b* |
| Tamworth | 376 |
| Taunton | 315 |
| Tavistock | 290 |
| Teesdale | 543 |
| Tenbury | 385 |
| Tendring | 203 |
| Tenterden | 61 |
| Tetbury | 339 |
| Tewkesbury | 345 |
| Thakeham | 89 |
| Thame | 156 |
| Thetford | 249 |
| Thingoe | 214 |
| Thirsk | 528 |
| Thornbury | 332 |
| Thorne | 511 |
| Thorpe Stapleton | 500 *b* |
| Thrapston | 173 |
| Ticehurst | 80 |
| Tisbury | 266 |
| Tiverton | 293 |
| Todmorden | 495 |
| Tonbridge | 57 |
| Torrington | 296 |
| Totnes | 284 |
| Towcester | 165 |
| Toxteth Park | 462 *b* |
| Tregaron | 598 |
| Truro | 307 |
| Tunstead and Happing | 230 |
| Tynemouth | 553 |
| Uckfield | 81 |
| Ulverstone | 486 |
| Uppingham | 420 |
| Upton-on-Severn | 388 |
| Uttoxeter | 374 |
| Uxbridge | 133 |
| Wakefield | 503 *a* |
| Wallingford | 125 |
| Walsall | 380 |
| Walsingham | 243 |
| Wandsworth and Clapham | 32 |
| Wangford | 226 |
| Wantage | 124 |
| Ware | 138 |
| Wareham and Purbeck | 273 |
| Warminster | 260 |
| Warrington | 466 |
| Warwick | 403 |
| Watford | 145 |
| Wayland | 241 |
| Weardale | 544 |
| Wellingborough | 171 |
| Wellington (Salop) | 365 |
| Wellington (Somerset) | 314 |
| Wells | 323 |
| Welwyn | 143 *b* |
| Wem | 363 *a* |
| Weobley | 349 |
| West Ashford | 62 |
| Westbourne | 94 |
| West Bromwich | 381 |
| Westbury and Whorwelsdown | 259 |
| Westbury-on-Severn | 334 |
| West Derby | 462 *a* |
| West Firle | 84 *c* |
| West Ham | 194 |
| West Hampnett | 91 |
| West London | 18 |
| Westminster | 6 |
| West Ward | 574 |
| Wetherby | 492 *c* |
| Weymouth | 274 |
| Wharfedale | 493 *c* |
| Wheatenhurst | 337 |
| Whitby | 531 |
| Whitchurch (Southampton) | 117 |
| Whitchurch (Salop) | 363 *b* |
| Whitechapel | 22 |
| Whitehaven | 571 |
| Whittlesey | 192 |
| Wigan | 465 |
| Wigton | 569 |
| Williton | 313 *a* |
| Wilton | 265 |
| Wimborne and Cranborne | 271 |
| Wincanton | 320 |
| Winchcomb | 343 |
| Windsor | 131 |
| Winslow | 152 |
| Wirrall | 460 *a* |
| Wisbeach | 193 |
| Witham | 206 |
| Witney | 161 |
| Woburn | 182 |
| Wokingham | 128 |
| Wolstanton and Burslem | 370 |
| Wolverhampton | 379 *b* |
| Woodbridge | 223 |
| Woodstock | 160 |
| Woolwich | 35 *a* |
| Worcester | 387 |
| Worksop | 436 |
| Wortley | 506 *b* |
| Wrexham | 611 |
| Wycombe | 150 |
| Yeovil | 319 |
| York | 515 *a* |


*** *Note.*—In the present arrangement of the Unions it was necessary, for the purpose of making the Union-Counties co-extensive with the similar Areas of the Census, to effect the following Transfers:—

| UNIONS TRANSFERRED. | *Now* placed in the Union-County of | But, formerly ascribed to |
|---|---|---|
| Barnet | Middlesex (extra Metropolitan) | Hertfordshire. |
| Dudley | Stafford | Worcestershire. |
| Hawarden | Chester | Flintshire. |
| Kington | Radnor | Herefordshire. |
| Newcastle-in-Emlyn | Cardigan | Carmarthenshire. |
| St. Asaph | Denbigh | Flintshire. |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Warwick | Worcestershire. |
| Todmorden | West Riding, York | Lancashire. |

RETURN (E.)

# INSANE PAUPERS

On 1st January 1869.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1868.

344—(E).

*Under* 4 *oz.*